Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS. 18,851
CIRCA. 1500 A.D.

EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A., P.A.G.D.C.,
and W. J. SONGHURST, P.A.G.D.C.

VOLUME XXV.

W. J. Parrett, Ltd., Printers, Margate.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OBITUARY.

PAPERS AND ESSAYS.—*Continued*

PAPERS AND ESSAYS.—*Continued.*

PAPERS AND ESSAYS.—*Continued.*

REVIEWS.

REVIEWS.—*Continued.*

INDEX.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTRIBUTORS.

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London,

No. 2076.

VOLUME XXV.

FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1912.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M., as W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. B. Hextall, S.D.; W. Wonnacott, J.D.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.; and Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, Wm. H. Crang, Major John Barker, H. Hyde, S. M. Banker, H. Newman Godward, J. J. Philpott, H. R. Justice, G. T. Lawrence, S. J. Fenton, J. Smith, F. Postans, H. A. Badman, R. H. Kortright Dyett, J. E. Bowen, Dep.Pr.G.M., Bucks, R. E. Landesmann, K. van Kampen, John Glass, John Church, Bedford McNeill, W. Howard-Flanders, G. Vogeler, Fred. Armitage, H. H. Riach, W. T. Belstead, W. F. O. Shove, G. Trevelyan Lee, Henry Potter, F. Cracknell, J. C. Zabban, D. Bock, Dr. Blake Marsh, Dr. T. Edwin Harvey, J. R. Thomas, F. W. Levander, H. F. Whyman, Geo. Rutherford, F. C. Lloyd, G. E. Gregory, Herbert Burrows, R. E. Everitt, W. W. Mangles, W. Blackburn, Alfred Tucker, W. E. Jones, E. Stanley Iles, Herbert Poole, J. Powell, J. M. Goodwin, Cecil J. Rawlinson, Wm. A. Tharp, G. C. Vernon-Inkpen, Dr. William Hammond, P.G.D., Robert A. Gowan, James J. Nolan, Thos. M. Timms, Curt Nauwerck, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, W. Hammond, G. E. Davis, William Hall, C. Isler, L. Danielsson, Lewis Wild, J. F. H. Gilbard, Reginald C. Watson, and H. F. Bayliss.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. C. W. Thompson, Fidelity Lodge No. 663; A. E. Sharman, Carbon Lodge No. 2910; S. O. Mitford, Zetland Lodge No. 525; S. L. Pryor, P.M., Harrow Lodge, No. 1310; W. Augustus Steward, P.M., Panmure Lodge No. 715, L.R.; John M. Rudd, S.G.W., British Columbia; P. J. Prewer, Beach Lodge No. 2622; K. M. Jones, P.M., Campbell Lodge No. 1415; W. E. Knott, W. M., Cannon Lodge No. 1539; and James D. Cassel, Gallery Lodge No. 1829.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., I.G.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; J. P. Rylands; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; William Watson; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; L. A. de Malczovich; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M., Canada.

Two Lodges and forty-one brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The acting W.M. referred to the absence of Bro. J. P. Simpson, the W.M., which had been caused by the serious illness of his mother, and a vote of sympathy was passed, the brethren expressing the hope that she would soon be restored to health.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was received, adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Offices, No. 52, Great Queen Street, on Tuesday, the 2nd January, 1912.

Present:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, in the Chair, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, E. L. Hawkins, W. Wonnacott, W. John Songhurst (Secretary), and A. S. Gedge (Auditor).

The Secretary produced his books and the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor, and certified as being correct.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

BRETHREN,

During the past year the hand of Death has pressed heavily upon us. On the 7th March our Veteran Bro. WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER passed away. On the 29th March we lost Bro. Sir CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, who had but recently resigned his position as Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. On the 20th May a further gap was caused in our ranks by the death of Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN; and on the 15th October we were again plunged into grief by the sudden death of our Worshipful Master, Bro. HENRY SADLER. The names of these brethren will remain fresh in the memories of Masonic students throughout the World.

Bro. ERNEST WILLIAM MALPAS WONNACOTT has been elected a Member of the Lodge, thus making our total membership thirty-two.

To our Correspondence Circle we have added 311 new names (an increase of 46 on last year), while, on the other hand, 354 names have been removed by death (50), resignation (156), and non-payment of subscriptions (148). Thus the list now numbers 3,323, or a decrease on last year of 43.

The amount owing by members of the Correspondence Circle is £685, which compares favourably with 1910; but the apparent improvement is due in a large measure to the greater number of names removed for failure to keep up subscriptions. The dilatoriness of our brethren in this respect has retarded the issue of further volumes of our *Reprints*, in which, as already announced, it is intended to publish the Minutes of the two Grand Lodges of England. These Minutes have been entirely copied, down to the time of the Union in 1813, and they will appear in full with annotations. It is hoped that by prompt payment of arrears, brethren will enable us to commence printing during the present financial year.

Taken as a whole, the Accounts are satisfactory, as we have cleared off the adverse balance on Profit and Loss Account, and have a small balance to the good.

By resolution of the Permanent Committee the gaps caused by the deaths of Trustees have now been filled, and the Investments have all been placed in the names of Bros. William Harry Rylands, Hamon le Strange (Treasurer), and William John Songhurst (Secretary).

The Committee regrets to report that communications have been received from Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, P.M., to the effect that he is unable to carry out his previously expressed intention of bequeathing his collection of Masonic Certificates to the Lodge.

For the Committee,

J. P. SIMPSON,

In the Chair.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th November, 1911.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Life Members' Fund (176 Members)				1148	6	6
,, Subscriptions, etc., received in advance				116	14	1
,, Correspondence Circle, 1911, Balance in hand				400	0	0
,, Summer Outing balance ...				41	6	9
,, Sundry Creditors				12	14	3
,, Sundry Creditors, *re* Publications				24	17	6
,, Profit and Loss Suspense Account, being outstanding Subscriptions as per contra, subject to realization ...				685	0	0
,, Lodge Account—						
Receipts ...	43	1	0			
Less Payments	25	15	6			
	17	5	6			
Add credit Balance, 1910	57	18	2			
				75	3	8
,, Balance of Profit and Loss ...				15	19	7
				£2520	2	4

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash at London, County, and Westminster Bank, Ltd., Oxford Street				300	10	0
,, Investments, £1,300 Consols at 80 per cent.				1040	0	0
,, Interest accrued				11	15	6
,, Sundry Debtors for Publications				57	3	6
,, Sundry Publications				245	8	6
,, Furniture—						
Balance 1st Decr., 1910	118	6	8			
Additions during the year ...	41	12	3			
	159	18	11			
Less Depreciation for the year ...	39	14	1			
				120	4	10
,, Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions in arrear—						
1911 Correspondence Circle	371	17	9			
1910 ditto	193	7	0			
1909 ditto	90	16	2			
1908 ditto	24	15	1			
1907 ditto	4	4	0			
				685	0	0
,, Repairs Suspense Account ...				60	0	0
				£2520	2	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 30th November, 1911.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward ...				122	2	3
,, Salaries	375	0	0			
,, Rent	114	0	0			
,, Lighting and Firing	16	7	8			
,, Stationery ...	37	12	5			
,, Postages	278	11	5			
,, Office Cleaning ..	20	8	5			
,, Insurance	10	18	0			
,, Renewals and Repairs	19	1	3			
,, Carriage and Sundries	16	1	8			
,, Telephone, etc. ...	10	1	0			
,, Local Secretaries' Expenses	5	3	7			
,, Depreciation on Furniture at 10% on cost	39	14	1			
,, Library Account ..	40	6	10			
,, 52, Great Queen Street, Repairs, Suspense Account	20	0	0			
				1003	6	4
,, Profit, Balance Forward				15	19	7
				£1141	8	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Correspondence Circle Joining Fees, 1911 ...	150	3	0			
,, 1911 Subscriptions...	468	3	10			
,, 1910 ditto	204	2	4			
,, 1909 ditto	38	7	0			
,, 1908 ditto	10	1	6			
,, 1907 ditto	3	3	0			
,, 1906 ditto	1	1	0			
				875	1	8
,, Back Transactions ...	40	5	0			
,, Various Publications	53	9	2			
,, Interest on Consols	30	12	4			
,, Discount	21	2	0			
,, Sundry Publications	26	6	6			
,, Life Members ...	94	11	6			
				266	6	6
				£1141	8	2

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library and Museum and the Stock of Transactions, and is subject to the realization of Assets.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Lodge, and certify the same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

ALFRED S. GEDGE.
Chartered Accountant,
3, Great James Street,
Bedford Row, W.C.

28th December, 1911.

The SECRETARY called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. Dr. WM. HAMMOND, Liskeard.

Large circular 'French prisoner's' JEWEL, in silver star-shaped form.

By Bro. HARRY J. HORTON, Colne, Lancashire.

MS. in the possession of the Cana Chapter No. 116, Colne, as follows:—

THE PRINCIPIA TO BE OBSERVED BY ALL REGULAR CONSTITUTED CHAPTERS OF THE GRAND AND ROYAL ARCH.

1st THAT as soon as the Chapter is duly formed an Account shall be transmitted to the Grand Chapter, containing the Names of each respective Officer and Companion; and that this be done Annually immediately after the Election.

2nd THAT they have full Power to make any Bye Laws for their own Government, provided they dont interfere with the fundamental ones of the Most excellent Grand and Royal Chapter.

3rd THAT their Jewels and Ornaments be such as in Use in the Grand Chapter.

4th THAT they make no Innovation in the Business of the Chapter; and if any Doubts should arise, they must always be referred to the Grand and Royal Chapter for Decision.

5th THAT they shall contribute annually to the Grand Chapter so much as they reasonably can towards raising a Fund; to be employed to the most truly benevolent and advantageous Purposes.

6th THAT no Man of bad or immoral Character be admitted a Companion; nor any one untill he hath past through the several Probationary Degrees of Craft Masonry, and thereby obtained the necessary Pasport, as a Reward of his Services.

7th THAT no Man be admitted for an unworthy Consideration; or for a less Sum than is usually paid for the three previous Degrees.

8th THAT they take every Method to forward the true Purpose of our Order; which is to promote all the useful Arts and Sciences, and create universal Peace and Harmony: And that every Companion do consider it as his Duty to lay before the Chapter whatever may tend to such Salutary Purposes.

9th THAT any new Discovery, or other Matter thought worthy of Observation, be communicated to the Grand and Royal Chapter; who will always be ready to support and forward whatever may be found useful to the Public in general, or that Chapter in particular, not repugnant to the Common Welfare.

These Rules are written on a full sheet of foolscap, and probably date from about 1815.

By Bro. E. CHARLESWORTH, Gomersal, Yorkshire.

Horn SNUFF-BOX, silver mounted; on lid, square and compasses, enclosing G, and below "No. 553." On a shield, the letters N. Mc. S.

By Bro. Capt. N. S. H. SITWELL, R.A., Dum Dum, Bengal.

Leather APRON (see illustration) 15″ × 11″, edged with red silk ribbon. The general design is roughly hand-painted, the three large rosettes are of blue satin ribbon, and the small rosette at the top is a combination of darker blue and red ribbon. At the sides two rectangular pieces of pink silk are stitched on, and at the lower corners are tufts of dark blue silk fringe. Between the lower rosettes is a strip of ribbon machine-embroidered with flowers. The upper part of the apron does not fall over, but has a loop presumably for attachment to a button.

The apron is stated to have been owned by a brother of the name of Reynolds, who was initiated in Warwick, and died about 1870, at the age of 90.

By Bro. F. W. BROCKBANK, Bolton.

Clearance CERTIFICATE, issued 20th February, 1811, by the Lodge of Union No. 443, held at the Falstaff Inn, Market Place, Manchester, in favour of Joseph Bird. The Certificate is signed by John Chewell, Master; James Caster, S.W.; David Davies, J.W., and Sam Foxcroft, Secretary. *Presented to the Lodge.*

CERTIFICATE, Grand Lodge of England (Ancients), issued to Thomas Longworth, of Lodge 303, at the Horse Shoes, Deans Gate, Bolton, dated 2nd November, 1803. *Presented to the Lodge.*

Engraved Clearance CERTIFICATE, issued by Lodge No. 95, Cork, to Andrew O'Keefe, and signed by Joseph Galway, Master; Thomas Cremin, S.W.; Henry Morrogh, J.W.; and B. Presick, Secretary. The Certificate is dated "this 8th day of June, 1802, and of Masonry 5782," while in the margin the brother is said to have been admitted June 27th, 1798. *Presented to the Lodge.*

Silver STAR, having in the centre a red cross with serpent entwined, surrounded by the words "Longe Inde Este." Pendant from the star is a silver cross with entwined serpent. This cross may at some time have been enamelled, and it is not certain that it was originally attached to the star.

Similar STAR, but smaller, the motto being "Este Inde Longe."

Templar CROSS, in red enamel, with cross and serpent in the centre, surrounded by the motto "In hoc signo vinces."

CROSS, metal gilt, Dunckerley's pattern.

Small Circular JEWEL, in the centre under glass, a bridge with three arches, lettered "L.D.P." On the bridge a red cross with entwined serpent, and an equilateral triangle superimposed. Round the frame "Equitas. Longe inde este." The jewel hangs from a green ribbon. The cross and serpent in the present day and under some Constitutions represent the degree of Red Cross of Babylon, conferred previous to or in conjunction with the R.A. and Templar degrees. The bridge suggests a French form of this degree, the letters being generally taken to mean *Liberté de passer.*

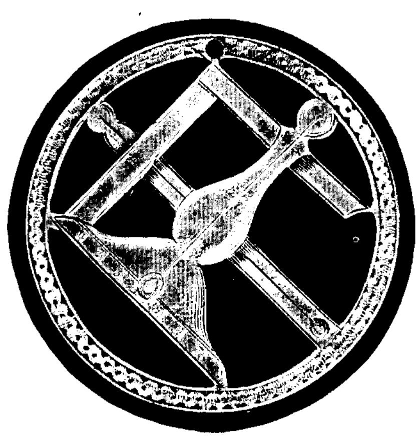
By Bro. F. H. GOLDNEY, on behalf of Bro. W. RUDDLE BROWN.

Three JEWELS, formerly the property of Bro. Brown's grandfather.

(*a*). Collar JEWEL, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Wiltshire.

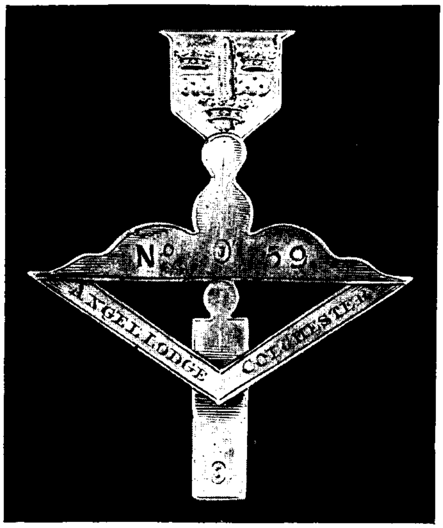
(*b*). R.A. JEWEL, altar pattern, made by Thomas Harper, dated 1816.

(*c*). Silver pierced Jewel, showing square, level and plumb-rule.



By Bro. H. F. Whyman, Rochester.

Silver Jewel. On the face "No. 59, Angel Lodge, Colchester," and over all the Arms of Colchester. On the back is engraved "P.M. No. 20.—C.M. Stuart.—Past P.G. Treas., Kent." The



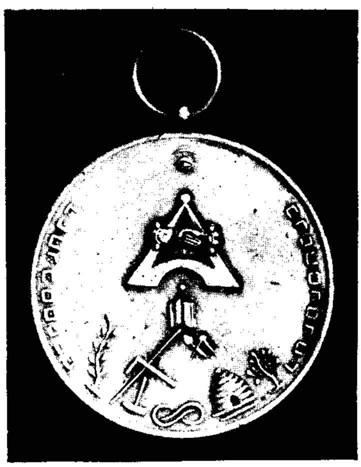
Hall-mark gives the date as 1843. No. 20 is the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, Chatham. So far Bro. Stuart has not been traced as a member of the Angel Lodge, Colchester.

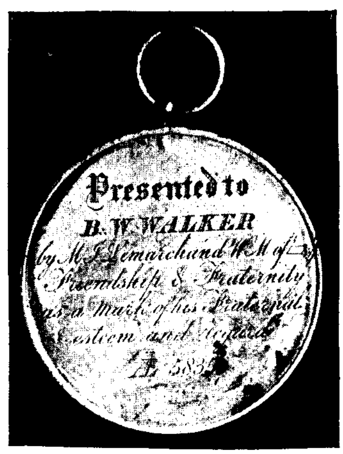
By Bro. S. M. Banker, Bounds Green.

Nautilus Shell, engraved on the front with Masonic design, on one side the Royal Arms, on the other representations of the Steamers *Great Western* and *Great Britain*. From an inscription at the back the engraving seems to have been executed in 1845. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. J. A. Y. Matthews, on behalf of Bro. Dismorr, Swindon.

Silver Medal. The words in cypher read "Friendship, Fraternity."





On the reverse is engraved "Presented to B. ∴ W. Walker, by M. I. Lemarchand, W.M. of ☐ ∴ Friendship and Fraternity, as a mark of his Fraternal esteem and regard, A.L. 5835." The design of this medal is undoubtedly Continental, probably French, and it is therefore curious that the words

in cypher as well as the inscription are in English. There is no record of any Lodge bearing this name under the Grand Lodge of England, but Bro. Shackles points out that a Lodge—*L'Amitié et Fraternité*, was constituted on 1st March, 1756, at Dunkerque, under the Grand Orient of France. It can be traced to 1841, and probably it became extinct, like many others, in the Revolution of 1848. No other specimen of the Medal is known to exist.

By Bro. SEYMOUR BELL, Dep. Prov. G.M., Northumberland.

Battersea enamel SNUFF-BOX, with Masonic designs on lid and sides, and date 5764. On the under-side are the arms of the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns), with arm and trowel as crest.

Collar JEWEL, J.W., District Grand Lodge of Bengal.

Pierced Silver JEWEL, showing signs of gilding. An inscription records that it originally belonged to Richard Smee, of Lynn Regis, a member of "the Lodge of Strict Benevolence No. 552, constituted April 5th, 1796." A reference to Lane's *Masonic Records* shows that this Lodge bore the



number 553, that it was warranted 14th April, 1796, and constituted 27th April, 1796. These dates are confirmed by Bro. Hamon le Strange in his *History of Freemasonry in Norfolk*. The warrant was



transferred in 1805 to Wisbech and the Lodge was erased in 1825. Another specimen of this Jewel, issued to John Greeves, is described and illustrated in the *Transactions* of the Lodge of Research, Leicester (1908-9, p. 25).

Silver MEDAL, *obverse*, square and compasses, and inscription "Des Zirkels Kunst u Gerechtigkeit":—*reverse*, inscription "Meister Gerhards Verein gesliftet im Januar, 1844." It is suggested that this medal may have been issued by a Lodge or Club of the Steinmetzen. Gerhard was Superintendent of the work at Cologne Cathedral from 1248 to his death in 1279.

Two white metal MEDALS, struck at the death of the Duke of Sussex, in 1843.

Three American TOKENS, or shop tickets.

By Bros. GEO. ARNALL and S. J. FENTON.

CHARITY BOX, designed and made by Bro. Arnall, an Old Sinjins boy, assisted by his son who is now a Sinjins scholar, from portions of desks formerly used by boys at the Sir Walter St. John School, Battersea, founded in 1700. This box will shortly be presented to the Old Sinjins Lodge, No. 3232.

BOX OF WORKING TOOLS, made from the same material by boys at present in the School.

By Bro. ALFRED GATES, Sherborne.

Clearance CERTIFICATE, issued 29th December, 1777, by Lodge St. George, No. 70 (Ancients), Berwick, to John Bell. The certificate is signed by Henry Hammond, Master; James Barde, S.W.; Richard Reavely, J.W.; and Thomas Liddell, Secretary. Bro. John Lane, in his Masonic *Records*, was not able to show that the Lodge was named before 1802. The certificate is exhibited on behalf of the grandson of Bro. John Bell.

Oval silver JEWEL, engraved on both sides with emblems, apparently relating to Craft, R.A., Red Cross of Babylon, Ark Mariner and K.T. The jewel has a rim about ⅜in. deep soldered round it, but the object of this is not clear. It is possible that it may have been used as a snuff box, or perhaps as the head of a walking stick.

By Bro. HENRY HARRIS, London.

Perfect ASHLAR, inscribed "Matoppo, 1911," made by him at the request of the M.W. Grand Master, from a piece of marble brought back by his Royal Highness from the grave of Bro. Cecil Rhodes, at Matoppo Hill, Rhodesia.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those Brethren who had kindly lent objects for exhibition, and who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

Bro. F. W. LEVANDER read the following paper:—

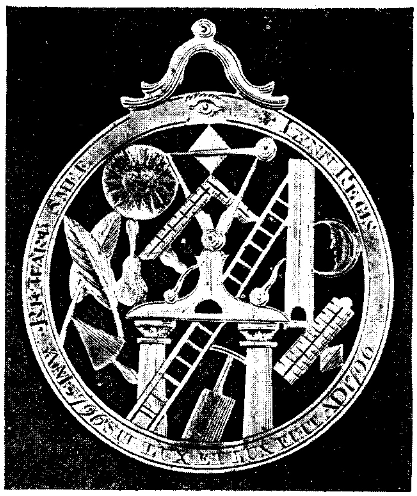
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THE JERUSALEM SOLS AND SOME OTHER LONDON SOCIETIES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY BRO. F. W. LEVANDER.

IT is my purpose in the present paper to bring to the notice of the members of this Lodge some particulars respecting the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols. As, however, in the course of my investigations I found occasional mention of other Societies that existed at about the same period, I have ventured to put on record a few items of interest respecting them, and at the same time to note the Masonic Lodges that met at one time or another at the establishments that sheltered these Societies. I will deal with these first.

The Noble Order of Bucks, the Gormogons, the Gregorians, as well as the earlier Philo-musicae et Architecturae Societas, have been already described in our *Transactions*, and are consequently ruled out. I may say at the outset that those bodies have afforded a far greater harvest to the explorer than I have been fortunate enough to reap.

Some of the secret or quasi-secret societies of the eighteenth century were of a political, others of a social or merely convivial character; some, again, were to a certain extent burlesques on or derisive of Freemasonry, due, probably, to the various "exposures" that had been published, while others, perhaps, aimed at rivalling that Order. But to whatever causes they owed their origin, whatever aims they had in view, all seem to have shared a similar fate, and after short and more or less chequered lives, to have fallen into the limbo of oblivion.

My short list embraces those only that appear to have been best known.

The Most Ancient, Honourable and Venerable Society of Adams was a social society of the middle of the century, having for its first article or rule the provision that no young man under seventy years of age should be admitted as a member. Its meetings were held at the Royal Swan in the Kingsland Road, kept at that time by one John Adams. Comus's Court was of a similar nature, and met at about the same period at the Half Moon Tavern, Cheapside. Another society of contemporary date rejoiced in the name of the Codheads. The Prince and Princess of Orange in Whitechapel Fields, also at about the same time, was the place of meeting of the Ancient and Honourable family of the Rowlands. The Royal Stag Society met every Monday evening at seven o'clock at the Three Tuns, near the Hospital Gate in Newgate Street. This body enjoyed a fairly long existence, lasting for a quarter of a century, namely, from 1745 to 1770.

Of the Taverns mentioned above, the Half Moon in Cheapside appears to have been a favourite place of meeting for Masonic Lodges. It was there that, as we find from the Engraved List of Lodges for 1723-24, No. 23 met. This Lodge afterwards met at the Globe in Fleet Street, from which in 1768 it received the name of the Globe Lodge, as recorded by our late Bro. Sadler in his history of that Lodge. Another Lodge spent the last six years of its short life there: constituted in 1731, it was erased in 1761. Another well-known Lodge, the Constitutional, No. 55, also held

its meetings at the Half Moon from 1762 to 1773, and in 1782 the Lodge of Affability, which was erased in 1813. The Caledonian Lodge, No. 134, met there from its foundation in 1764 till it went to the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, in 1785.

The meetings of the Most Ancient and Honourable Order of the Knights of the Brush were convened by the Secretary "by order of Noble Sir." From among several advertisements I select the following, published April 20th, 1787, in one of the London daily papers:—"Knights of the Brush. The Knights Companions of this Most Ancient and Honourable Institution are requested to Dine with the Brethren, at the Long Room, Hampstead, on Monday next the 23rd inst. Dinner at three o'clock precisely. By Order of Noble Sir, R.B., Secretary." There were evidently two ranks —the Knights Companions and the Brethren. This may refer to an anniversary meeting, for they did not always dine together, as shown by the following advertisement, which appeared on October 10th of the same year: "Knights of the Brush. The Knights Companions of this most ancient and Honourable Order are desired to meet at the Coach-makers' Arms, in Long Acre, on Friday next, the 5th inst., at Seven o'Clock in the Evening precisely. By order of Noble Sir, E.H., Secretary." In this there is no mention of the Brethren, and the place of meeting, evidently after dinner, is changed. A journey to Hampstead at the time named would be fraught with much risk. This Order did not last very long, for a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794 (lxiv., 296) states that "the late Club, called Knights of the Brush, did not take its origin from painters, but from Politics, in allusion to a celebrated character."[1]

With respect to the Long Room at Hampstead, Park in his *History of Hampstead*, published in 1818, says:—

> "The Long Room is now converted into a private house, the residence of Charles Cooper, Esq. Here the gentry used formerly to meet every Monday evening to play at cards, & here they had likewise an assembly, beginning at Whitsuntide and ending in October. The meetings were once a fortnight at the beginning and latter end of the season, & every week in the middle. The ball-room was 75ft. long & 33 feet broad & adorned in a very elegant manner. On both sides of the entrance were two small but neat rooms for tea & cards. A guinea subscription admitted a gentleman & two ladies into the ball-room every other Monday. To non-subscribers admittance was half a crown each night. The Master of the Ceremonies had an annual benefit, when the Tickets were five shillings each. On this occasion a concert usually commenced the evening."

The first mention in the Minutes of Grand Lodge of the Freemasons' Country Feast occurs in those for May 4th, 1772, notifying that it would be held in the Long Room, Hampstead, on the following June 25th. It was held there also in 1783 and 1793, and probably in other years. The "Country Feast" is, of course, not synonymous with the "Annual Feast," the date of holding which is laid down in the first edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, p. 65. Bro. Gould (*History*, ii., 494) says that it was first known as the "Deputy Grand Master's" or "Annual Country Feast of the Society." There appears to have been some difficulty in inducing Brethren to serve as Stewards at these Country Feasts, so in 1789 the Country Stewards' Lodge, No. 540,

[1] Can this refer to Charles James Fox?—F.W.L.

was constituted, and in the same year it was enacted by Grand Lodge that those who had served as such should be permitted to wear a suitable jewel pendant to a green collar. In November, 1795, a further distinction was permitted them, namely, to have their aprons lined with green silk. This, however, was withdrawn at the next Communication. The matter gave rise to considerable discussion and the question of the Green Apron Lodge was brought up also in 1796 and the following year. The result of it all was that the jewel only was retained. The Lodge itself, which at the recension in 1792 had become No. 449, paid no dues after 1799. It lapsed about 1802, and its number was assigned (or sold) to the Lodge of Faith and Friendship, meeting at the White Hart, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

St. John's Lodge, No. 167, which was consecrated in 1767 and still has its home at Hampstead, held its meetings in the Long Room, Well Walk, Hampstead, from 1787 to 1794, and again in 1795, after a brief sojourn at the Horse and Groom and at the Yorkshire Grey, both in Hampstead. In the following year it removed to the Flask Tavern, where it remained till 1805. Perhaps the brethren were hard to please, for we find that in 1805 the Lodge met at the Horse and Groom, in 1807 at the Black Boy and Stile, in 1808 at the Holly Bush. It continued there till 1826, when it moved to the Castle Tavern, returning, however, to the Holly Bush in 1832 and remaining there for more than half-a-century. In 1886 it removed to Jack Straw's Castle, its present place of meeting. The Long Room was also used as a place of meeting for a short time by the Lodge of Rural Friendship, which, constituted at Edmonton in 1780, united with the Lodge of The Nine Muses (now No. 235) in 1796.

The Coach-makers' Arms, Long Acre, was for a brief period the habitat of the Royal Athelstan Lodge, No. 19, of the Lodge of Concord, which ceased to meet in 1844, and of the Lodge of Rectitude, which was erased in 1776.

In the same daily paper, *The World*, from which I have already quoted, we find, October 4th, 1787, the following advertisement :—

> "Knights of the Moon. The favour of the Company of the Knights and their Friends, are [*sic*] desired to dine on Saturday, the 13th day of October, (being the Anniversary Dinner), at the Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton Street.—G. M. Metcalfe, President.
>
> Stewards.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Mr. Ald. Picket, | Mr. Ald. Curtis, |
> | Mr. T. S. Pratt, | Mr. M. Morley, |
> | Mr. A. Annesley, | Mr. J. Montague, |
> | Mr. John Warner, | Mr. Patrick, |
> | Mr. John Berry, | Mr. Hodson. |
>
> Dinner on Table at Half past Three o'Clock precisely.
>
> N.B. Tickets to be had of the Stewards, and at the Bar of the Paul's Head Tavern. D. Pritchard, Sec."

From the number of Stewards mentioned it would seem that a large attendance was expected, though one cannot admire the wording of the invitation. This Body became extinct in 1810.

The name of Cateaton Street is not to be found in the *Post Office Directory* of the present day. It was one of the northern tributaries of Cheapside, which was itself noted for ages for the number of its taverns, the proprietors of which vied with one another in the amplitude of their signs. We can hardly realise the fact that the

practice of assigning numbers to houses, instead of distinguishing them by signs, is not yet 150 years old, 1764 being the date usually given for the change. As long ago as the reign of Edward III. all the tavern keepers in the city were summoned to Guildhall and warned that no ale-stakes (as tavern signs were then called) or bush was to extend over the King's highway beyond the length of seven feet, under pain of fine.

It was at Paul's Head in Cateaton Street, that the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21 (known earlier as the Mourning Bush Lodge) worked from 1769 to 1800. The Lodge numbered 84 (afterwards 73 and 45), constituted 1731 and erased after an existence of 30 years, also met there in 1753-55. Sixteen years later we find the Paul's Head patronised by the Constitution Lodge, which afterwards merged into the Mourning Bush Lodge just mentioned.

There also met the Helvetick Union Lodge, which had the unusual experience of being twice erased, having been constituted in 1775, erased in 1782, reinstated nine years later and finally erased in 1795. A Lodge, numbered 61 in the 1729 list, met at the King's Arms in Cateaton Street; it was constituted in 1729 and erased in 1760. Other Lodges, no longer existing, also met at these houses. Cateaton Street began at the north end of Ironmonger Lane. Destroyed for city improvements it was in 1845 re-named Gresham Street.

The following newspaper cutting, that has been brought to my notice (both origin and date unknown, but the latter probably about 1750), introduces another Order :—

> "United Alfred Lodge. The Brothers of this Order are hereby informed that the Annual Ball of the Society will be held on Monday the 29th of November at the Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons. Tickets to be had at the Lodge."

At this Tavern, which, by the way, Larwood does not mention, was held at the Royal Hanoverian Lodge of Bucks (*A.Q.C.*, iii., 146).

Among other London societies of the eighteenth century may be mentioned, though not coming within the limits I had set up for myself, the Loyal and Friendly Society of Blue and Orange, which in 1742 met at the Kouli Khan's Head in Leicester Fields, and the Brethren of the Order of Khajares, meeting (1749) at the Nag's Head, Tothill Street, Westminster.

Kouli Khan was a Persian much dreaded in his day. Born in 1688 he was originally a shepherd called Nádir Kouli—"slave of the Wonderful One"—and a maker of sheepskin coats and caps, distinguished for his boldness and intrepidity. He entered the service of a petty chief of his native country, became the leader of a formidable band of robbers but afterwards rose to high rank in the service of the governor of Khorassan, the province in which he was born. Dismissed and degraded he once more took to a robber's life, and eventually delivered Persia from the Afghan invaders and usurped the throne of Persia, which kingdom he vastly extended. Known as the Great Mughul he exhibited in his later years a degree of cruelty and barbarity exceeding all that has been recorded of even the most bloodthirsty tyrants: this was ended by his assassination in 1747. One may wonder why such a man gained the distinction of being enrolled among those whose painted heads adorned houses where strangers expected kindly treatment and hospitality. Larwood states that one of the reasons of his popularity in this country was the permission he granted to the English nation to trade with Persia, the most chimerical ideas being entertained of the advantages to be derived from that commerce.

Thus we see that most of the Societies hitherto mentioned met at Taverns frequented by members of our own fraternity, but we must not conclude from that fact that they had any, even the slightest, connection with the Masonic Order. It would be safer to assume that the houses were selected as their places of meeting because it was known that Freemasons' Lodges met there, and, therefore, presumably furnished good cheer, as evidenced by Hogarth's representation of what was, perhaps, a not unusual manner of a Freemason travelling home, for in those days very few left any dinner table sober. And Hogarth was a Freemason.

Having disposed of these Societies with their fanciful names, let us now proceed to consider another whose name appears to show that it really may have had some connection with Freemasonry. And here I may say, with the view of preventing disappointment, that though several years have elapsed since I first set myself the task of searching for particulars respecting the Order in question, examining books, old documents, and old newspapers, the information that I have been able to glean is but meagre and fragmentary, not such a history as I had at one time hoped to present to this Lodge.

The body to which I now invite attention was originally known[1] as the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols. I cannot find in the various Masonic and other publications that the Order has aroused much curiosity, though it numbered at one time some three or four hundred members.

Under the heading "Masonic Notes and Queries" in the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror* for March 22nd, 1862, occurs the following:—"Is anything known about a Society rejoicing in the name of the Jerusalem Sols? I am led to make this enquiry from seeing the title-page of A Sermon preached before the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols at Kensington, by the Rev. R. Taylor, probably about the year 1785." This elicited no reply. A similar enquiry was inserted in *A.Q.C.*, iv., 174, 1891, by the well-known collector of Masonic curios, Brother Thomas Francis, formerly of Havant, whose collection was dispersed by auction about two years since. This was equally unavailing. No other enquiries have, I believe, been made, with the exception of some inserted a few years ago by a friend on my behalf in *Notes and Queries*, which also met with no success.

Bro. Francis's enquiry related to a portrait of the Founder, John Drawwater. With much difficulty I was able to obtain a copy of this mezzotint, and shortly afterwards Bro. Songhurst secured for the Lodge the one which had been the property of Bro. Francis. Doubtless many other copies exist, but I have heard of only one other, which was but now, I understand, is no longer in the Library of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire. There is no copy in the Print Room of the British Museum. The portrait represents the Founder seated in an armchair and holding a sceptre. Suspended by a chain round the neck hangs an enamelled jewel and on the back of the chair is represented a coat of arms—a chevron between three water-bougets. Beneath is the inscription—"To Charles Hamilton, Gent, Grand Arch Master, the Reg. Profr. Grand Wardens, Deacons, Officers and Brothers of the Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols. This Print of the Founder, is by permission, most humbly inscribed, by their most obliged and obedient Servant. T. R. Poole. Printed by T. R. Poole. Engraved by W. Pyott."

The arms are presumably those assumed by Mr. John Drawwater—the name itself was perhaps also assumed—but I regret to have to state that, though one of the laws

[1] See Appendix.

of the Order prohibited falsehood, these arms were not granted by authority as ascertained for me, after due search among the records of the Heralds' College, by Portcullis, Mr. T. M. J. Watkin, nor indeed do they occur in the lists of unauthorised armorial bearings preserved in the College of Arms. I am afraid the water bougets that appear in the arms of certain families in Kent and Yorkshire, as well as in those of Ilkley School, will not help us, any more than will the water bouget of Messrs. Child's Bank.

The number of enquiries that have been made, and of books, old newspapers, and various documents that have been consulted, is very large, but I regret to say that the results have been by no means commensurate. Friends, as well as strangers, have been very long-suffering and very kind in their replies to my questions.

First, as regards the place of meeting of this body with its high-sounding name. From its Code of Laws we learn that there were two Lodges under its jurisdiction, one called the Royal Grand Modern Sols Lodge, No. 1, the other the Windsor Modern Sols Lodge, No. 2. The former met at the "House of Brother Hudson, known by the name of the Jerusalem Sols and Bohemia Tavern in Wych Street." Wych Street was formerly, till its demolition seven or eight years ago, a continuation of Drury Lane, and its old name was Via de Aldwych. In 1790 we find the Lodge meeting at Bro. Spenser's, The Garrick Head, Bow Street, Covent Garden. It was at the latter house that the Lodge of Unity, now No. 69, met from 1808 to 1810, as did St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 142, in the year 1825. It should be remembered that Bow Street was for the first 100 years of its existence - it was built in 1637—the home of many members of the upper class, among whom may be mentioned the artist Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the library at Oxford bearing his name.

As regards the earlier place of meeting—the Jerusalem Sols and Bohemia Tavern—it is not easy to explain the origin of the former part of the name; it seems more probable that the Society gave its name to the house than *vice versa*, as suggested below.

Larwood says that the Sols met at the Queen of Bohemia's Head in Drury Lane; they may have done so at some period of the existence of the body, though it seems somewhat unlikely that there should be two houses with names so closely resembling each other in such close proximity. Nevertheless, Lane states that the London Lodge, No. 108, met from 1768 to 1772 at the Queen of Bohemia's Head in Wych Street, and the Lodge of Faith, No. 141, at the Queen of Bohemia in the same street in 1798-9.

Bro. Sadler, in his life of Thomas Dunckerley, tells the story of the origin of the London Lodge, how that distinguished Brother was the first to hold a regular Lodge on board a ship of war, a warrant having been issued by Grand Lodge on January 16th, 1760, for a Lodge on board His Majesty's ship Vanguard, and later on May 22nd, 1762, for one to be held on board His Majesty's ship Prince, to which Dunckerley had been appointed in the previous year. Of neither of these Lodges is much known, but the Minute book of the London Lodge commences thus:—"Bye Laws and Regulations to be observed by the Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons No. 250 removed from on board his Majesty's ship Vanguard to the Queen of Bohemia's Head in Wych Street, in the parish of St. Clement Dane in the County of Middlesex, made and agreed to the first day of May, A.D. 1768, A.L. 5772." The Lodge removed in 1772 to the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, in which year also it received its name; in 1812 to the Queen's Arms Tavern, Cheapside; in 1816 to the Freemasons' Tavern; in 1865 to its neighbour Freemasons' Hall, and in 1871 to the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, from which it removed in 1902 to its present place of meeting, the Hotel Cecil, Strand. At the

various recensions of the list of Lodges it has borne the following numbers:—202 (1770); 162 (1780); 163 (1781); 142 (1792); 173 (1814); 125 (1832) and 108 at the last re-numbering in 1863.

There was also a Rising Sun at the south-east corner of Wych Street. I may mention that though this is undoubtedly the correct spelling, I have met with the designations "Wich," "Whych," and even, in *Read's Weekly Journal*, 1723, "Which Street."

Drury Lane and Wych Street appear to have been confused. Larwood gives no authority for his statement that the place of meeting was in Drury Lane, whereas we shall find below in the Constitutional Code of Laws that the house was in Wych Street. On the other hand, I have searched the Rating Books of St. Clement Danes, and find no mention whatever at this particular period of a tenant of the name of Hudson in Wych Street, whereas "John Hudson" does occur in Drury Lane in 1782-87 and probably in earlier as well as later years. Taking the house that in 1815 was known as The Sols Arms and Shakespeare Chop House, the following are the names in the Rating books:—1782-83, Gillam; 1784-85, Robinson; 1786, Wynn; 1787, Fassett & Co. The next entry is 1800, William Desbrow. From other sources I find that in 1815 the house bore the name just mentioned; in 1825 it was the Shakespeare Head; from 1826 to 1834 it was the Sols Arms; in 1836 the Shakespeare Inn, and from 1838 to the final demolition of the street in the present century it was again known as the Shakespeare Head. This was No. 31. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1801, p. 566, occurs the following:—"Sunday, April 26. This night about 8 a mob assembled before a house in Whych Street, formerly the Queen of Bohemia Tavern (but now supposed to be unoccupied)[1] in consequence of some boys who had been at play in the passage declaring they saw some persons through the key-hole employed in cutting up human bodies."

The confusion between Wych Street and Drury Lane reminds one of the disputes between antiquaries as to the *locale* of the Mermaid Tavern—whether it was situated in Bread Street or Friday Street—now happily settled.

No. 31 Wych Street was partly (or entirely) rebuilt about 1880, and shared in the final fate of the street about 1903, when Aldwych and Kingsway were laid out. Owing to certain technicalities the street was not completely demolished, for we find the following paragraph in the *Times* of Sept. 7th, 1907:—"The omission of Wych Street from the Post Office Guide called forth protests from Mr. C. A. G. Browne, whose advertising offices are in the only buildings now remaining in this street. Wych Street now appears once more amongst the list of 'Principal streets' in the London postal district."

To return to the Shakespeare Head, the last haunt of what was known as the Club of Owls (which had previously met at the Sheridan Knowles in what was then Brydges Street, Covent Garden), so called on account of the late hours kept by its members, few of whom attended before midnight. Spielmann, in his *History of Punch*, tells how it was at one time held by Mark Lemon, who in a time of great stress, owing to the failure of his stepfather, Mr. Very, a joint manager of a brewery in Kentish Town, where Lemon filled a clerical position, had been put in charge (by one of his stepfather's customers) of the Shakespeare Head. Mark Lemon was not calculated to make a successful landlord, and both he and the house suffered financially. To become one of the small knot of literary men who founded *Punch* was more congenial to his taste.

[1] A destructive fire had happened in the neighbourhood and the tavern was shut up.—F. W. L.

In the time of the Stuarts Wych Street was highly respectable, and so was its neighbourhood.

Gordon, in his *Old Time Aldwych*, says :—"Wych Street was the most picturesque street in London, and for its size had the largest number of old houses. Walking up from St. Clement's the first noteworthy house was the Shakespeare's Head with a plaster bust of the poet over the door. It had been a somewhat disreputable public house, under the management of a female who enjoyed the protection of 'Dutch Sam the Younger'." This lady was Mark Lemon's predecessor.

It may be incidentally mentioned here that Shakespeare's Head, "over against Catherine Street in the Strand" had been adopted about 1712 as the sign of his establishment by the celebrated Jacob Tonson, the "Prince of Booksellers," who was born in 1656. Almost from the time of his starting in business he was the publisher of most of the best books of the great authors of the period, besides those of Shakespeare and others. Though he began with a small capital only, on his death in 1736 he left a sum of over £80,000.

Drury House stood at the west end of Wych Street, lately (says Allen in his *History of London*, 1827) a large brick pile turned into a public house bearing the sign of the Queen of Bohemia, the mistress of Lord Craven, who, on purchasing the house, rebuilt it and gave it the name of Craven House.

It would, I am afraid, occupy too much time to tell the story of the Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. and Queen of Bohemia, whose name is commemorated by the sign, of the lordly palace in which she sometimes resided, or of the ultimate building by Philip Astley of the Olympic Pavilion on the site of old Craven House, taken down in 1802.

I have not been able to trace the connection, if there was any, between the house kept by "Brother Hudson" and the Sols Arms still existing in the Hampstead Road (No. 65), the date of the establishment of which appears to be uncertain, since no records are available. The house, stated in Allbut's *Rambles in Dickens Land* to have "derived its name from the Sols' Society, whose meetings held therein were of a Masonic character," is at the corner of what was formerly called Charles Street, but now named Drummond Street, and occupies part of the site of eleven small cottages known as Sols Row. According to Johnstone's *London Directory*, 1817, the Row was seventy-five yards in length. It was in No. 10, on the site of which is now No. 74, Hampstead Road, that Wilkie (1785-1841) lived, and painted the Blind Fiddler in 1805, and it was to the Sols Arms that John Wolcot (1738-1819), better known under his pseudonym of Peter Pindar, as well as Cruikshank and Dickens, all of whom lived within easy distance, used to pay frequent visits. Harmonic meetings were held at the house, and there still hangs in the saloon bar, and inalienable from the establishment, a portrait painted "by the very deserving and respectable artist, Mr. Kearney," in 1820, of Mr. Benjamin Cale. The expense of painting and framing the pictnre was defrayed by subscriptions among the mombers of the Society meeting there. A printed copy of the list of subscribers, as well as of the resolution respecting the painting, framing, and future disposition of the picture, still exists. Unfortunately, this printed slip was apparently cut down to suit the size of a certain frame ; it has no head-line, nor does it contain any clue to the name of "the Society" to which the subscribers belonged. Were they Jerusalem Sols—the names of a few ladies occur—or were they members of the "Sol Club," twenty-one pencil portraits of whom are in a small sketch book in the Print Room of the British Museum. The artist who



Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt., 1736-1821.

Lord Mayor of London, 1780.

Past Grand Steward of the Sols, 1790.



Edward Topham, 1751-1820.

Journalist and Playwright.

Honorary Steward of the Sols, 1790.

(From engravings in the Collection of Bro. F. W. Levander.)



Wm. Brooks.

Right Honble. Grand Select Master of the Royal Grand Select Sols' Lodge, Unanimously Elected 1787, 1788 & 1789.

(From an engraving in the Collection of Bro. A. M. Broadley.)

executed these portraits was William Henry Hunt (1790-1864), who was a pupil, together with Linnell, of John Varley. He exhibited at the Royal Academy 1807-1811, and was in 1824 elected an Associate of the Water Colour Society, to the full membership of which he was admitted in 1826. The book containing these portraits has also a sketch, partly in ink, partly in pencil, showing the artist and others, entitled, "Hunt the slipper." Although this has been in the Museum for a long time, it seems to have been lost sight of until its re-discovery as a result of my researches about three years ago. The authorities cannot trace its source, nor have they any clue to the key which evidently accompanied it, for all the portraits are numbered but, except the artist's, nameless.

This public house in the Hampstead Road most probably furnished Dickens (as Wheatley remarks) with the idea of introducing the Sols' Arms, where Harmonic meetings were held twice weekly, into the story of *Bleak House*, though he put it in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane, probably in Chichester Rents. But it does not seem to have been pointed out that when he states that subsequently to the inquest two of the jurymen left the house for a "stroll" to Hampstead, his thoughts had evidently reverted to the establishment that he knew so well in the Hampstead Road.

Although so little seems to be known about the Jerusalem Sols beyond the mere name, I have met with a few descriptions, varying *in toto* from one another. From one source we learn that they were a kind of Freemasons, from another that they had nothing to do with Freemasonry, from a third that they were a political body, and from another that they constituted merely a social society. When we consider their code of laws and the Masonic symbols represented on their coat of arms, we shall perhaps be led to believe that the first of these four descriptions is most probably the correct one, though in later times they took an active part in politics. (See *infra*, Mr. Watson's speech at the Highbury Place dinner.)

I will therefore now draw attention to their Constitutional Code of Laws. Of these I have been unable to hear of the existence of a complete copy, or, indeed, of any other than the one disposed of at Bro. Spencer's sale in July, 1875, and the incomplete one in the possession of the Grand Lodge of England. It lacks its frontispiece, and, what is of much greater importance, the names and addresses of the members.

The following is a full transcript from the copy in Grand Lodge Library:—

[Title]

The | Constitutional | Code of Laws | of the | Royal Grand Modern Order | of | Jerusalem Sols, | together with | A List | of the | Brothers, | arranged in Alphabetical Order, | with their places of abode, | and Additions. | London: | Printed, by James Newcome, Wych St., Drury Lane. | Appointed Printer to the Order, | 18th April, 1785.

Preface.

The Constitution and Code of Laws of *The Royal Grand Modern Sols Lodge*, Number I. agreed and confirmed in just and perfect Lodge, legally assembled, on the ninth Day of September, in the twenty-third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace

of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DRAWWATER,[1]
Right Honourable Grand Master.

[Verso of Preface] INTRODUCTION.

Every Society wherein Philanthropy for each other reigns in the Breast of it's Members, is a laudable Institution, and as such ought to be promoted by every Person who wishes well to his Country and Fellow-creatures; for it certainly was the Intention of the Creator of all Things, to make this Earth an Habitation of Fellow-citizens, and not a Hermitage for Anchorets; and that Man ought to lose his Prerogative on Earth, who ceases to be sociable. We whose Names are hereunder written, having formed ourselves into a friendly Society, by the Name and Title of *The Royal Grand Modern Jerusalem Sols*; and in order to prevent and discourage all kinds of licentious Behaviour, and Indecencies in Speech, or otherwise, we do hereby agree to abide by the following Rules and Laws, which we hope are such as will meet with the Approbation, and gain the Esteem of all good Men, being calculated to promote good Harmony, a real lasting Friendship, and to discourage that detestable and various shaped Monster Vice.

[No catchword. Next follows page 9, sig. B, as under].

| Articles | of the | Constitution &c. |

ARTICLE I.

That the Members of the Lodge shall meet at the House of Brother *Hudson*, known by the Name of the *Jerusalem Sols* and *Bohemia Tavern*, in *Wych-Street* every *Monday* night; and that the Master and Officers attend this Lodge at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, but not to exceed a Quarter after, in order to open the Lodge; and if the Master do not attend at the above Time, he shall pay a Fine of Sixpence; but if absent the whole Night one Shilling; and if the Officers do not attend at the above Time, then each forfeit Threepence, if absent the whole Night Sixpence; but with this Proviso, that the Fines shall be subject to the Opinion of the Lodge: and if the Master send to a past Master, and he attends for him in due Time, the Fine to be void; likewise the Officers not to be fined, if their Deputies attend for them: The Officers to have their Liberty to appoint their Deputies. Each Brother, on his Admittance into this Lodge to pay one Shilling to the Treasurer, for his Expences [*sic*] of the evening.

[1] It need hardly be pointed out that this name is by no means a common one. A writer in *Notes and Queries*, December 7th, 1907, quotes the following inscription on a tomb in Greasley Churchyard, Notts., erected over "Benjamin Drawwater, Gentleman, of Mansfield, late of Eastwood, who suddenly departed this life on the 2d. of June, 1815, in the 68th year of his age. In his professional duty he accompanied the great Circumnavigator, Cook, in the year [*sic*] 1772-1775."

The death is thus recorded in the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1815:—"Suddenly B. Drawater [*sic*] Esq. of Mansfield."—F.W.L.

ARTICLE II.

That antecedent to any Gentleman's becoming a Member of this Lodge, he must be proposed the night before he is made, and the Brother who proposes him must, with Honour and Integrity, first vouch that he is a Man of uncontaminated Character, not of a loquacious Disposition, and be well recommended and seconded by a Brother, and the Secretary must enter his Name, Place of Abode, and Occupation; and, on his Admittance, he is to pay the Treasurer ten Shillings and Sixpence, one Shilling for Quarterage, and one Shilling for his Certificate and having his name enrolled; and every Brother who shall be One Year's Quarterage in Arrear, shall not be admitted into the Lodge till the same is paid.

ARTICLE III.

That the Master be chosen by a Majority, two Lodge Nights before the Anniversary, and he shall appoint his Officers; and no Brother shall have a Vote who has not paid up his Quarterage. If the Master should neglect to attend Four Nights together, without assigning some good Reason for so doing, he shall be fined five Shillings; and if the Officers shall so Neglect, then each forfeit two Shillings and Sixpence; and the Secretary shall be mindful to send a Letter to the Master on the Fifth Night, and on his not paying the same, the Majority of the Brothers shall be at Liberty to chuse another Master; and if any of the Officers shall not attend when summoned, then the Master shall appoint another in his Room; and on the Master or Officers absolutely refusing to pay the above Fine, are to be suspended their being admitted into this Lodge till they have paid the same; and on not attending the Anniversary, and paying all Arrears of Fines and Quarterage, to be expelled.

ARTICLE IV.

That for the better establishing Regularity, good Order, and for laying before this Society the true State thereof, Prudence directs, that a Committee be appointed to meet once in every six Weeks, and that the Committee be held on a Friday Night, the Gentlemen so appointed to be invested with a full Power, indiscriminately to make such Orders and Regulation for the Benefit of this Lodge, and to inspect all Monies whatsoever received for making Members, Quarterages, Fines, &c., and to make out Dividends, pay the Bills of the different Tradesmen, and to report the same on the next Lodge Night, when the Report is to be ratified by the Members of the Lodge. The Treasurer shall have no Authority to pay Money without an Order from the Committee. The Committee to consist of the Master, past Masters, Officers and past Officers, and six Brothers appointed by a Majority of the Lodge, who shall also appoint the Grand Stewards; and if any one of the Committee shall not attend on the Committee Night, unless Sickness, or some other well-grounded Reason is assigned to the Satisfaction of this Lodge, he shall forfeit Sixpence: This Money to go towards the Committee Night's expences [*sic*]. The Secretary to send Letters to the Committee to attend every Committee Night. The Master on any Dispute arising to have two Votes.

ARTICLE V.

That the Brothers may not be deprived of the Knowledge of the Lectures, and that every one may be able to work the Fellow-crafts and Masters Lectures on a Lodge Night, the Master shall appoint the first Friday in every Month, one Night to raise Fellow-crafts, and the next Night to raise Masters; and that no Apprentice shall be raised a Fellow craft, till he can say his Lecture; and no Fellow-craft shall be raised a Master, until he can say his Lecture. The better to support the Dignity of the Craft, and Master's Night, the past Masters are to take it in Rotation to attend the Lectures; and on their Non-attendance (without Sickness prevents them) to be fined one Shilling, unless they get another past Master to attend in their Room.

ARTICLE VI.

That if the Lodge shall remove on Account of improper or supercilious Treatment of the Landlord, or in case of his Death, or for Want of a larger Room, or any other cogent Reason whatever, then, and in that Case, the same shall not be removed further than Half a Mile from the Place where it now is held; and the Place shall be determined by the Majority.

ARTICLE VII.

That to secure the Property of this Society, and for the Safety and Security thereof, it is absolutely necessary that the Landlord, where the Lodge is held, shall give Bond to the Lodge in the Name of the Master, Officers, and Committee acting for the Time being for the Body at large, that he shall be accountable for the Canopy,[1] and the whole of the Regalia, Pictures, and all other Furniture belonging to this Lodge, with a Condition that the Landlord shall be answerable for all Damage that the Regalia shall have sustained through Negligence or otherwise, Fire and reasonable Wear in the mean Time only excepted; and that the Society shall have free Liberty to remove the Regalia, &c. when it is signified under the Master and the respective Officers Hands in Writing for that Purpose; Refusal to the Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Brother who has, or shall make a Motion in or out of the Lodge, in order to disturb the Harmony thereof, or to break up the same, while twenty Brothers are willing to support the Society, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Society and be excluded from it; and if it shall happen that any Brother shall be excluded this Society for Want of paying his Quarterly Payments, or Fines, they and every of them shall be totally excluded from having any Claim or Demand whatsoever on the Whole or any Part of the Stock or Jewels belonging to this Lodge, notwithstanding he shall have been a Subscriber to such Stock or Jewels;

[1] The Canopy is shown in what I suggest is a copy of the Sols Certificate. It was most probably placed over the chair of the principal officer, and somewhat resembles the Master's Canopy formerly used in the Lodge established at Ashby-de-la-Zouch by the French prisoners of war, now in the possession of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 353. For an illustration see *History of Freemasonry in Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, 1809-1909, by Bro. J. T. Thorp.—F.W.L.



John Horne Tooke, 1736-1812, M.P. 1801.

Author of *The Diversions of Purley.*
Honorary Steward of the Sols, 1790.



Sir William Curtis, Bart., 1752-1829.

Lord Mayor of London, 1795.
Past Honorary Steward of the Sols, 1790.

(From engravings in the Collection of Bro. F. W. Levander).

and no Person shall be entitled to claim any Right to any Part of the Stock or Jewels belonging to this Lodge, unless he shall have subscribed towards the same. And in order to establish good Harmony and lasting Friendship between the Brothers thereof, it is agreed, that if any Dispute shall arise between any of the Brothers of this Society, respecting the Business of this Lodge, in which any Brother shall speak with a vindictive or malignant Disrespect of the Society whose present Respectability has raised the Admiration of all its Members; or any Member shall attempt to cast any Reflection, by way of Censure, or Ridicule before any Person who is not a Brother at any time or place, then on any Brother's reporting the same a Lodge Night, and Criminating the party so accused, the defaulting Brother shall pay such Fine as the Majority then present shall think proper, and shall not be again admitted into this Society till the same is paid, and in Default of Payment in four Nights, shall be for ever excluded, and have no Right, Title, or Interest to any Part of the Property of the Lodge.

ARTICLE IX.

That as many prophane Oaths and Speeches too frequently issue from the Mouths of some People, without once considering the dreadful Punishment of the Man, who without Shame or Remorse presumes to take, on every trifling Occasion, the Sacred Name of his Creator in vain; and as so wicked a Custom breaks the Bands of that which is Sacred, Civil, or Decent, he ought therefore to be banished Human Society. Every Member guilty of prophane Swearing, Lying, Betting of Wagers, or using indecent Language, or not Keeping to Order when called on so to do by the Master, shall for every such offence pay a Fine of Twopence, and in Default of Payment the Deacons to un-cloath and conduct him out of the Lodge, till the Sense of the Brothers then present shall be taken; and such their Determination is to be absolute.

ARTICLE X.

That on the Anniversary Day the Master, past Master, Officers, past Officers, the six Committee Men, and the Stewards shall dine at the House where this Lodge is held, and on the Night after the Master is chosen, they are to pay into the Hands of the Treasurer Three Shillings and Sixpence.

ARTICLE XI.

That in order to establish and make known the Noble Order of Modern Sols, the Members of this Lodge shall walk in Grand Procession in the month of July, with a Band of Music, and the Master, past Master, Officers, Committee Men, Stewards, raised Masters and Fellow Crafts, cloathed with Regalia, to some large and convenient House out of Town that shall be approved of by the Majority of the Society at large, and that every Brother belonging to the Lodge shall pay into the Hands of the Stewards at least Two Shillings and Sixpence for the Dinner, and such Brother who does not take a Ticket, unless Sickness prevents, or his being out of Town at a great Distance, shall for such Neglect forfeit Two Shillings, the Fine to go into the Treasury, to be added to the common Stock.

ARTICLE XII.

That the better to support the Grandeur and Brilliancy of the Regalia, the past Masters, past Wardens, past Deacons, Treasurer, and Sectetary, not appearing in their Jewels, shall forfeit Threepence. and that every Master, who has not past the Chair, who appears in the Lodge one Month after having served Master, with a new Jewel, shall receive one Guinea towards paying for his Jewel; and that every Brother shall purchase a Book printed with the SOLS ARMS as a Frontispiece, and all the Articles, with the Names of the Master, past Masters, Officers, Committee Men, Stewards, and the Names of all the Brothers Places of Abode, and Occupations, for which they shall pay one Shilling and Sixpence.

ARTICLE XIII.

That all Lodges of the Order of Sols take a Dispensation from this our Royal Grand Modern Lodge, signed and sealed by the Royal Grand Modern Master Sol, and the other Officers of the Society, in just and perfect Lodge assembled, and those who after the Ninth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, refuse to do the same shall for ever afterwards be deemed unlawful Lodges, and the Members shall ever be looked upon as Impostors by this our Royal Grand Modern Order of Sols. The Windsor Lodge to have a Dispensation gratis, and to be called The Windsor Modern Sols Lodge, Number Two, and to be enrolled accordingly in the Books of this Royal Grand Lodge. All Lodges which come under this our Grand Institution of Modern Sols, to pay unto the Treasurer of this Lodge the Sum of Two Guineas for their Dispensation and likewise the Sum of one Shilling for every Member they make in their Lodge. Those Lodges that refuse to pay such Sums of Money shall be struck off the Roll of our Grand Order; and every Quarterly Night the Master or Senior Warden of every Lodge shall attend the Grand Master with a true State of the Members of each Lodge, &c., for which Summonses shall be sent to all Lodges that are legally constituted by our Order of Modern Sols.

ARTICLE XIV.

In order to keep up the Dignity and Honour of this Lodge, such Brothers who have had the Honour of serving Master, or past Masters shall for their faithful Services be intitled to Three Votes in open Lodge legally assembled, or on any Committee, and likewise the past Wardens, Deacons, Treasurer, and Recorder, shall be intitled to two Votes in open Lodge legally assembled, or on any Committee, they the said Officers being proper Judges of the Constitution, and Code of Laws belonging to this Institution.

ARTICLE XV.

In order to show our Approbation of the generous Behaviour of those Brethren, who have nobly stood forth and subscribed their Five or Ten Guineas to pay off the Tradesmens Bills, each of them shall have as many Votes over and above their common Voice, in open Lodge legally assembled, as he has paid Guineas, but on receiving of every Guinea his Votes to be decreased.

ARTICLE XVI.

That there shall be new Books provided relative to all the Business of the Royal Grand Modern Sols Society, and that all the Books, and other Articles thereunto belonging, shall be deposited in the Sanctuary thereof, and that the Master shall see the Constitution be carefully deposited in one Part of the Sanctuary, of which he shall have a Key, and that no Books, nor any Part of the Regalia, shall be moved out of the Lodge, without an Order made by the Majority of the Society in open Lodge legally assembled; and that the Recorder enter the Minutes of the Night's Debate, and that any Brother of the Society breaking this Article shall be subject to pay any Sums of Money that shall be levied by the Master, Officers and Brothers in open Lodge legally assembled, and on Non-payment to be excluded the Society of Modern Sols for ever.

ARTICLE XVII.

That the Lodge of Royal Grand Modern Sols do acknowledge John Drawwater Right Honourable Grand Master, Robert Lawford, Samuel Whiticar, John Phillips, and George Lockit, to be most Honourable past Masters; John Pring, Richard Dobbins, Esqrs. past Wardens; Hugh Richards, past Deacon; and that this Lodge will not acknowledge any others to be past Masters, or Officers of this our Royal Modern Order of Sols.

ARTICLE XVIII.

BE IT KNOWN, that it is our Will, that after any Gentleman is proposed to become a Brother of this our Royal Modern Order, the Candidate shall on being approved of have Notice from the Recorder in Writing, of his Success, and that he attend the next Lodge Night in order to be initiated in this most Honourable Society: That the Recorder declare in open Lodge every Evening the State of the Night's Account, whether any Money be good or deficient, and keep regular Account of the same. That the Master, past Masters, Officers, and all the Brotherhood, to pay one Shilling for their Certificate of belonging to the Royal Grand Modern Jerusalem Sols Lodge (Number One).

LASTLY, BE IT KNOWN TO OUR ROYAL MODERN ORDER of SOLS, that our Great Grand Master King Solomon was ordained by the great Jehovah and Creator of the Universe to be the wisest and greatest King on Earth, by his Example we are taught to hold the Sacred Writings of God in the highest Veneration and Esteem, that whenever we take the Holy Bible in our Hands and mention "So help me God," that shall be binding in every Sense of the Word, as if any Ruler, Governor or Magistrate tendered the Oath; therefore if any Brother should attempt to evade himself of the Three Obligations they may expect to answer for the same before the Great Judge of Heaven, on that tremendous Day the Resurrection, at which Time all will certainly rise to answer for their Good and Bad Deeds.

The fragment ends here [page 24, on which are the catchwords, "A List"].

We are now better able to form an opinion as to what manner of men these Sols were—or aimed at being.

In their Code of Laws one cannot but be struck with the number of familiar words, phrases, and allusions that occur. We have, for instance, "just and perfect Lodge," "open the Lodge," "make a member," "Fellow-crafts Lectures," "Masters Lectures," "to raise Fellowcrafts," "Quarterages," "Fellow craft shall be raised a Master," "past Masters," "past Wardens," "past Deacons," "Senior Warden," "in open Lodge legally assembled," "Certificate," "our Great Grand Master King Solomon," "the three Obligations," etc. In an advertisement quoted below the term "Entered Apprentices" occurs. It would not be difficult to obtain these expressions from some one or other of the various exposures, if the framers of the rules had so desired; still, the statements in the Introduction and Article 2 concerning the qualifications of intending members tend to show that the Society was not political, and that its *raison d'être* was a good one. One need not be surprised at coming across in their advertisements names of Honorary Stewards who were well-known in the political world; such a course of procedure is not unknown even at the present day. It may be noted that the political views of these Honorary Stewards were not identical.

In perusing these Rules it will be noticed that several variations of the name of the Order occur; thus, we have the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols (Title), The Order of Sols (Article 13), The Royal Grand Modern Order of Sols (*ib.*), The Grand Institution of Modern Sols (*ib.*), Our Royal Grand Modern Order (Article 18), The Society (*passim*).

We also meet with the following titles:—Right Honourable Grand Master, Royal Grand Modern Master Sol, and, later on, Grand Arch Master.

The following account of one of their early appearances in public is contained in a newspaper, dated August 4th, 1787 :—

> The Sols. Yesterday being the annual festival of one of the Lodges of the Sols, they went in procession through the West end of the town. The procession consisted of charioteers, equestrians, and, pedestrians; there was [*sic*] at least 130 coaches, and a considerable number of horsemen; among the latter were, unhappily for them, to be seen the band of music; unhappily may be justly said, for so far were these sons of Apollo from being able to exert their musical efforts, that it was with great difficulty they could either keep their seats, or their station in the cavalcade. The sorry jades on which they were mounted, regardless of the load of harmony upon their backs, were some of them restive, and others obstinate. The grand standard bearer, or rather the man who carried the pole on which the sun was placed, was equally unpleasant [*sic*] and awkwardly situated; for instead of being able to display that glorious symbol of the fraternity on high, it was frequently set in the dust. In short the whole procession formed a scene equally grotesque and entertaining. Among the company in the coaches we could discern Mr. Byng, Mr. Brook Watson, and other respectable characters, who, after the procession was finished, crowned the day with an elegant dinner, and its concomitant festivities, at Florida Gardens!

Of the Florida Gardens Besant says "lately called Cromwell's Gardens, a place of resort for the West End," (*London in the 18th Century*, p. 423). But this statement is inaccurate, Florida Gardens being quite distinct from Cromwell's Gardens. The two

lay on either side of Hogmore Lane, south of Chelsea Common, a vast open heath, one of the earliest records of which alludes to it as being the exercise ground for the city train-bands. We learn from Lysons that "on the site of a tea-drinking place at Brompton, which was much puffed in the daily papers between the years 1780 and 1790 by the name of Florida Gardens, the late Duchess of Gloucester, having procured a lease of the Gardens, built a villa, called Oxford Lodge, where she died in 1807." Wheatley says that Hale House, afterwards called Cromwell House, may have been the residence of Henry Cromwell, the Protector's youngest son. He goes on to state that in the neighbourhood was a noted place of resort called Cromwell's Gardens. House and Gardens were swept away to make room for the South Kensington, now the Victoria and Albert, Museum.

The members of the Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols do not appear to have long continued at the house of Bro. Hudson, in Wych Street.[1] We find that in 1788 their place of meeting was the Globe Tavern in Fleet Street, and it was from that house that they were to have gone in procession on July 31st to partake of their annual dinner at the Adam and Eve, St. Pancras. But that was the time of the General Elections, and Lord Hood was one of the candidates for a seat in the House of Commons. The roughness and buffoonery incidental to the Westminster elections had for long been notorious; indeed, they retained their character to the passing of the first Reform Bill. Crabb Robinson, in his Diary, writes of a Westminster election that it is "a scene only ridiculous and disgusting. The vulgar abuse of the candidates from the vilest rabble is not rendered endurable by either wit or good temper." Under the circumstances a procession would certainly not commend itself to peaceable citizens, and might even be attacked by political roughs. It is also only natural to suppose that some, if not all, of the Sols might have been genuinely interested in the election, and desirous of recording their votes. Accordingly, procession and feast were alike postponed, as we learn from the following advertisement in *The World* for August 4th, 1788 :—

> Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols, Globe Tavern, Fleet St. The Brothers of this Lodge are respectfully informed that the Anniversary Dinner, which was to have been held on Thursday the 31st instant, at Brother Turnay's, the Adam and Eve, Pancras, is, on account of the absence of many of the Brothers, on the Westminster Election, postponed to Thursday, the 14th day of August inst. The Brethren are particularly requested to attend the Lodge on this evening, August the 4th, to adjust the form of the procession, and other necessary business previous thereto.

The form of the procession was evidently adjusted, for we read later, "Yesterday morning the members of the Grand Constitutional Sols met at the Globe Tavern, in Fleet Street, at ten o'clock, and went from thence, in grand procession to Pancras Church, where a sermon was preached; after which the company dined at Pancras.

"This meeting was held out of respect to Lord Hood, who joined the club at the Globe, and proceeded with them to Church, and afterwards dined with them."

The second paragraph betrays ignorance on the part of its author as to the reason for not only the dinner but also its date. It will be noticed that the word

[1] See *supra*, p. 18.

"club" is applied to the body, and that in the advertisement the word "Lodge" is substituted for "Order," from which it would appear that even at that early date the Windsor Lodge, No. 2, had seceded.

The Fleet Street Tavern, The Globe, which exists no longer, was one of the old houses of entertainment. It was the resort in the eighteenth century of many celebrated men, and a favourite place of meeting for London Lodges. It was there that from 1766 to 1768 and again from 1792 to 1793 the Globe Lodge, No. 23, of which Bro. Sadler has written such an interesting history, held its meetings. The Lodge was founded in 1723, although it was not till some fifty years ago that the privilege of wearing a centenary jewel was granted to its members.

It was here, also, that the Lodge of Cordiality met from 1768 to 1795. Having gone as far west as Walham Green, it was erased in 1830, after an existence of 105 years. For five years the house was the meeting place of a Lodge that at first bore the number 47. Established in 1728, it was erased in 1743.

Lodge No. 59, which received in 1793 its present well-known name of the Royal Naval Lodge, but was called in 1768 the Lodge of Relief with Truth, and in 1791 the Royal Navy Lodge, met first at the Chequers, Chequer Court, Charing Cross. It does not seem to have been happy in its early choice of houses, for Lane records that the Globe Tavern was its seventeenth place of meeting. In 1822-1823 only did it meet there, and after a few more changes settled in 1865 at Freemasons' Hall, where it still meets.

Of five other Lodges meeting under the same roof three still exist—the Caledonian No. 134, the Manchester No. 179, and the Pilgrim No. 238.

The Adam and Eve and St. Pancras Church still exist, but it will be worth while to remember that in those days the Adam and Eve was really in the country, and that by going there the members were conforming to their regulations. It is situated at the corner of the Euston Road and what is now the Hampstead Road, and the original building has been supposed to have been on the site of the old Manor of Toten Hall. It was for years celebrated for its cakes and cream as well as for its tea gardens. Ireland, in his *Hogarth Illustrated*, ii., 146 (Ed. 1806), describing the "Representation of the March of the Guards towards Scotland in the year 1745" (commonly known as the "March to Finchley"), says that the scene is laid "before the Adam and Eve in the Tottenham Court Road."

Pancras Church was, of course, that which is now known as Old St. Pancras, the church in the Euston Road having been consecrated as late as 1822.

Is it too hazardous to suggest that this visit of the Sols to the Adam and Eve, Pancras, was in some way the cause of the neighbouring tavern, still existing in the Hampstead Road, being called the Sols Arms? (see *supra*, p. 16).

The following advertisement, announcing the Annual Feast of 1790, appeared in *The World*, of August 26th :—

> Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols Lodge,
>
> Held at Brother Spencer's, the Garrick Head, Bow Street, Covent Garden, The Brothers of this most Honourable Order are respectfully informed, that the Grand Arch Master's Annual Feast, is on Monday, the 30th of August, 1790, at Brother Willoughby's, Highbury Place, Islington.

Honorary Stewards,

Lord Hood,	John Horne Tooke, Esq.
James Brandscombe, Esq.	James Johnstone, Esq.
Hezekiah Green, Esq,	William Took Harwood,

and Edward Topham, Esq.

Acting Stewards,

Brothers	Brothers
Purcell	Lord
Stool	Ryan
Oram	Holmes

Tickets 7/6 each, to be had of the Stewards, and at the bar of the Blue Posts, Berwick-Street; and Garrick's Head, Bow-Street.

Dinner on Table at half-past Three o'Clock precisely.

The Grand Arch Master particularly requests the Brothers to attend at Brother Spencer's, on Monday morning, August 30, at Ten o'Clock precisely, in order to proceed from thence with the Grand Patron, Brook Watson, Esq. M.P.,[1] and the past Honorary Stewards, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, M.P., Paul le Mesurier Esq. M.P. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt, M.P. and William Mainwaring Esq. M.P. William Curtis, Esq., M.P., and William Colhoun, Esq. M.P. in procession, to Islington Church, when the Rev. Dr. Barry will preach a Sermon on the occasion.

By Order of the Grand Arch Master,

Jef. Scrape.

☞ There will be a lodge held on Friday night, for entered Apprentices; those Brothers that mean to take Tickets for the Ball are desired to attend; and those Brothers that have proposed their friends to be made, are desired to attend with them by half past Eight o'Clock.

This was followed a few days later (August 28th, 1790) by a reminder of a less elaborate character, and showing a few alterations—for instance, the omission of Lord Hood's name.

Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols Lodge, at Brother Spencer's, the Garrick's Head, Bow-St., Covent-Garden. The Brothers of this Most Honourable Order are respectfully informed that the Grand Arch Master's Annual Feast, will be held at Brother Willoughby's, Highbury Place, Islington, on Monday next, the 30th of August. Honorary Stewards, James Brandscombe Esq., Hezekiah Green Esq., Edward Topham Esq., John Horne Tooke Esq., James Johnstone Esq., William Took Harwood. Acting Stewards, Brothers Purcell, Stool, Oram, Lord, Ryan, Holmes. Tickets, 7s 6d each, to be had of the Stewards, and at the bar of the Garrick's Head, Bow-Street.

By Order of the Grand Arch Master,

Jef. Scrape.

T. Fatt, Secretary.

[1] Afterwards Sir Brook Watson, Bart. His leg was bitten off by a shark in The Havana, 1747.—F.W.L.

This produced on August 30th an inspired paragraph, which was followed two days afterwards by an account of the proceedings:—

> This being the day advertised for the Annual Meeting of the Society of Sols—the public will have an opportunity of seeing in their procession, that brilliancy and elegance which ever adorns this Society.—Should the day prove fair, nothing will be wanting to render this a spectacle worth attention—and as they mean to proceed from the Garrick's Head, to Highbury-Place to dinner, their rout will afford the public an opportunity of sceing them.

In the issue of September 1st we read:—

> Procession of the Sols.
>
> This ancient and very respectable Society assembled on Monday morning at their Lodge, held at Spencer's, the Garrick's Head, in Bow-Street, and after initiating a number of Gentlemen into their order, they proceeded, attended by Brook Watson, Esq. their Grand Patron; Horne Tooke, Esq. and the other Honorary Stewards, with flags, staves, music &c. to Islington Church—where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Barry, from the First Chapter of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, former part of the 27th Verse—"Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ."—from which he drew conclusions replete with the soundest doctrine, and acquitted himself to the general satisfaction of the Society, and much to the honour of his head and heart.
>
> We are pleased to hear this sermon is shortly to be published, and doubt not, that in this, as in every other instance, the Society will convince the Doctor how much they esteem the works of good men.
>
> An excellent dinner was provided at Highbury-Place, of which between three and four hundred Members partook—After which many Constitutional Toasts were drank—one of which called up Mr. Alderman Watson, who in a speech of some length, took an opportunity of thanking the Members for their support at his late election. Many present were disappointed that Mr. Horne Tooke had not, on the occasion, an opportunity of conveying *his* sentiments to them. The Grand Arch-Master Scrape, proved himself, on this occasion, to be a fit person to occupy the chair, by preserving the strictest decorum and regularity.
>
> The day's entertainment concluded with a ball in the evening, much to the satisfaction of the company present.

The Blue Posts, where tickets might be obtained, was at that time the home of St. James's Lodge, which was constituted in 1788 and lapsed early in 1792.

Brother Willoughby, at whose house the dinner took place, was the energetic proprietor of the Highbury Tavern and Tea gardens. Originally an ale and cake house on a very small scale, its gardens offering many attractions to visitors from town, it was patronised to such an extent that further accommodation was found to be necessary and the "Barn" was built and added to the Tavern. This gained its name from having been erected on the site of the barn belonging to the Prior of the Convent of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell, who had a summer residence or Manor house there, on the opposite side of the road to that on which the tavern

afterwards stood. During Wat Tyler's insurrection the manor house was plundered and destroyed by Jack Straw, and the ruins afterwards became known as Jack Straw's Castle.

The Barn was handsomely fitted up, and formed the principal room (able to accommodate nearly 2000 people) of the Tavern, which was afterwards commonly known as Highbury Barn. It was the usual place for holding the Court Baron of the Manor, and was the rendezvous of the Highbury Society from 1740 till its dissolution about 1833. The Society was established to commemorate the dropping of a Schism Act against Protestant Dissenters, which was to have received the Royal sanction on the day that Queen Anne died. The successors to Mr. Willoughby, who died in 1785, were as enterprising as himself and made varions additions to the place.

In June, 1808, the "Antients" went in procession, duly clothed, to the number of twelve or fourteen hundred, with several bands, to the Church of St. Mary, Islington, and about five hundred afterwards dined at Highbury Tavern. This was the occasion of the Country Feast.

Some of the Honorary Stewards call for special mention. The Lord Hood mentioned here was Samuel, Viscount Hood (1724-1816), the brother of Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport. At the general election in 1784 he was returned at the head of the poll for Westminster after a contest of unparalleled length and severity, having secured 6,694 votes as against 6,234 cast for Fox, and 5,998 for Wray. During the whole time that the poll was open, April 1st to May 17th, the city was in a state of riot. Hogarth's four pictures, though painted fifty years earlier, give a vivid idea of electioneering pleasantries (?) in the "good old times." Hood's political opinions were at least not antagonistic to the Government. He was commander on the North American station, 1767-1770, and second in command under Rodney in Dominica. In 1787 he was promoted to be Vice-Admiral; served as a Lord of the Admiralty from 1788 to 1793; in 1794 captured Corsica, but was recalled for political reasons. In 1794 he was made Admiral and in 1796 Viscount Hood and Governor of Greenwich, and in 1815 the honour of G.C.B. was conferred upon him.

The career of Charles James Fox (1749-1806), third son of the first Lord Holland, is so intimately connected with the history of our country that it need not be repeated here.

Sir Watkin Lewes was the first Worshipful Master of the Lion and Lamb Lodge, an Athol Lodge, No. 258, constituted in 1789. The number was changed in 1814 to 325, in 1832 to 227, and at the last closing up in 1863 to 192. Sir Watkin was a Member of Parliament for London, an Alderman, and eventually in 1781 Lord Mayor. It was while holding this office that he was initiated in the Lodge of Emulation, now No. 21, of the Moderns. I need hardly remind members that an excellent history of this Lodge has been written by Bro. Sadler. We do not gather much about Sir Watkin Lewes in Bro. G. Abbott's *History of the Lion and Lamb Lodge*, but in that by Bro. Hughan we find that he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the "Antients" in 1789, when it was resolved "that his private Lodge be directed to pass him through the chair on the morning of St. John's day next, if he should not before that time be installed Master of a Lodge." Bro. Hughan remarks that "it is quite possible that the Lodge was partly started so that this Alderman (late Lord Mayor) of London might qualify as Master, and thus obtain Grand Lodge honours." He was elected Senior Grand Warden in the following year.

In *A.Q.C.*, xix., 63, is a paper on Seals on "Antients' Grand Chapter Certificates" from the pen of Bro. J. T. Thorp. This is illustrated by reproductions of three Certificates, the earliest of which, dated 1792, is signed by Jas. Agar, Z., Watkin Lewes,

H., John Bunn, J. The signature of Sir Watkin Lewes corresponds exactly with that on the warrant of Lodge No. 270, formerly held at Devizes, but erased in 1827, as shown in Hughan's *History of the Lion and Lamb Lodge*, p. 20. In the latter work, p. 24, a copy is given of a Lodge Minute of the proceedings at the meeting held on Feb. 11th, 1790, when the brethren granted "Bror. Sir Watkin Lewis [Lewes] Pass Master, His Recommendatory Certificate, To Pass the Holy Royal Arch." This degree was conferred by Lodges of the "Antients" by virtue of their Craft Warrants.

William Curtis, Esq., was afterwards Sir William Curtis, Bart. He was a very successful Merchant and a friend of the King. He represented London in Parliament from 1790 to 1818, being head of the Tory party in the City. The Bank known at first as Robarts, Curtis, Were & Co., now represented by Robarts, Lubbock & Co., was established by him, and he was offered but declined a peerage. In 1821, in consequence of the death of Sir Watkin Lewes, he became Father of the City. Peter Pindar made him a butt for his ridicule.

John Horne—better known as John Horne Tooke—was born in 1736. He was the son of a poulterer, or, as he told his schoolfellows, a turkey merchant, in Newport Street, Westminster. After graduating from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1758 he was at his father's wish ordained. But parish work was not his bent, and in 1763 he became for a year travelling tutor to John Elwes, afterwards known as the miser. Returning from France he threw himself eagerly into the political arena and became a friend of Wilkes, with whom, however, he shortly afterwards fell out. He frequently stayed at Purley with William Tooke, one of the four friends who joined in supplying him with an income, when, after resigning the vicarage of New Brentford, he studied for the Law. Tooke made Horne his heir, and on the death of the former in 1803, Horne became proprietor of Purley, and, in accordance with the conditions of the will, added the name of Tooke to his own. It was in 1786 that he published the *Diversions of Purley*, a philological work still known; the second and concluding volume did not appear till 1805. In 1790 he opposed Fox in the election for Westminster, but was defeated by a large majority. He again stood for Westminster at the general election in 1796. The polling lasted for fifteen days, the number of votes given being 5,190 for Fox, 4,814 for Gardner and 2,819 for Tooke. Tooke died in 1812.

Edward Topham (1751-1820), a journalist and play writer, was associated with Horne Tooke, Wilkes, the elder Colman and Sheridan. He wrote a life of John Elwes (1790) as well as several epilogues and plays. In 1787 he started the daily London newspaper *The World*, to which he contributed and from which I have quoted.

Brook Watson (1735-1807) was a merchant. He went to sea when very young, served as Commissary under Monckton and Wolf, and as Commissary General in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton. He returned to England in 1783, and from 1784 to 1793 represented London in Parliament. He became a Director of the Bank of England, was Lord Mayor in 1796 and in 1803 was created a Baronet.

Paul Le Mesurier (1755-1805) was well known as a prize agent during the American War. In 1780 he joined the first military association formed in England and rose to be colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company in 1794. He so actively opposed Fox's India Bill of 1783 that he was appointed a Director of the East India Company, and was elected M.P. for Southwark at the election that followed the defeat of Fox's measure. He became Alderman in 1784, Sheriff in 1787, and Lord Mayor in 1794.

The Rev. Dr. Barry, who preached the sermon, may have been identical with the Rev. Edward Barry, A.M., M.D., who was Grand Chaplain of the "Antients" from 1791 to 1813. (See Appendix.)

"Mr. Byng," mentioned among the respectable characters noticed in the procession, is too vague to bear discussion. In the lists of Grand Officers of the Moderns, however, John Byng is mentioned as being Secretary of the Board of Stewards in 1789.

The visit to Islington was not attended with such untoward events as the annual procession of the previous year had been, although on that occasion the members went only as far as Pentonville Chapel. Thieves were about, practising their profession, nor did they hesitate to knock down and grievously assault any one who was bold enough to offer resistance. The historian relates that, though there were hundreds of honest persons present, no one dared to interfere. Travelling after nightfall in that neighbourhood was evidently attended with some risk. We read (June 1783) that "patrols, horse and foot, were stationed from Sadler's Wells gate along the New Road to Tottenham Court Turnpike." "A horse patrol will be set in the New Road at night for the protection of the nobility and gentry who go from the squares and that end of the town; the roads also towards the city will be properly guarded." At that time Pentonville was but sparsely inhabited. Pinks, the historian of Clerkenwell, in his description of it, says:—"About the year 1773 on the lands of Henry Penton, Esq. [ob 1812] were commenced the earliest erections of the extensive chapelry of Pentonville, which, for many years, was selected as a place of residence for gentlemen and affluent tradesmen. It was separated from the rest of the parish by several intervening fields, there being at the time no connected buildings north of the London Spa, at the end of Rosoman's Row." The road passing the chapel was known as a part of the New Road until 1857, when it gave place to Pentonville Road, the name Euston Road being adopted for the portion between King's Cross and Great Portland Street, and Marylebone Road onward as far as Paddington. Previous to the act for the formation of the road being passed in 1756, the Duke of Bedford objected to it on account of "the dust it would make in the rear of Bedford House."

We have learnt that as was the custom of the Freemasons the Sols annually showed themselves publicly in procession, and we may assume that on those occasions the members of the Order adorned themselves with their regalia, and that the Grand Arch Master was preceded by his sword bearer. In Graham's *History of Freemasonry in Shropshire* (1892) we find the following:—"The R.W. the Grand Secretary of England, Brother W^m^. Henry White on June 14th 1861 presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge of North Wales and Shropshire a magnificent sword. This gift was most gratefully accepted and a special minute of acknowledgment was made by order of the R.W.P.G.M.—Bro. J. P. White, the Pro. G. Treasurer, was nephew to Bro. W^m^. H^y^. White and presented the sword in the name of his Uncle. The sword has two plates upon [it] with engraved inscriptions. The larger of these records the gift to the Province as above mentioned, the other, which is very much worn, reads thus:—

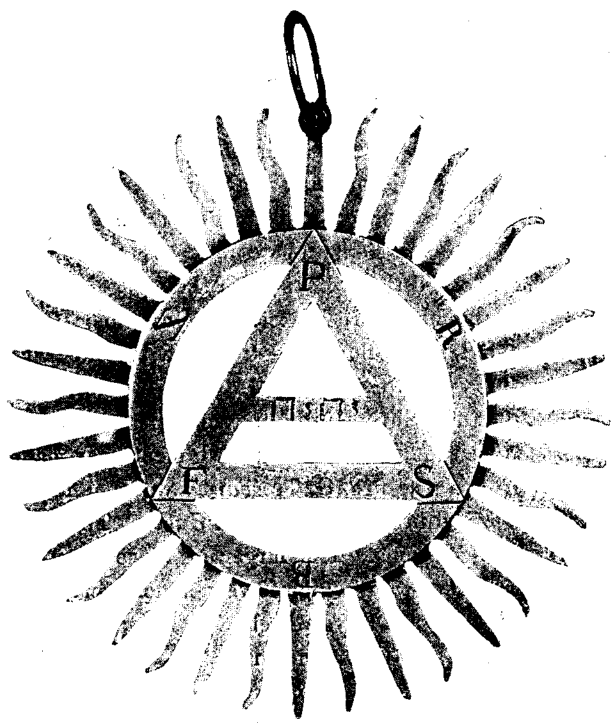
Royal Arch
Constitutional
Sols.

The Constitutional Sols was a secret convivial Society, in no respect Masonic, established about the year 1780."

The Province of North Wales and Shropshire was divided in 1885, and as the original Minute Book is now in the possession of Grand Lodge, I was able, through the kindness of Bro. Sadler, to make a copy of the original document, which is practically as stated by Bro. Graham, but no mention is made of either of the inscriptions. I put myself in communication with the Provincial Grand Secretaries of the two Provinces, in order to discover, if possible, the present whereabouts of this sword. The P.G.

Secretary of North Wales kindly brought the matter to the notice of his predecessor, who, however, was unable to give me any information. I was equally unsuccessful in my application to the P.G. Secretary of Shropshire, inasmuch as he had never heard of the presentation, though he had been very intimate with Bro. W. H. White's nephew, who never made any reference to the Sols. This is one of the many instances in which enquiries on the subject have resulted in disappointment only.

Among the regalia is mentioned the Canopy, represented in one of the plates illustrating this paper, for which see the footnote to Article 7. But with respect to the Jewels we are not quite so much in the dark. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, Bro. Seymour Bell, exhibited here in May, 1910, a jewel (figured in *A.Q.C.*, xxiii.) consisting of a square and compasses, enclosing a representation of the blazing sun, the square being inscribed "A Rais'd Master of the Order of Modern Sols."[1] This was probably the regular jewel of the third degree of the Order.[2] In the *Epicure's Almanack* for 1815 we read:—"Near the bottom of Wych Street is the famous Sols Arms and Shakespeare Chop House. . . . The house is much frequented by the Society, whose badge of distinction forms part of the sign, and by many theatrical gentlemen. Mr. Rees, the proprietor, for many years trod the comic walk at Covent Garden Theatre," &c. It has been suggested that the sign of the Sols Arms (retained by the house of that name in the Hampstead Road) is a variant of the Sun in splendour from the Arms of the Distillers' Company.



There is a gilt metal jewel in the Grand Lodge Museum which Bro. Sadler considered was worn by the Sols. It consists of a circle from which proceed thirty-six alternately straight and wavy rays; on the circle are the letters B R Z, and within it a triangle having the letters F P S at its angular points, and a cross bar on which is

[1] Bro. Seymour Bell has since kindly presented this jewel to the present writer.

[2] It would appear from Hughan's *English Rite* (1884), p. 25, that the expression "Raised Master," as opposed to "Pass'd" or "Admitted Master," was first mentioned in the revised edition of the By-laws of Relief Lodge, now No. 42, published in 1751.

inscribed the Hebrew name of Jehovah. The jewel has a ring for suspension. A drawing of it is in the Rylands collection belonging to this Lodge, as well as of another jewel of a quite different character, bearing on the back the inscription, "Surgeon to the Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols Instituted November 23rd 1785." Round the head, which is, perhaps, intended to represent that of Galen, is the motto of the now defunct Surgeons' Company, *Quæ prosunt omnibus artes.*.

In Article 12 of the Rules it is stated that "every Brother shall purchase a Book printed with the SOLS ARMS as a Frontispiece, and all the Articles, with the names the Master, past Masters, Officers, Committee Men, Stewards, and the Names of all the Brothers Places of Abode, and Occupations, for which they shall pay one Shilling and Sixpence." This is, of course, the Constitutional Code of Laws, as given above. What might we not be able to learn if we could meet with a complete copy! The Grand Lodge copy lacks the list as well as its frontispiece; but of the latter Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley possesses what I believe to be a copy.

I said above that it would appear that as early as 1788 the Windsor Lodge had seceded. Whether that is correct or not, it is certain that a few years later it had assumed a new name and was no longer known as Lodge No. 2 of the Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols. It had been constituted as merely the Windsor Lodge; in 1793 we find it had associated Royalty with its name, and had blossomed into the Royal Windsor Lodge of Modern Jerusalem Sols. This, however, was not the only body of secessionists, for in the same year there existed the Royal Grand Select Sols. Here are two advertisements of that year:—

(1) Royal Windsor Lodge of Modern Jerusalem Sols.

Brothers. The favour of your company is requested to dine with the Master, Past Masters, Officers, and Brethren of the above Lodge, at the Queen's Arms Tavern, Kennington Lane, near Vauxhall, on Monday next, the 29th inst, being the Anniversary Feast.

Stewards.

Brother R. M. Teasdale   Brother J. M. Humphreys
Brother S. W. Bowring   Brother Thwaites

Tickets may be had at the Bar of the St. John's Gate, and of the Stewards. Dinner on table at Three o'Clock precisely. The favour of the Company of any Brother of the United Lodges is requested.

(2) Royal Grand Select Sols Lodge.

The Officers and Brothers of this Society are requested to meet the Grand Master, William Brooks, Esq. at the Buffalo Tavern, Bloomsbury Square, on Tuesday evening next, at Eight o'Clock, for the Purpose of nominating a House to have their Summer Dinner at.

T. M. Kiernan, Secretary.

A few points in these advertisements deserve attention. In the former no mention is made of a Grand Master. John Drawwater had probably died, and his place had not been filled; Lodge No. 1 had probably lost many of its members; the Windsor Lodge was no longer No. 2, but the sole representative of the United Lodges. The second advertisement would lead one to think that such members of the original Order as were unwilling to throw in their lot with the United Lodges had formed themselves into a new Order, having as its Grand Master William Brooks, who, like

John Drawwater, could boast of a coat of arms—lawfully acquired or not—wherewith to adorn, perhaps, a Book of Constitutional Rules. Another peculiarity respecting the second advertisement is that William Brooks is styled Grand Master of the Royal Grand Select Sols Lodge, whereas his designation on the plate containing his coat of arms is Rt. Honble. Grand Select Master of the Knight Templer (*sic*) Order of Grand Select Sols. The dates probably do not synchronize.

Both advertisements are copied from newspaper cuttings, but neither the names of the papers from which they were extracted nor the dates have been preserved, with the exception only of the year. By calculation I find that "Monday the 29th inst." in 1793 suits July, which was the month in which the annual feast was usually held.

Another name has cropped up, for quite recently the Library of Grand Lodge has acquired a Bible, on the cover of which are inscribed, in addition to Masonic and miscellaneous gilt tooling, the words "Albion Sols Lodge, 1789." With respect to this Lodge, all that I can at present say is that the name does not occur in any list of Masonic Lodges.

In article 18 of the Constitutional Rules mention is made of "Our Great Grand Master Solomon," the Masonic origin of which expression is very evident. Not having a better derivation of the name of the Order to offer, I suggest that "Sols" may have occurred to some of the original members as a not uncommon abbreviation of their Great Grand Master's name and at the same time a convenient stepping-stone, as it were, between Solomon and the adoption of the Blazing Sun as their peculiar mark of distinction, and consequently the "Sols Arms" as a suitable name for their place of meeting.

Here I must leave the matter for the present, not without hope that in course of time further information concerning the Sols, a complete copy of the Rules of the Order and even Minute Books, may be brought to light, but I cannot do so without saying how much I am indebted to those members of the Lodge who have so kindly replied to my numerous enquiries, especially to our lamented Bro. Henry Sadler, to Bro. Songhurst, and to several other friends, who are not members of the Craft.

My thanks are also tendered to Bros. A. M. Broadley, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, and W. B. Hextall, for kind permission to include engravings of objects in their possession.

Bro. Dring said :—I think there is very little doubt that our first thoughts this evening will be of regret that our Bro. Simpson is not with us. Had he been here, I feel sure he would have been able to give us a great deal of information on his own particular subject, which, as you are well aware, is the taverns and inns of London. I had no intention of saying anything about this paper, because it is a little out of my line, but one or two things have struck me as it has been read this evening, and I should like to draw attention to them. I fancy that Bro. Levander has altogether overlooked the fact that there were apparently three, four, or even five of these bodies of Sols, all apparently copied from the Freemasons. Thus there were the Craft, or Constitutional Sols, and the Royal Arch Sols, and Knight Templar Sols, then again the Select Sols, so that instead of being one Lodge or body there were four or five different grades of the same Society.

Bro. Songhurst said:—Since Bro. Levander wrote this paper one or two little matters have cropped up, some of which he has already mentioned.

A few days ago I received from Bro. A. M. Broadley a number of photographs of certificates, summonses, etc., and amongst them a portrait of William Brooks, who was presumably the second Grand Master of the Sols; and yesterday morning I received from Bro. Seymour Bell, who owned the collar jewel of the "Rais'd Master," a rough little brass medal, which I think is clearly a jewel of the Sols. The motto is the same as that used by the Society,[1] and the emblems, although very much rubbed, may fairly be identified with those shewn in some of the Engravings.

I do not think we can criticize anything that Bro. Levander has said. He has brought forward a number of interesting facts in connection with the Sols. There is a big field still open in connection with such Societies, and more information is wanted about the Albions, the Khaibarites, the Hurlothrumbrians, and many others of which at present we know little more than the names.

Bro. W. H. Rylands said:—It seems to me that we shall never get to the end of these Societies which copied Freemasonry. It is only natural that at the time when the market was flooded with the supposed ceremonies of the Order, and when it was quite easy to pick up so-called exposures, convivial clubs should have been formed in imitation, sometimes for charitable purposes and sometimes for amusement. I think the Sols must have had something of politics about them, and as with others of these Societies the members were opposed to something that was then existing.

In one thing I am sure you will all agree with me, and that is that we express our thanks to Bro. Levander for his very interesting and very complete paper.

Bro. Levander *writes*:—With regard to Bro. Dring's criticism I cannot in the present state of my knowledge—or perhaps I ought rather to say, of my ignorance—affirm or deny that the various titles indicate different grades of the same Society, but am rather inclined to the latter course.

APPENDIX.

Since the above paper was read in Lodge I have met with further particulars respecting the Sols, and through the kindness of Mr. J. Eliott Hodgkin, F.S.A., it has been possible to reproduce some cuttings, etc., contained in his magnificent collection.

The first cutting, reproduced in facsimile, describes a procession that had taken place "yesterday." It is dated July, 1787, but I am unable to fix the exact date or name the newspaper from which the original was cut. The procession included not only the Royal Windsor Lodge but also the Royal Corinthian Lodge, and must have presented a wondrous spectacle. The Holy Lamb, so frequently mentioned, might have had some connection with the Lamb of the Templars, while Bacchus, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, the Old Man and his son and the bundle of sticks, were doubtless intended to be emblematic of wine, corn, fruit, flowers, and unity.

[1] Compare Laurence Dermott's Dedication of the *Ahiman Rezon*, 1756, p. ii. See also Micah, vi., 8.

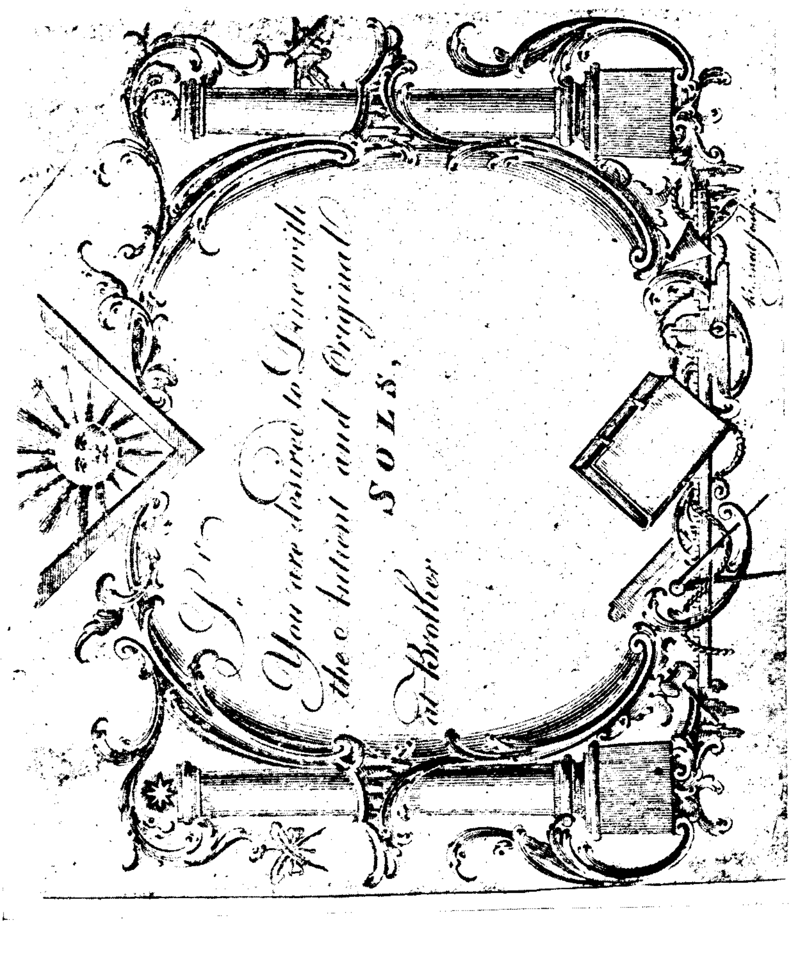
On Friday, August 3rd, 1787 (if the date can be trusted) a procession of "one of the Lodges of the Sols" took place (p. 24). The abstract there printed occurs also in the Hodgkin Collection, coming immediately after the following, the date of which has been partly cut away, but appears to have been "Aug. '87." There is, however a difficulty in the day of the week. The type, etc., shows that the two cuttings were not taken from the same newspaper and seem to refer to the same procession.

> Thursday the Society which some time ago broke from their fealty to the Grand Mother Lodge of Modern Jerusalem Sols, and gave themselves the title of the Royal Arch Constitutional Sols, held their anniversary festival at one of the tea gardens near Knightsbridge. Emulous of distinction, they determined to do something to outshine the Mother Lodge, and therefore their procession was made in carriages, and their music and flags and petty officers on horseback. This expedient answered two good purposes.—It preserved them against the influence of St. Swithin, if the Saint had chosen to continue his pranks, and it served to conceal the deficiencies of their regalia, if deficiencies there were; but we understand that they are as pompous and extravagant in dress as their prototype—This fashion among the drinking societies of decorating their shoulders with expensive ornaments has its use. It brings into the Lodge a set of interested tradesmen, whose respective talents are occupied in embellishing the Brotherhood, and much money is therefore spread over trade, which might be less beneficially spent in the useless luxury of the table. They made a very brilliant shew in the streets, and were honoured with the countenance of two Members of Parliament, who having occasion for all the votes they can muster at the next election, make it their practice to resort to all the convivial meetings about town, who are weak enough to accept of their company upon such conditions.
>
> [Aug. 1787.]

The above extract confirms the view expressed in the body of my paper that at least one schism had taken place. But here again there is a difficulty, for the title Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols" occurs in the Code of Laws, and that of the "Royal Arch Constitutional Sols" is fonnd in the inscription beneath Drawwater's portrait.

The first Article in the Code of Laws states that the place of meeting was to be the house known as the Jerusalem Sols and Bohemia Tavern in Wych Street. It was at the Queen of Bohemia Tavern, Wych Street, that the Royal Grand Lodge of Modern Jerusalem Sols met in 1788 according to the following announcement:—

> ROYAL GRAND LODGE OF MODERN JERUSALEM SOLS.
>
> Queen of Bohemia Tavern, Wych St.
>
> The Brothers of this Lodge are requested to meet the Grand Master and Officers. This evening, at eight o'clock precisely; being a special Lodge night, and the brothers are also requested to meet at Brother Reilly's Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock precisely, (being the Anniversary day) in order to proceed from thence to Lambeth Church, to hear a sermon suitable to the principles of the institution, by our brother the Reverend Dr. Edward Barry, assistant Preacher at Fitzroy and Bethell Chapels.



From the original in the Collection of Mr. J. Elliot Hodgkin, F.S.A.

FORM of the PROCESSION
OF THE
ROYAL GRAND MODERN ORDER
OF
JERUSALEM SOLS
YESTERDAY.

Tyler of the Grand Lodge, with Sword drawn.
A Brother with a Staff: Medalion, King Solomon.
Two Brothers with Staffs; Medalions, Bacchus, Ceres, Pomona and Flora.
Six Deputy Stewards, Regalias and Staffs.
A Porter with a Flag—Bacchus and Ceres.
Twelve Apprentices two and two with Staffs, Induſtry and Safety.
Six Stewards with Regalias and Staffs, Flaggons on them.
Six Apprentices two and two with Staffs.
A Crimſon Flag with Sols Arms.
Apprentices two and two.
A purple Flag, repreſenting the Emblematics
Fellow Crafts two and two, with purble Ribbons.
Firſt Band of Muſick.
Two Brothers with Staffs; Medalions, repreſenting the four Cardinal Virtues.
A ſcarlet Flag, with the Emblematics of the raiſed Maſters ſupported by two Figures.
Raiſed Maſters two and two, with crimſon Ribbons.
Senior Raiſed Maſter, with a crimſon Velvet Collar.
A Flag, repreſenting St. Paul's and the Temple of King Solomon in background.
Herald Painter and Limner, with proper Regalias.
Six Raiſed Maſters, blue Ribbons with Staffs, two the Sun, two the Moon, and two Stars.
Six Raiſed Maſters, with blue Ribbons.
The Committee Flag.
Six Committee Men, crimſon Collars, Gold Lace: Medals repreſenting the Old Man and his Son, and Bundle of Sticks.
Paſt Grand Treaſurer and Deputy with his Flag.
Paſt Deacons, two and two, with their Flags.
Paſt Wardens, two and two, with their Flags.
Right Hon. Paſt Maſters.
Two Brothers with Staffs; Medalions, Faith, Hope, Charity and Mercy.
Four Brothers, Staffs with Cherubims; Medalions, Holineſs to the Lord.
Six Raiſed Maſters, crimſon Velvet Collars; gilt Regalias, repreſenting the Holy Lamb.
A Silk crimſon Flag with the Holy Lamb.
Two Brothers with Staffs with the Holy Lamb.
Two Boys carrying the Holy Bible on a crimſon Cuſhion.
Doctor of Divinity in his Canonicals
Six Raiſed Maſters, grand Regalias, Holy Lamb ſet in Silver.
Right Honourable Grand Maſter's Tyler with Sword.
A grand Flag, repreſenting the Standard of England.
A Brother, with a Staff repreſenting the Sun.
Six Raiſed Maſters, blue Ribbons.
Second Band of Muſick.
Two Raiſed Maſters, blue Ribbons.
Deputy Treaſurer and Deputy Secretary.
Grand Secretary's Flag.
Treaſurer and Secretary, with Regalias
The Recorder's Flag.
Recorder with two Raiſed Maſters, crimſon Ribbons.
Grand Streamer Flag—King Solomon and Queen Sheba.
Grand Deacons Flag.
Dep. Sen. and Dep. Jun. Warden—Staffs, Moon and Star.
Grand Junior Warden's Flag.
Six Brothers, with Regalias.
Grand Senr. Warden's Flag.
Six Brothers, with Staffs,
Grand Senr. and Junr. Warden, with Grand Regalias.
Regius Profeſſor's Flag.
Regius Profeſſor and Deputy, with their Grand Regalias
Tyler of the Grand Lodge.
Grand Sword Bearer and Mace Bearer.
Right Hon. GRAND MASTER SOL of ENGLAND, ſupported by Senr. and Junr. Deacons, with Grand Regalias.
Six Raiſed Maſters, crimſon Ribbons.
Two Brothers, with Staffs repreſenting Fame
Two Brothers, with Staffs repreſenting the Seal of Great Britain.
Two Brothers, with Staffs repreſenting Britannia and Liberty.
Grand Paſt Maſter, Lockets, Flag with his Coat of Arms.
Two Brothers, with Staffs, one King Solomon, the other Minerva.
Grand Paſt Maſter Morris's Flag, with his Coat of Arms.
Six Raiſed Maſters, two and two. Gold Lace Collars, with Square and Compaſs, gilt Staffs in their Hands, gilt Eagles.
Grand Patron's Flag, with his Coat of Arms.
Two Raiſed Maſters, crimſon Ribbons.
Grand Patron, ſupported by Grand Maſters Morris and Aldridge.
Four Raiſed Maſters, crimſon Ribbons.
Six Raiſed Maſters, broad Gold Lace Collars, gilt Square and Compaſs.
Six Fellow Crafts, purple Ribbons.
Six Apprentices, Staffs, repreſenting Induſtry and Safety.
Tyler to cloſe the Grand Lodge.
Tyler of the Royal Windſor Lodge, Staff and Medallion, King's Arms.
Six Stewards with Staffs.
A Porter with the Flag—Sols Arms.
Six Fellow Crafts.
A Porter with a Flag—the Emblematic of the Order.
A Porter with a Flag—the Holy Lamb.
Six Raiſed Maſters, red Ribbons and Lamb and Flag.
A Porter with the Hon. Paſt Maſter Hammond's Flag
Hon. Paſt Maſter Hammond.
Paſt Deacons.
Four Raiſed Maſters, two and two.
A Porter with the Hon. Paſt Maſter Hodſon's Flag.
Hon. Paſt Maſter Hodſon.
Paſt Deacons.
Four Raiſed Maſters.
Two Brothers with the Cuſhion and Bible,
Chaplain.
Four Raiſed Maſters.
A Brother with a Staff with the Sun.
Two Raiſed Maſters.
Third Band of Muſick.
Two Raiſed Maſters
Treaſurer and Secretary.
A Porter with the Recorder's Flag.
Recorder and his Deputy.
Surgeon and Apothecary.
Deputy Wardens with the Staffs Sun and Moon.
Senior and Junior Wardens.
Two Raiſed Maſters.
A Porter with the Regius's Flag.
Regius and his Deputy.
Two Raiſed Maſters.
A Porter with the Hon. Maſter's Flag;
Deputy Sword and Mace Bearer.
Sword and Mace Bearer.
Right Hon. Maſter Davis.
Two Deacons.
Two Raiſed Maſters.
A Porter with the Flag of the Right Hon. Patron of the Windſor Lodge.
Right Hon. Patron, ſupported by two Raiſed Maſters.
Four Raiſed Maſters.
Tyler to cloſe—the Maſter of the Ceremonies to conduct the Proceſſion.
Tyler of the Royal Corinthian Lodge, with Staff and Medallion.
A Porter with a Flag—Sols Arms.
Apprentices, two and two.
Fellow Crafts, two and two.
Raiſed Maſters, two and two.
Hon. Paſt Officers, two and two.
Hon. Paſt Maſters, two and two.
Fourth Band of Muſick.
Senr. and Junr. Wardens.
Regius Profeſſor and Recorder.
Senr. and Junr. Deacons.
The Right Hon. Maſter of the Corinthian Lodge,
Reſt of the Brethren.

Order of Procession of the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols.
(From a Newspaper of July, 1787, in the Collection of Mr. J. Elliot Hodgkin, F.S.A.).

Tickets may be had of the Stewards; and at the Bohemia Tavern, Wych St.

Stewards.

Brother Morris, P.G.M.,	Brother Cleeve,
Aldridge, P.G.M.,	Ayres,
Hough,	Romaine,
	J. Haynes, Grand Sec.

[July 16, 1788].

It being the occasion of the annual festival, in accordance with Article II., the meeting took place at some "convenient house out of town." Cumberland Gardens, as marked in Bowles's Map of London, 1786, was due west of Vauxhall Gardens, and abutted on the river. Part of Vauxhall Bridge Road now occupies the site.

We have seen (p. 15) that the London Lodge met at the Queen of Bohemia's Head in Wych Street, 1768-1772, and it was there that the Knights of St. George met their Noble Grand in 1758.

In 1788 the Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols met at the Globe Tavern, Fleet Street (p. 25), as well as in the next year, as shown by the following advertisement in the Hodgkin Collection and the Invitation ticket in the Banks Collection at the British Museum; but in 1790 they had moved to the Garrick Head, Bow Street (p. 26).

Royal Arch Grand Constitutional Sols.

The Nobility, Clergy and rest of the brothers of this honourable order, are particularly requested to meet their Grand Patron, Grand Arch Master, and other officers, on Monday evening next at Brother Humphry's, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet St. to celebrate the joyful event of the happy restoration of His Majesty's Health.

G. Beardmore, Sec.,

By order of the Grand Arch Master.

[March 4, 1789].

I have reserved for the last the curious advertisements, quoted below, in the Hodgkin Collection. These, if the dates are correct, open up a new field of enquiry. We have hitherto been dealing with the Modern Sols; here we have the Ancient.

Solomon.

The lips of the righteous feed many,
But fools die for want of wisdom.

The worthy brothers of the Free Accepted Sols are desired to attend the Master, and the rest of the Brotherhood, at Mr. Standish's, the Coach-makers-Arms, in Long Acre, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, at eight in the evening, on special affairs.

J.B.G.M.J.B.G.S.

[Aug. 10, 1754].

Solomon.

The wise in heart shall be called prudent,
And the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning.

The Worthy Brothers belonging to the Grand Committee of Sols, held at Brother Standish's the Coach-makers Arms in Long Acre, are desired to attend the Grand Master, and the rest of the Brotherhood, on

Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, to celebrate the anniversary of the Lodge.

J.B.G.M.R.G.G.S.

Note:—Prometheus will be in the chair, not his Journeyman; Mercury and Minerva attend in character.

Note:—None of Cerberus Lodge will be admitted.

[Oct. 19, 1754].

SOLOMON.

The Wise will inherit the Glory,
But shame shall be the promotion of fools.

The Brothers belonging to the Ancient Original Free and Accepted Sols, are desired to attend at the Grand Lodge held at Brother Standish's, the Coach-makers Arms in Long Acre, on Tuesday next the 15th instant, at Eight o'clock in the evening to fix the day for the Summer Feast, and other special Affairs. By order of the Grand Master.

[July 12, 1755]. F.R. Secretary.

I take it that the initials G.M., G.S., denote Grand Master and Grand Secretary respectively, but am at a loss how to explain the notes at the end of the second advertisement.

It should be noted that the dates of the cuttings both in the paper itself and this Appendix are inserted in the originals in manuscript—some I found to be erroneous—and that when the name of the newspaper is not stated I have not been able to verify them.

The date, "probably about 1750," assigned to that of the ball of the United Alfred Lodge (p. 12), appears to be too early, unless the Order was long-lived, for there is in the Banks Collection an Admission ticket to dine "with the Grand of the Order," dated 1781.

F. W. LEVANDER.



CAST BRASS JEWEL *(actual size)*
in the Collection of Bro. Seymour Bell.
The reverse is plain.
The inscription reads, "Do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before your God."

THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS AND ITS GRAND MASTER, THE MARQUIS DE GAGES.

BY BRO. COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA, P.G.M., BELGIUM.

THERE is little doubt that Belgium received Freemasonry directly from England during the second or third decade of the XVIIIth century. Yet, till 1770, only three Belgian Lodges left their names in the Engraved lists of the Grand Lodge of England: *la Discrète Impériale* at Alost in Eastern Flanders (anno 1765); *la Constante Union* at Ghent (1768); *la Vraie et Parfaite Harmonie* at Mons (1770). It is not unlikely that the first Lodges on Belgian soil were opened by isolated Masons of regular standing, who initiated some natives without having previously taken the trouble of getting a warrant. I have shown in a preceding paper (*A.Q.C.* vol. xx. (1907), p. 205) how the Lodge founded at Namur by a Scotch officer in the Dutch Service, Captain John Cunningham, worked several years before it was chartered in 1770 by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In the middle of the century, Belgium, under Austrian sway, counted many Lodges, but until 1765 there was no attempt to create amongst them a central Masonic authority, although some may have been considered as 'Mother Lodges,' which gave to them few privileges, beyond the right of 'inspecting' their offspring. In that year, the Prince de Clermont, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of France, turned a private Lodge he had founded at Mons into a Provincial Grand Lodge for the Austrian Netherlands. But, as the Grand Lodge of France, torn by factions, temporarily closed its doors in 1767, this French Provincial Grand Lodge in Belgium gave way for an English one, which worked so satisfactorily that, sixteen years later, it numbered more than twenty subordinate Lodges, when it met with an untimely death at the hands of an alien government.

Its relics and papers, left under the care of one of the Mons Lodges (themselves closed for a time), remained there in a dusty confusion during more than a century, hardly disturbed, and then generally for the worse, by some occasional visitor. Bro. A. Cordier searched them towards 1850, to find materials for his *Histoire de l'Ordre maçonnique en Belgique.* He was an excellent Mason and a tolerably good penman, but neither an historian nor even a critic. It is only a few years ago that some competent Brethren of the *Parfaite Union* undertook a methodical arrangement of these precious Archives. Bro. Paul Duchaine was the first to profit by their labours, and, having extended his investigations to the public Record Offices of Brussels and other towns, wrote his recent and valuable book: *La franc-maçonnerie belge au XVIIIe siècle*, a review of which has been given here by Bro. Songhurst. It would be unfair not to mention also a brief, but reliable, essay of Bro. Chibert, assistant Librarian of the City of Brussels, published in the *Bulletin of the Grand Orient of Belgium* (1908) on the Belgian Lodges since the foundation of the first Lodge at Mons. Finally, there are some good monographs, issued by several Belgian Lodges, in connection with the celebration of their Centenaries, bringing us back to the days of the Provincial Grand Lodge of

Austrian Netherlands. With all these publications in hand, having investigated, for additional light, the most important part of the documents stored at Mons and gone through some of the files kept at Freemasons' Hall in London, I deemed myself sufficiently equipped to draw a sketch of this Provincial Grand Lodge, its origin, its work, its struggles, and the life of its worthy Grand Master, François-Bonaventure du Mont, Marquis de Gages. My best thanks are due to those who have assisted me in my researches, particularly some Brethren of the Chapter at Mons and, above all, the last Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England, our late Worshipful Master, Bro. SADLER, whose sudden death has been a sad loss to all interested in Masonic lore.

I.

Mons, under the Austrians, was a garrison town, without much commerce or industry, but the seat of the Provincial States of Hainault, inhabited by well-to-do burghers, quite a number of officials and lawyers, broad-minded and easy-going ecclesiastics, besides being much visited by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood—in fact, the very spot where Continental Freemasonry would rise and thrive in the eighteenth century. Late in the sixties, it possessed two Lodges, already ancient and well frequented. One of them, *la Parfaite Union*, was supposed to date from the very dawn of speculative Masonry, on account of a warrant, now lost, which claimed to have been delivered, in 1721, by the Duke of Montague. The question of its authenticity has been sufficiently discussed before the Quatuor Coronati (*A.Q.C.*, vol. x., 1897), and there is no need to go over it again for the present. I will only add that there seems to be no ground whatever for the local tradition that this Lodge was at any time commissioned by the Grand Lodge in London to act as Provincial Grand Lodge for Austrian Netherlands.—The other Masonic centre at Mons, *la Vraie et Parfaite Harmonie* or *la Parfaite Harmonie* for short (both titles occur sometimes in the same documents), was the Lodge quoted above as transformed into a Provincial Grand Lodge by the Prince of Clermont in 1765. Its range of action remained nevertheless very limited, since, five years later, only two Belgian Lodges had accepted its jurisdiction: *La Parfaite Egalité* at Bruges (1766) and towards the end of 1769, *Les Frères réunis* at Tournai. During that period its chair had been held by the Marquis de Gages, an influential man and earnest Mason, of large means, literary tastes and philanthropic disposition, with a real talent for organizing, which, for the best part of his life, he entirely devoted to the affairs of the Craft. Born in 1739, a nephew and heir of the Count de Gages who led the Spanish forces in the Italian wars and afterwards became viceroy of the Kingdom of Navarre in Spain, he had married in 1763 a cousin, Alexandrine de Bouzies, from a family which had given several of its members to Freemasonry; she was herself initiated into a Lodge of Adoption.

The Belgian Lodges were then under the Obedience of four foreign grand Lodges (England, Scotland, France, and Holland), not counting those which belonged to none. When the Marquis de Gages understood that there was no hope of uniting them under French jurisdiction—although he was a personal friend of the Prince de Clermont, with whom he kept, till the death of the latter in 1771, an interesting correspondence on Masonic subjects—he turned towards England, offering to transform his *Parfaite Harmonie* into an English provincial Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of

England, then under Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, must not have been very prone to accept on those terms a private Lodge in a secondary foreign town, but it received the *Parfaite Harmonie* amongst its subordinate Lodges, and by another warrant, delivered two days later, January 22nd, 1770, invested its Master, the Marquis de Gages, with the title and functions of provincial Grand Master for Austrian Netherlands. Both warrants being still unpublished in their English text (and the first one, even in a French translation), I have obtained from The *Parfaite Union* to have them photographed in order to illustrate this paper. (See Plates I. and II.)

I.—CONSTITUTIONS GIVEN TO "LA VRAIE ET PARFAITE HARMONIE."

BEAUFORT, G.M.

No. 460 To all and every Our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and Loving Brethren We Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, and Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, send Greeting.

Know ye that we at the humble petition of our Right trusty and well beloved Brethren Messire François Bonaventure Joseph du Mont, Marquis de Gages, Vicomte de Hecq, Baron de la Puissance, Seigneur des Dits Lieux, d'Etrée, Bachant, etc. Actual Chamberlain of their Imperial Royal and Apostolick Majesties, Perignon du Progent and De Gallez, with other Brethren severally residing in or near the City of Mons in Hainault and also at the recommendation of our Right Trusty and Dearly Beloved Brother John de Vignoles Esquire, Our Provincial Grand Master for foreign Lodges, *Do* hereby constitute the said Brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the title or Denomination of the True and Perfect Harmony, to be held in the City of Mons aforesaid. *And do further* at their said petition and of the Great Trust and Confidence reposed in every of the abovenamed Brethren, hereby appoint the said Marquis de Gages to be Master, Perignon du Progent Senior Warden and De Gallez Junior Warden for opening the said Lodge and for such further time only as shall be thought proper by the Brethren thereof. It being our will that this our appointment of the above Officers shall in no wise affect any future Election of Officers of the Lodge, but that such Election shall be regulated agreable to such By-Laws of the said Lodge as shall be consistent with the general Laws of the Society contained in the Book of Constitutions.

And we hereby will and require you the said Marquis de Gages to take special care that all and every the said Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons and that they do observe, perform and keep all the Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions. *And further* that you do from time to time cause to be entred in a Book kept for that purpose an account of your proceedings in the Lodge together with all such Rules, Orders and Regulations as shall be made for the good Government of the same. *That* in no wise you omit once in every year to send to us or our successors Grand Masters or to the Honourable Charles Dillon, Our Deputy Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master for Time being, or to the said John de Vignoles Esquire, Our Provincial Grand Master for foreign Lodges or to the Provincial Grand Master for the time being, an account in Writing of your said proceedings and copies of all such Rules, Orders and Regulations as shall be made as aforesaid, together with a list of the Members of the Lodge and such a sum of money as may suit the circumstances of the Lodge and

reasonably be expected towards the Grand Charity. *Moreover*, We hereby will and require you the said Marquis de Gages, as soon as conveniently may be, to send an account in writing of whatever shall have been done by virtue of these Presents.

Given at London under our hand and seal of Masonry, this 20th. January A.L. 5770 A.D. 1770

By the Grand Master's Command

Chas. DILLON D.G.M.

Witness
Ja. Heseltine, G.S.

La dite patente accordée à notre réquisition
J. De Vignoles G.M.P.

II.—WARRANT OF PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER DELIVERED TO THE MARQUIS DE GAGES.

Beaufort G.M.

To all and Every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brethren We Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. Greeting.

Know ye that We of the great trust and Confidence reposed in Our Right Worshipful and well beloved Brother Messire François Bonaventure Joseph du Mont, Marquis de Gages, Vicomte de Hecq, Baron de la Puissance, Seigneur de dits Lieux, d'Etrée, Bachant, etc., Actual Chamberlain to their Imperial, Royal and Apostolick Majesties. Do hereby Constitute and Appoint him the said Marquis de Gages Provincial Grand Master of and for the Austrian Netherlands with full power and Authority in due form to make Masons and Constitute and Regulate Lodges as Occasion may require and also to do and Execute all and every such other Acts and things appertaining to the said Office as usually have been and ought to be done and Executed by other Provincial Grand Masters, he the said Marquis de Gages taking special Care that all and every the members of every Lodge he shall Constitute have been regularly made Masons and that they do Observe perform and keep all and every the Rules Orders and Regulations contained in the Book of Constitutions (Except such as have been or may be Repealed at any Quarterly Communication or other General Meeting) together also with all such other Rules Orders Regulations and Instructions as shall from time to time be transmitted by Us or by the Honorable Charles DILLON, Our Deputy or by our successors Grand Masters or their Deputies or by the Provincial Grand Master of Foreign Lodges for the time being And We hereby Will and Require you our said Provincial Grand Master to cause four quarterly Communications to be held yearly, one whereof to be upon or as near the feast Day of Saint John the Baptist as conveniently may be and that you promote on those and all other Occasions whatever may be for the Honor and Advantage of Masonry and the Benefit of the Grand Charity and that you yearly send to us or our successors Grand Masters an Account in writing of the proceedings therein and also of what Lodges you Constitute and when and where held with a List of the Members thereof and Copies of all such Rules Orders and Regulations as shall be made for the good Government of the same with whatever else you shall do by Virtue of these presents And that you at

the same remit to the Treasurer of the Society for the time being at London three pounds three shillings sterling for every Lodge you shall constitute for the Grand Charity and other necessary purposes.

Given at London under our Hand and Seal of Masonry this 22d. day of January A.L. 5770 A.D. 1770.

Witness
Ja. Heseltine G.S.

By the Grand Master's Command
Chas. DILLON
D.G.M.

On the back of the last Patent, we find the following endorsement in French:

" Nous soussigné-Grand Maître Provincial, chargé du soin des " loges étrangères, déclarons que sur la connaissance du Zèle et des " Talents du très-noble et très-éclairé et très respectable Frère François " Bonaventure Joseph du Mont, Marquis de Gages, nous avons de notre pur " mouvement demandé la patente de l'autre part: nous désistant en " conséquence comme nous nous désistons par ces présentes de toute " jurisdiction immédiate sur toutes les loges régulièrement constituées ou " à constituer régulièrement dans les Pays-Bas autrichiens, autant " cependant que ledit Frère de Gages remplit avec fidèlité l'engagement " qu'il a pris entre nos mains par son écrit en date du 17 Décembre " 1769, signé de sa main, et scellé de ses armes.

" En foi de quoi, nous avons signé le présent à Londres ce 20 Mars " an de $\frac{5770}{1770}$

de Vignoles, G.M.P., pour les loges étrangères."

How did the *Parfaite Harmonie* stand the loss of its privileged situation as Provincial Grand Lodge? We possess the old book in which are transcribed its Minutes from June 1766 to February 1783. Until the last days of March 1770—although the English warrants were signed in January and while we have the minutes of several meetings held by the Lodge in the interval—we do not discover the slightest allusion to a change of jurisdiction. We are even confronted with the fact that, in the middle of January, the Lodge had received officially the visit of the Count de Nerac as representative of the Prince de Clermont and of his Grand Lodge—this about a month after the Grand Lodge of England had endorsed the Marquis de Gages' promise of allegiance.—Then abruptly, the *Parfaite Harmonie* is reported to have met on the 4th day of the last week in March 1770 to listen to the reading of the Patents delivered by the Duke of Beaufort " Grand Maître de la Mère-Loge de Londres et de toutes les " bonnes Loges vraiment constituées."—The business of the day began with an initiation, then: " le très sage Grand-Maître a fait l'ouverture et la lecture des " Constitutions de la Loge, par lesquelles, le Grand-Maître des Orients Anglais *la* " *reconnaissait pour Mère-Loge provinciale des Pays-Bas Autrichiens* et admettait tous les " membres qui la composaient et qui la composeront pour vrais et légitimes maçons. " Après lecture faite, nostre Sage Grand Maître a fait faire trois décharges de toute " nostre artillerie portées au Sage Grand Maître Henry de Somerset, Duc de " Beaufort ainsi qu'à tous les frères qui composent sa respectable loge. D'abord " après, nostre Cher Frère Substitut d'Arberg a fait la lecture des Patentes de Grand " Maître provincial adressées à nostre Sage Grand Maître le Marquis de Gages. " Lecture faite, le Sage Frère Substitut d'Arberg a fait charger trois décharges de

"toute nostre artillerie qu'elles ont été portées jusqu'à la voûte azurée, pour féliciter
"nostre Sage Grand Maître pour la validité de sa sublime Dignité et pour le remercier
"des peines que son zèle pour nous lui a fait entreprendre. Nostre Grand Maître a
"fait un compliment et a fait prêter une nouvelle obligation à tous les Frères, qu'ils
"observeraient ce que à quoi il s'était engagé lui-même vis-à-vis de la Mère Loge
"anglaise et de leur Grand Maître. Puis, il a réciproqué la santé qu'on lui avait
"portée. A 8 heures précises, on a couvert le temple aux frais du Sage G.M.P. Pour
"célébrer cette feste, il a nommé les places des Officiers, les laissant comme elles étaient
"anciennement jusqu'à nouvel ordre."

Anybody who reads this quaint specimen of the Masonic style in the French-speaking Lodges of the Old Régime cannot fail to be impressed with the discrepancy between the words I have italicized and the very text of the first patent quoted above. Either nobody understood English, and the translator, whoever he was, is responsible for the assertion that the Patent acknowledged the *Parfaite Harmonie* as Mother Lodge of Austrian Netherlands, or the Minutes, although authenticated by the signature of de Gages, do not exactly give what was said during the proceedings.

What pleads strongly for the last explanation is another tampering with the facts in the Record Book, when the Master of the *Frères Réunis* at Tournay, Bro. Lestienne, appeared before the Provincial Grand Lodge on May 20th, 1770, in order to receive from the Marquis de Gages the Constitutions of the newly opened Lodge: "This Lodge" (*Les Frères Réunis*), say the Minutes, "has been recognised as just and "good by all the members hereby assembled, declaring itself dependent (*mouvante*) "upon the *Parfaite Harmonie*, to which it has rendered homage, in virtue of Powers "proceeding from the Sublime Grand Lodge of London."—We know that the Grand Lodge never intended anything of the kind. Besides, I have ascertained that in the Constitutions of the *Frères Réunis*, lately recovered by the Brethren of Tournay[1], the *Parfaite Harmonie* is not even mentioned; the Patent is delivered in the name of the Marquis de Gages as Provincial Grand Master; it is signed, indeed, by the Count d'Arberg (who occupied at that time the chair of the *Parfaite Harmonie*), but only in his capacity of Deputy Grand Master, as shown by the letters D.G.M.P. following his signature.

In fact, we see in that period the *Parfaite Harmonie* sitting now as a local lodge "Loge de ville," now as a *semi-provincial* Lodge, whatever that may mean, now as

[1] It is worth relating how the *Frères Réunis* lost and recovered their old documents, as the story illustrates the fate of many masonic relics, at least on the continent. When the Lodge temporarily closed up towards 1861, most of its papers, charters, minutes, diplomas, as well as some badges, aprons, jewels, etc., remained with its last Worshipful Master. After the death of this worthy mason, twelve years later, his widow was persuaded by her confessor to deliver this unholy collection to the Bishop of Tournai, Mgr. Dumont de Chassart, who locked it up in an iron safe amongst his private papers. Bishop Dumont was a great favourite with Pio Nono, whose ultramontane ideas he pushed to the extreme and when, in 1879, the next Pope wanted to introduce a more diplomatic policy in his dealings with the Belgians, Dumont flatly refused to give in, going even so far as to decline to give his demission, although urged by the Pope to do so. This, in the eyes of the Church, could only be a sign of madness. Being warned that a medical order had been obtained for his removal to a private asylum, the Bishop took refuge into the Seminary of Bonne Espérance, where, for several days, he kept the Authorities at bay, with the help of the enthusiastic students. At last he was seized and carried off to a family residence, where he was kept in strict confinement for several months. Meanwhile the Pope had chosen another Bishop, who had taken possession of the episcopal Palace at Tournai. But, when Mgr. Dumont was let free, as cured in mind, he set the law in motion to recover his private belongings. Amongst them still lay the bundle, duly sealed, which contained the papers and paraphernalia of the Lodge. He gave them to one of his lawyers who kept the collection till his own death in 1905. One of the latter's Executors, being a Mason, restored them to the *Frères réunis*.

a full Provincial Grand Lodge, with the only difference that, in the last case, the Master and Wardens of the other subordinate Lodges are summoned to join its meetings. The Minutes of these Meetings follow each other chronologically in the Record Book of the *Parfaite Harmonie*; amongst them, the account of the first session of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which Bro. Duchaine thought to be lost, because he vainly looked for it everywhere else.—This confusion lasted even after the Marquis de Gages had received from London the *Rules* for the establishment and working of Provincial Grand Lodges. (This document, written in French, was probably the work of the Provincial Grand Master of Foreign Lodges, John de Vignoles. The Marquis had several copies made of it. One of them signed by himself and all his Grand Officers still exists in possession of the *Parfaite Union*. I will give it as an Appendix, so that it might be compared with similar Regulations in England and abroad.) But, in April, 1771, the *Parfaite Harmonie* was suddenly closed "till better times," on account of the unavoidable departure of his Master, Count d'Arberg, and also for other reasons "communicated and known to us," adds a marginal note from the hand of the Marquis de Gages written in the Record Book. This suspension was only temporary. In the next October the Lodge was solemnly re-opened, and from that day it confined itself strictly to its duties of subordinate local Lodge. Its chair was no more filled by a Grand Master, but simply by a Worshipful Master, and the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge disappeared for ever from its Minutes.

If I have insisted on these particulars, it is because all those who have dealt with the subject—myself included—not having had the opportunity of handling the documents, or having misunderstood them as did Cordier, have either persisted in extending to the English Provincial Grand Lodge the name of the *Vraie et parfaite Harmonie* or have assigned to the latter privileges and functions it was never intended to possess and it only displayed by mistake for a few months.

II.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, according to its rules, was composed of the Grand Master, all the Grand Officers past and present, besides the Master and Wardens of each subordinate Lodge. The nomination of the Grand Officers, with the exception of the Grand Treasurer, remained entirely in the hands of the Grand Master. They are not enumerated in the *Rules* from England, but, according to the Minutes of the first sessions, they were: the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Inspector, First and Second Warden, Grand Chancellor (Secretary General), Grand Orator, Grand Treasurer, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Grand Fiscal, Grand Keeper of the Seals, Grand Almoner, Grand Architect, Grand Sword Bearer, besides a few Assistants or Deputies who were added, as the increase in the number of the Lodges to be represented permanently, made it expedient to augment the list of the office-bearers. The *Parfaite Harmonie*, of course, kept the lion's share, as its premises, bought and furnished at the expense of the Marquis, sheltered the permanent administration of the Grand Lodge. There was also amongst the Grand Officers a General Agent, residing at Brussels, very likely to represent the Grand Lodge in its dealings with the central Government.

De Gage's negotiations at London had been conducted through Bro. de Vignoles, who held in the Grand Lodge of England the somewhat undefined and short-lived office of Provincial Grand Master of Foreign Lodges. Bro. Sadler expressed to me the

opinion that the authority of this officer only extended over unattached Lodges, viz., those which were not already under some foreign Provincial Grand Master. Thus, before de Vignoles, we find that a Bro. William Douglas has received a similar appointment in 1737 from the Grand Master, the Earl of Darnley, "for the Coasts of Africa and the Islands of America where no particular deputations had been granted." But, as de Vignoles spoke several languages, was very active, and showed himself always ready to oblige, his services were often utilized by the Provincial Grand Masters and Grand Lodges abroad in their relations with the Grand Lodge of London. As his appointment was in the hands of the Grand Master, we can at once dispose of Cordier's strange assertion that he renounced his title and general authority in favour of the Marquis de Gages. The mistake likely proceeds from de Vignoles having written in French, on the back of de Gages' Patent, that henceforth he renounced all immediate jurisdiction over the Lodges constituted or to be constituted *in Austrian Netherlands*; which simply agrees with Bro. Sadler's suggestion. To me, this renunciation seems a logical and even necessary outcome of the whole process: On the 20th of January the Grand Lodge charters the *Parfaite Harmonie* as an unattached Lodge abroad, with the Marquis de Gages as Worshipful Master, and therefore formally places it amongst the Lodges under the supervision of de Vignoles. Two days later, it invests the Marquis de Gages with the Office of Provincial Grand Master for Austrian Netherlands, and consequently takes off the control of the *Parfaite Harmonie*, as well as of the other Belgian Lodges in the same situation, from the hands of the Provincial Grand Master residing at London.

This de Vignoles was rather a curious figure. A Frenchman by birth, he had opened at London in 1776 a Lodge working in the French language under the name of *L'immortalité de l'Ordre*, which initiated and even installed in 1768, as second Warden, the notorious Chevalier or Chevalière d'Eon, although at that time his or her real sex was already questioned (see *A.Q.C.* vol. xvi., 1903). Different letters which I have found in the Foreign *Portfolio* at Freemasons' Hall show that de Vignoles did good work for the Grand Lodge in more than one awkward negotiation with the Masonic leaders in France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and even Russia. In fact, he became a sort of under-secretary for foreign affairs. All the correspondence with the Provincial Grand Master of Austrian Netherlands continued to pass through his hands, until, in 1772, unfavourable rumours about certain of his dealings reached the ears of the Marquis de Gages, who directed his Grand Secretary, Bro. De Lobel, to enquire directly from the Grand Lodge of London what were the real attributions of de Vignoles: "For "two years," said the letter dated March 2nd, 1772, "we have exchanged a correspondence "with him and he has always directed it, nobody else having made himself known, with "the exception of our Warrant.

The Foreign Provincial Grand Master of all Foreign Lodges had firstly got into trouble with his own Lodge, which he tried to have closed in 1772 by the Grand Lodge. The *Immortality of the Order* replied by accusing him, amongst other grievances, of having appropriated for his own convenience the funds of the Lodge. The quarrel was patched up by the intervention of Bro. Charles Dillon, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Lodge itself, in spite of the promises of its name, soon died a natural death, being erased finally in 1775. In the interval, there happened to de Vignoles a more serious affair, and that in his relations with de Gages. The latter had sent to him the Belgian contribution to the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge. This money, de Vignoles failed to deliver in due time to the Committee of Charity. To save him from disgrace, the Grand Secretary, Bro. Heseltine, advanced the sum, but had great difficulty in getting

his money back. After four months waiting, losing patience, he wrote on November 18th, a last letter, where he threatened de Vignoles to expose him before the Committee at the Horn Tavern, "for having so long trifled with a matter which being known must at "once destroy you in the Society of Masons."—The French Ambassador interfered, I do not know on what grounds, and de Vignoles paid his due or at least made "such arrangements as his position allowed," adding in an explanatory letter to Haseltine: "I flatter myself that if in the past I have wronged you, it is only because I have been "myself a victim to others."—However, all this does not seem to have seriously damaged his connection with the Grand Lodge or even with the Grand Secretary, as, five years later, the same Bro. Haseltine wrote on April 5th, 1776, to the celebrated Bro. Lalande, of the Grand Lodge of France, in answer to an enquiry similar to the one made in 1772 by Bro. De Lobel: "Mr. de Vignoles has still the regulation of our "correspondence with the Foreign Lodges, and his letter to the Lodge of Lyons "contains the true sentiments of our Grand Lodge.—Therefore, I beg that you may "give credit to everything that Mr. de Vignoles writes, as I have the honour to inspect "every letter of his before it is sent away."

It is only after that date that de Vignoles disappears from the masonic horizon, and when, in 1779, the Marquis de Gages enquires again about him, Bro. Haseltine answers rather curtly: "that gentleman being no longer Provincial Grand Master of "Foreign Lodges, nor does he now reside in London."—Thus, exit de Vignoles. But we cannot let him off yet. Cordier and Duchaine both assert that in 1770, the Belgian Masons contributed to the Fund for the erection of Masonic Hall in London. The lists of the subscribers were published at the time and are still at Freemason's Hall. Bro. Sadler told me that, in spite of a careful search, he found there no mention of the Marquis de Gages or of any Belgian Lodge. If the money was sent, why did it not reach its destination? It is rather hard for a man to see his character questioned nearly a century and a half after his disappearance. Yet bearing in mind the incident related above and the fact that de Gages in those days only dealt with the Grand Lodge of England through de Vignoles, one must acknowledge that in this case circumstantial evidences are strong enough to justify our suspicions. On the other hand, as Cordier, whom Duchaine has simply followed, is by no means a very reliable witness, we will have to content ourselves with a Scotch verdict of: *not proven.*[1]

From what precedes, it results that the new Provincial Grand Lodge of Austrian Netherlands started with three subordinate Lodges, one at Mons, one at Bruges, one at Tournai. In the last days of April, 1770, the Marquis de Gages received the allegiance of the two Lodges which held their Constitutions directly from the Grand

[1] There is, at the *Archives Nationales* of Belgium, a collection of files entitled *Gastos Secretos* (Spanish for: "Secret Funds"), which contain a list of the payments made by the Government of Austrian Netherlands to the Agents of its information service, at home and abroad, with fragments of their correspondence. Bro. Duchaine has published from this source the names of spies attached to several Belgian Lodges. While I was completing this paper, it occurred to me that de Vignoles was the very man to be found in such company, and sure enough there stands his name, from 1766, in black and white, "John Vignoles Esq. in Warwick Streeet, Golden Square, London," confronted with periodical deliveries of sums ranging about 20 guineas. It is true that, what is given of his reports only concerns English political affairs, but he was dismissed from the Austrian service on account of some indiscretion, in January, 1769, and it was only at the end of that year that he entered into relation with the Marquis de Gages and Belgian Masonry.—Vignoles, who was always clamouring for more reward, alleging both his important information and his monetary difficulties, did not take his dismissal lightly; he threatened, in covert words, to make himself disagreeable, and only dropped for good after being silenced by a parting allowance of *mille écus* (about £200) in June, 1769.—Perhaps he did transfer himself to the service of France, and this would explain the interference of the French Ambassador in his settlement with Bro. Heseltine.

Lodge of England, one at Alost, the other at Ghent, as we have said before. Soon afterwards came over the Lodges chartered in Belgium by the Grand Lodge of Holland; this was managed in 1771, after a successful negotiation carried from London through de Vignoles. The Marquis de Gages then turned his attention towards the other Belgian Lodges. It was no easy task: when he knocked at their door he was always received with due honours, on his personal merits; but they never failed to draw the distinction alluded to in this letter of 1776, from the Master of the Lodge at Namur:

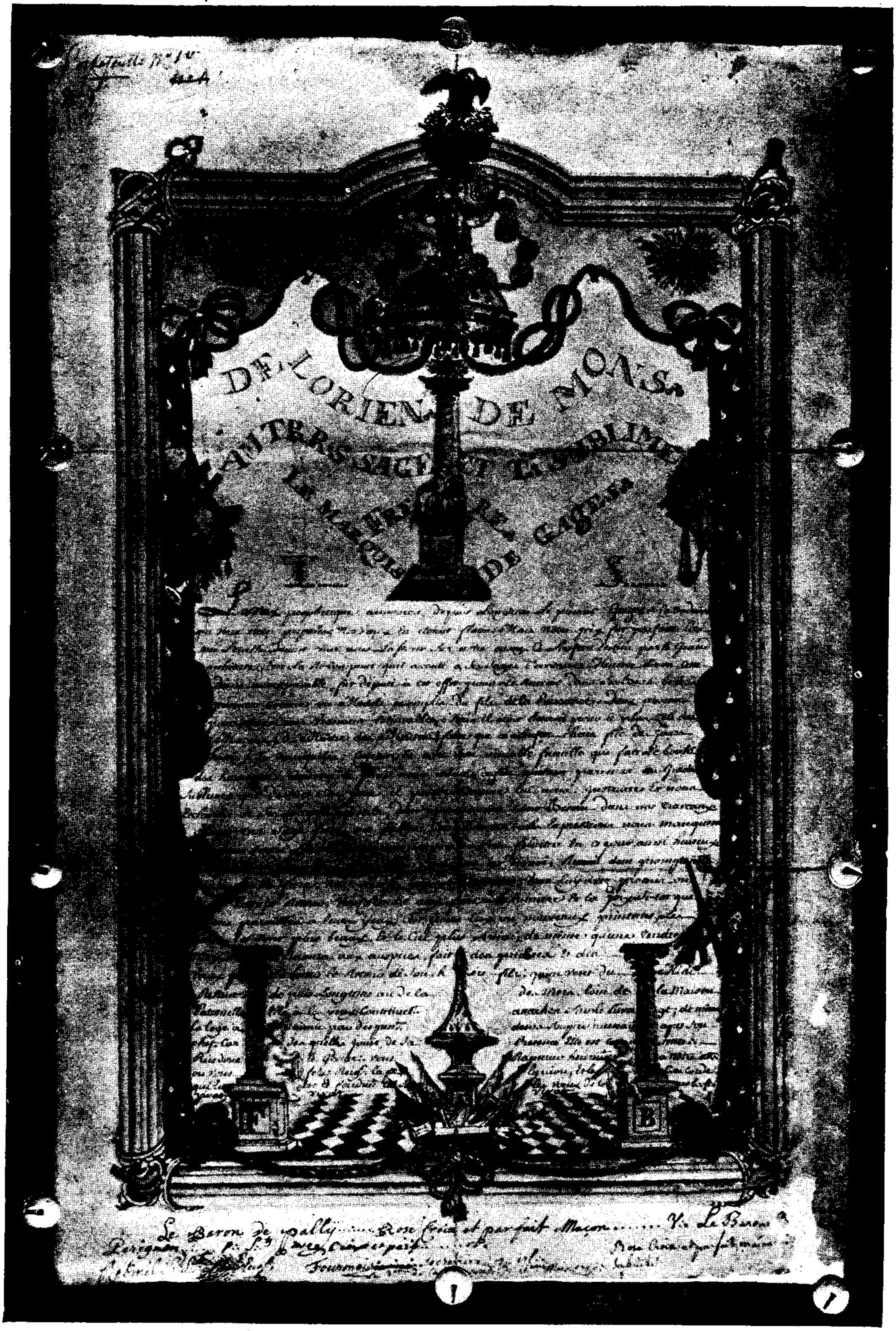
> "One is quite willing to receive the very Wise Brother Marquis "de Gages as one has received the very Wise Brother Baron de "Haltinne, namely as a Master in the Chair, while on a visit, but not as "Provincial Grand Master of Austrian Netherlands. Where is it said "that he is such?"

Yet they came one by one. The two last were in 1776, *La Parfaite Union*, at Mons, when the Grand Lodge agreed to acknowledge the authenticity of its original Patents; and in 1777, the *Parfaite Union* of Namur, which had to exchange its name into *La Bonne Amitié.* New Lodges were also opened: six between 1770 and 1777; eleven during the nine following years, which brought to twenty-three the number of Lodges acknowledging the Marquis de Gages as Grand Master and sending representatives to the Grand Lodge. Amongst them were two military Lodges, one attached to the Regiment of Arberg, the other established at Mons, *La Ligne équitable*, which met at the house of its Master the Prince de Ligne. There was also at Mons, since 1783, an ecclesiastical Lodge, *Les Amis Thérésiens* (so called in memory of the late Empress Maria Theresa), composed of priests and Monks, mostly Récollets. It sat in the convent of that Order where it remained under the inspection of the *Parfaite Harmonie.*

Bro. Duchaine has kindly allowed me the use of one of his plates, reproducing a Diploma delivered by this Lodge to the Rev. Father Narcisse, "Carme déchaussé," on Aug. 10th, 1784 (see Plate III.).

This was by no means an exception. The Belgian Freemasonry of that period had a real attraction for the clerical element, in spite of the Papal Bulls, which had not received *the placet* of the Austrian Government and were therefore considered as inoperative in Belgium. Bro. Chetwode Crawley, in his valuable article on *The Old Charges and the Papal Bulls,* has pointed out that in Ireland the same phenomenon lasted till our own time, so to speak. In my comments on his paper, I show to what degree the Belgian Lodges of the eighteenth century were frequented by members of the clergy, including a Bishop (Bro. Velbrück of Liege), several Grand-Vicaires, numerous Canons, some Heads of religious Orders, and a long list of minor Dignitaries. One might almost think that this clerical influx reveals an attempt from the Church to lay its hand on the Lodges, but such an inference would be quite wrong. Of course, in those days, the spirit of the Lodges was rather religious than otherwise; they used the clergy as a medium for their charities, ordered funeral services for their departed members and celebrated in church the anniversaries of their patron saints, but their ideals remained of a broadness far beyond the catholicity of the Roman Church. These ideals were sincerely shared by our frocked Brethren who represented the progressive section of the Church, at a time when the great foe of Masonry, the Order of Jesus, was lying low, having been thrown overboard by the Holy Sea. I have already spoken, in a preceeding Paper, of Canon de Mahy, the Master of the Lodge at Namur, who became Grand Orator of the Provincial Grand Lodge, where his discourses were so highly appreciated. At Liege, in April 1776, during the installation of *la Parfaite*

Plate IV.



Illuminated Address presented to the Marquis de Gages in 1769.
Designed by Beghin.

Intelligence, Canon de Paix, acting as Orator of the Lodge, did not hesitate to say, thirty-eight years after the Bull of Clement XIX., twenty-five after the similar edict of Benoit XIV. against Freemasonry: "The time of error is past, when to the eyes of "outsiders, our Institution passed for a rebellion against universal Order, an illegal "and dangerous conventicle, an exception to the laws of Society." The same Bro. de Paix wrote a short poem: "L'Eloge de la maçonnerie," of which we possess a printed copy in the library of the Supreme Council at Brussels. It ends thus:

Dans ces lieux fortunés, l'innocence et la paix
Sur J . . . . . et B . . . ont bâti leur palais.

. . . .

Justes, vrais, bienfaisants, voilà ce que nous sommes
Et le maçon parfait est le meilleur des hommes."

Those were the Halcyon days of Belgian Masonry, equally at peace with Church and State.

Outside the pale of the Grand Lodge, there remained the Lodges opened in the independent Principality of Liege where they flourished under the protection of Bishop de Velbrück. There were also at Ostend an English Lodge warranted in 1783 by the Antients under the name of the *Imperial Lodge of Austrian Flanders*, and at Brussels *Les Amis de l'Union fraternelle*, founded in 1784 by the Grand Orient of France, in spite of the protests of the Marquis de Gages, as there was a treaty passed with France in 1771 to prevent any territorial encroachment of masonic jurisdiction. But both soon disappeared and, leaving out a few clandestine Lodges, shut off from all masonic communion, one can say that Belgian Masonry really attained its unity under the Grand Lodge of Austrian Netherlands.

III.

The activity of the Marquis was not limited to Blue Masonry. In Belgium, since the middle of the XVIIIth century, the symbolic Lodges were a good deal mixed up with higher degrees. Now and then we see them sitting as Chapters, open only to Brethren sufficiently qualified. It is not clear whence came those degrees. They seem to have appeared in Belgium under a form akin to the Rite of Heredom. Later on, they merged into the Rite of Perfection. Their number varied, according to the Chapters, from 7 to 25, the most frequent appelations being: Scotch Master, Irish Master, Architect, Elu, Knight of the East, of the Eagle, of the Sun, and, above all, of the Rosy Cross. The knights of the Rosy Cross had great privileges, not only in the Chapters where they ruled supreme, but even in the symbolic Lodges. The Regulations laid down for the Lodges in 1767 by the *Parfaite Harmonie* acting as French Provincial Grand Lodge, and of which a copy duly signed is preserved at Mons, contain the following clause: ART. 40 "In the Lodges where there is only one Knight "R. +, he assumes the title of Christian Knight and has a right to decide all matters, "without a plurality of votes. He always presides without having to undergo a Ballot "on the Feast of St. John. If they are two, the Grand Master must be chosen amongst "them by the officers of the Lodge. He can change the officers or keep them as he "chooses." The reason given is that these knights are "entirely outside the first system of Masonry." They had also the right of making Masons at sight. It was the time when the Marquis de Gages signed himself "Grand Master of the Blue and the

"Red Lodges under the Prince of Clermont and Edouard," which goes far to show that at least the Chapter of the *Parfaite Harmonie* proceeded from the similar institution said to have been founded at Arras in 1745 by the Pretender Charles-Edward, although no Belgian Chapter was ever mixed up with Jacobite intrigues.

When afterwards the Marquis organized his Grand Lodge under the English system, it seems that this new Body could have nothing to do with the higher degrees. Yet we find amongst its Regulations (said to proceed from the Grand Lodge of England) some general provision devoted to these Degrees: "*Chap. XVII.* It is "advisable that the National and Provincial Grand Masters should inform the "Provincial Grand Master residing in London what degrees are conferred in their "respective Grand Lodges, in order to enable the Grand Lodge to make by common "agreement a selection amongst them and to regularize their number, so that their "ladder might lead to a clear, certain and desirable truth; which has been already "performed by Bro. de la Chaussée, Chancellor and Agent of the National Grand Lodge "of France." This is evidently an interpolation, perhaps due to de Vignoles himself. But it doubtless gave rise to Cordier's story that the Grand Lodge of England asked from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Austrian Netherlands a list of the Degrees worked under its jurisdiction, in order to put an end to their confusedness.—More credible is this other assertion by the same Author, that, some squabble having arisen in the *Parfaite Harmonie* about the privileges of members of the Rosy Cross in 1772, the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. DILLON, to whom the matter had been referred, answered that these Knights had to conform to the general Regulations of the Lodge in the same way as other Brethren.—The provincial Grand Lodge continued nevertheless till the end to endorse and even deliver diplomas stating that the holder had been admitted *within his Lodge* to the degrees of Scotch Master, Elu, Rosy-Cross, etc.; even (Ghent 1779) of Knight Templar. Meanwhile, the Marquis de Gages tried to bring some uniformity into the number and the titles of the higher Degrees, leaving to the Chapters the right of working them according to the Ritual they preferred. He even convened at Mons in 1775 and 1776 a general Chapter to that effect. But its only results were measures to restrict in the future the granting of the Rosie Cross.

There is still another masonic field which the Marquis de Gages brought within his sphere of action, in trying to make the Brotherhood a Sisterhood as well. It was the time when Lodges of Adoption were spreading all over the continent. In Belgium, where they appeared as early as 1776, they were in connection with the regular Lodges at Mons, Tournai, Alost, Brussels. From 1768, they worked under the combined direction of the Marquis and the Marquise de Gages, the latter assuming the title of Grand Mistress. The Record book of the *Parfaite Union* contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Mons on January 29th, 1778, where a Countess Agathe Sophie de Lalaing d'Audenarde "âgée de 19 ans, catholique, apostolique et romaine, née en Amérique" went through her initiation. Amongst the visitors who took part in the ceremony, special mention is made of Bro. Charles DILLON. At the banquet which followed, a Duchess d'Ursel, who had passed "compagnonne" the same day, expressed her thanks by singing a ditty of which the words had been composed impromptu by the Bro. Prince de Ligne. These names show how much the institution was favoured by the aristocracy. We possess in the Library of the Supreme Council at Brussels a diploma from the Lodge of Adoption attached to *l'Heureuse Rencontre*, where one reads the signatures of the Duchesse d'Arenberg, the Countess de Merode, the Count de Duras and the Marquis de Chasteler. The Adoptive Rite in Belgium included eight degrees; it also granted certain privileges to the Knights of the Rosy Cross.

The quarterly communications of the Provincial Grand Lodge took place in the building of the *Parfaite Harmonie*, itself a gift of the Marquis ; but they were gradually reduced to a yearly communication meeting of the Grand Officers for the transaction of current business. There was also every year a general session of the Grand Lodge, held alternately in the towns provided with a subordinate Lodge which was willing to fill the honourable but expensive duties of masonic hospitality. We possess the records of these sessions or Convents at Mons (1770), Bruges (1771), Alost (1772), Namur (1778), Mons (1783), Antwerp (1784), Brussels (1786); the others are lost. The Convent was generally opened by a report from the Grand Master and a discourse from the Grand Orator. Then came the nomination of Grand Officers, the chartering of new Lodges, the discussion on ways and means, the appeals from or against some Lodges, the relations with foreign Masonic Powers. Matters were often referred to permanent committees constituted by the Grand Master for the examination of internal and external affairs. Business was followed by musical entertainments, banquets and symbolical festivities, set up by the local Masons. Where the proceedings describe these in full, as at the Convent of Namur, we have an interesting glimpse of the masonic life and language in those days.—All the members of the Grand Lodge wore the same costume: a red coat, waistcoat and breeches "ventre de biche," hat with a ribbon (*chapeau bordé*).—I do not know whether, as Cordier says, "it reminded them of their primitive equality"; but it was doubtless a more picturesque sight than, in our time, the invariable evening dress of the English Masons and the diversified costume *negligé* of the continental ones.

So far, each Lodge had used its own diplomas, sometimes designed by well known local artists. Henceforth, their issue was undertaken by Grand Lodge which had them engraved after a uniform pattern. I have seen quite a set of those Masters' Diplomas signed in advance, with the name of their future holder left in blank—a very dangerous practice at any time and especially in those days.—The big seal and the counter seal of the Grand Lodge are still at Mons. The first contains, amongst



Seals of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

a happy combination of masonic symbols, a small escutcheon with the family coat of arms of the Grand Master.

Direct relations with the Grand Lodge of England were rather scarce. Now and then, Belgian Lodges would receive some English big-wig on his way through the

Low Countries. Bro. DILLON is the only one who seems to have come several times on a special masonic visit.—An incident well worth mentioning occurred when, shortly after the constitution of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the Masons of England were agitating the question of Incorporation. One of the London Lodges, the *Caledonian*, being strongly opposed to the measure, looked round to find some allies, and, in January, 1771, sent the following letter to the Marquis de Gages: "One M. de Vignoles, who "calls himself Provincial Grand Master of all Foreign lodges or such as work in "French, (though many dispute this title and treat it as a chimera[1]), has positively "alleged that you and all the Lodges in the Austrian Netherlands under your direction, "approve an Incorporation. The Count of Nerac (to whom we are obliged for your "address) assures us of the contrary. We beg of you to inform us of the truth. We "have no reason to doubt Count de Nerac's relation, but should be happy to be able to "overturn the allegations of a man who creates differences everywhere and avails "himself of the insinuation of his style to mislead those who are not upon their guard." The Marquis very likely knew nothing of this affair; he forwarded the letter to the authorities of the Grand Lodge of England, perhaps through de Vignoles himself, and then there was a row. The Master of the *Caledonian*, the two Wardens and the Secretary who had signed the letter were excluded by the Grand Lodge for their indiscretion.

The same year, de Vignoles made a report to the Grand Lodge on a complaint by John Baptist Pérignon de Progent, late member of the P.G.L. of Austrian Netherlands, against a decision of this Provincial Grand Lodge concerning a dispute between himself and one Bro. Beglun (evidently Beghin), member of the same Grand Lodge. He prayed to have the whole proceedings reconsidered and also requested that the Marquis de Gages may be ordered to grant to the petitioner a Certificate of Probity and Morality.—The Grand Lodge having heard the Report in its meeting of 27th December, 1771, passed a resolution approving the conduct of the Marquis and his Provincial Grand Lodge, adding that they were "most likely to judge of the conduct of the parties residing amongst them with justice and impartiality."—Relating to this affair, I have found nothing at Mons, save an entry in de Gages' Book, stating that the demission of Pérignon had been accepted by the P.G.L. on 24th June, 1771.—Both Pérignon de Progent and Beghin were conspicuous figures in the two successive Provincial Grand Lodges. Pérignon was a captain of the civic guard (*garde Bourgeoise*). He filled the Office of first Warden under the French Jurisdiction and of Grand *Econome* in the new Grand Lodge at its outset. His name strongly reminds of the Elu de Pérignan, a degree introduced about that time in the Ritual of the Adoniramite Masonry. Mackey says in his *Encyclopædia Masonica* "I am at a loss as to the derivation or radical meaning of the word."—François-Joseph Beghin was an artist of great repute as engraver and silversmith. He is quoted as the last representative of a School of Art which flourished in the Hainault during the XVIIIth century. The Exhibition of Retrospective Art, held at Brussels in 1888, contained several of his works: amongst them some pieces of a table service in silver, with Masonic emblems,

[1] These allusions may throw some light on the following quotation from Thory's *Acta Latomorum*, inserted by the Author opposite the date, 27th December, 1771:—"There was a proposal made to institute a new Office of Provincial Grand Master of all the Lodges under English Constitutions; the Brother invested with this function was to receive the title of Inspector General, Grand Master Provincial. This measure was opposed by a majority of the Deputies of the London Lodges." It appears that there was no meeting of the Grand Lodge at the date mentioned by Thory, and I have been unable to find any other information concerning the matter. But it is quite possible that about that time a proposal to enlarge or enforce de Vignoles' powers gave rise to some protests from several London Lodges, although they were practically outside his jurisdiction.

which he had designed and executed for the Marquis de Gages. May be that he had received some similar order from Pérignon and found himself none the better for the transaction.

The Provincial Grand Master of Belgian Netherlands, as we have seen above, sent scrupulously his annual contribution to the Charity Fund. But there lies at Freemasons' Hall the copy of a letter dated April 24th, 1779, where, in face of increasing local calls upon the beneficence of the Belgian Lodges, thinking not unwisely that charity begins at home, he asked to be relieved of his regular obligations towards the fund of the Grand Lodge of England. His request was refused, but the letter of Bro. Heseltine on the following June 26th, adds "But the Grand Lodge does not mean to "enforce the payment of any actual sum by your Excellency, leaving that actually to "the discretion of the Provincial Grand Orient over which your Excellency presides."

The Marquis's wisdom, eagerness, and generosity, had made him exeeedingly popular amidst the Belgian Masons, and the increasing prosperity of the Order was in a great measure due to him. As early as 1768, when a son was born to him, the *Parfaite Harmonie* took advantage of the occasion to send him an address, elegantly drawn up and ornamented by one of the best artists of the town, to congratulate him and to ask for his return, as he had been absent for some time. (See Plate IV.) It would appear more effective, if it was not written in the bombastic style of the day (and sometimes too of later Masonic days)—It ended thus: "Accept, very wise Brother, "our weak Compliments. We miss expressions to translate the ardour which brings "us to congratulate you on this lucky day. But you know our heart is devoted to "you. Therefore, come back quickly, lovable Brother. Our Lodge gets impatient. "You promised a speedy return. Come to restore to the Brethren light and joy. So "soon as you appear to their eyes, it is for them a new spring; the days are finer, "the sky more serene. Just as a tender mother consults the omens, utters prayers "and vows, in order to hasten the return of a beloved son long detained beyond the "seas by a southern wind far from the home of his fathers and she keeps her eye "constantly fixed towards the shore, so the Lodge sighs incessantly after its chief, etc."

In face of such terms, the Marquis could not but return and resume his duties as Worshipful Master. The boy, his only son, Féry A. Joseph de Gages, became later on a Mason and died in 1840, without male issue. One must add that the Provincial Grand Master was assisted by an able Body of Grand Officers, amongst whom special notice is deserved by the Deputy Grand Master, Marquis de Chasteleer; the Grand Secretary, De Lobel; the Grand Treasurer, Dublux-Delbar and the Grand Orators, de Mahy and, during later years, Pollard de Warnifosse. At the same time, the Marquis de Gages, Chamberlain of the Emperor, hand in glove with the representatives of the Austrian Government in Belgium, was the very man to answer for the good behaviour of the Craft, where his example and influence attracted an increasing number of eminent members whose loyalty could not be suspected. But dark days were at hand.

IV.

Although during the Austrian domination, Belgian Freemasonry did not interfere with politics any more than with religion, it had been from the first, as a secret society, suspiciously watched by the Powers of the time. There is no proof that it attracted the attention of the Government under the Emperor Charles II. But under his daughter, the Empress Maria-Theresa, who began her reign in 1740, there was a

regular information service carried on by paid spies, and, after the death of her husband, François de Lorraine, who had himself been initiated at the Hague in 1731, she thought of expelling the Order from her possessions. Luckily in Belgium, it was sheltered by the Governor General Charles de Lorraine, who administered the Austrian Netherlands for more than thirty-six years. Also a Mason, he not only attended now and then Masonic meetings, but helped to open two new Lodges, one in 1762 at Brussels, named after him *La Loge de St. Charles*; the other in 1765 at Tournai, *l'Unanimité.* He was officially acknowledged as "*Protecteur de toutes les Loges régulières des Pays-Bas Autrichiens.*" He died the same year as his sister-in-law, Maria-Theresa. The next sovereign, Joseph II., who ascended the throne in 1780, was an enlightened and broad-minded prince, but nevertheless a despot by nature, who endeavoured to impose upon unwilling populations reforms in advance of the age. Hence the final revolution of Belgium, which darkened his last days. At first, he not only tolerated, but favoured Freemasonry, which, in his family estates of Austria, jumped within five years from 13,000 to over 20,000 members. He expected Masons to help him in carrying out his liberal schemes, but they would have to do it, like his other subjects, according to his ways. Whenever he was opposed, he lost his temper and tried to crush the opposition. Just as he dreamed of carving out of Roman Catholicism a national Church, of which he was to be the secular head—after the fashion of Henry VIII., although with nobler motives,—he wanted to create a national Freemasonry of which he would pull the strings. Therefore, he could no more tolerate Lodges under a foreign jurisdiction than Religious Congregations, which, as early as 1781, he forbade to acknowledge foreign superiors. This prohibition, as de Gages ascertained, was not at first intended for Freemasonry. But in 1782, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Vienna renounced its German allegiance and, having started anew as the National Grand Lodge or Grand Orient of Vienna, at once claimed authority over all the Lodges within the Austrian States.

The Marquis de Gages had forseen the danger. As early as June, 1782, he had generously offered to resign, in order to place his Grand Lodge, turned into a national or independent Grand Lodge of Austrian Netherlands, under the direction of the Governor General, Bro. de Saxe Tesschen, as Grand Master. Joseph II., who had other views, would not hear of it. The imperial scheme of Masonic reorganization was exposed to the Provincial Grand Lodge, in its session of 1783 at Mons, by Bro. Pollard de Warnifosse, speaking in his capacity of Grand Orator. The Grand Lodge of Vienna was to become the sole head of Freemasonry in the Austrian states. Foreign relations would be exclusively into its hands. Even the Provincial Grand Lodges should be prevented from corresponding directly with each other. Every degree beyond the first three had to be suppressed.—This statement, of course, caused some stir, but the convent came to no conclusion, save that it was expedient to consult the Lodges. The following year, the Provincial Grand Lodge met at Antwerp, on the 12th of September, but, this time again, it could not resolve itself into definite action. Not so with the Kaiser. On the 11th of December 1785 he sent a message to the Grand Chancellor of the Empire, Bro. Prince de Kaunitz, communicating his "will" concerning the Freemasons, "as nothing in a well-ordered state can exist without a certain order and direction." No Lodge was to be allowed except one in the chief town of each province. (There were in Belgium nine provinces, not counting the ecclesiastical Principality of Liege). The Lodges thus authorized would have to impart to the local Authorities the names of their members, the place and time of their meetings. In the large capitals, if the Masons were too many to be included in a single Lodge, a second and even a third might be allowed, provided they were subordinate to the

principal one. In all this there was no provision concerning Provincial Grand Lodges, although previously it had been understood that the Provincial Grand Lodge at Mons was to go on, so long as the Marquis de Gages remained at its head, and that afterwards it was to be transferred to Brussels.

Bro. Duchaine has started the explanation that Joseph II. wished no harm to Freemasonry. What the Emperor had in view was, in the words of the Edict: "To "prescribe rules which should legalize the societies of true and honest Freemasons, "about which it is enough for us to know that they may do some good and in the "same time to free them from all irregular, bastard, and clandestine Lodges, which "have already to my knowledge produced such inconvenience." If this were really the Emperor's only intentions, it recalls the fable of the bear who crushed the head of his sleeping friend with a paving stone, to get rid of a fly which had settled on the sleeper's nose. Or, as a German author has it, in trying to throw some water out of the tub, Joseph II. spilt the child with it. That the Belgian Masons did not protest loudly is no proof that they approved of the fetters so kindly offered to them.

The Marquis de Gages lost no time in appealing to the proper Authorities both at Brussels and at Vienna. He implored that the Provincial Grand Lodge should be left alone, offering to make himself responsible for the execution of the Edict. He also begged for the preservation of the small Lodges, located outside the provincial chief towns, provided they could offer some special reason to justify their existence. He went so far as to point out that these Lodges could easily be put under the control of the local police. As to the military Lodges, the Commander-in-Chief might be left free to deal with them in each case. At the same time, he addressed himself to the Grand Lodge of Vienna, offering to affiliate at once his own Provincial Lodge "under the laws of our August Sovereign and Benevolent Protector." The Privy Council of Austrian Netherlands, where several Masons were sitting, lent a favourable ear to these proposals, and forwarded them to the Emperor, asking permission to negotiate on such terms. They had also the approval of Count Belgioso, the Substitute of the Governor General, who was then on leave. But it was of no avail, and this opposition, mild as it was, only made matters worse. The Marquis de Gages had already begun to conform to the Imperial will in closing some of the Lodges destined to disappear, when a new Edict, dated May 15th, 1786, decreed the suppression of all the Belgian Lodges with the exception of three confined to Brussels.

The Marquis de Gages at once called together at Brussels for the 26th of June a general Masonic meeting to settle the five following points:—1.—"Is there still sufficient interest to maintain the Freemasonry of Austrian Netherlands, graciously protected and authorized by the Sovereign, but restricted to three Brussels Lodges publicly discredited and exposed to the daily investigations of the police, or should it not be preferable to stop it altogether?" 2.—"If any Brethren still expect from there some advantage or enjoyment, are they indifferent to the fact that each of them will henceforth be posted up as a Mason before the Sovereign, the police, his family, his relations, his chiefs or superiors of all kind?" 3.—"If three Lodges out of five are to be kept at Brussels, which ones shall it be?" 4.—"Would it not be better to dissolve them altogether, to make a list of all the Brethren, whether living at Brussels or in the provinces, and to distribute them by lots amongst three new Lodges?" 5.—"Under what conditions shall the Belgian Lodges become subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Vienna?"

It is easy to read, between the lines of this appeal, the feelings of the Provincial Grand Master. He thought the struggle over, the battle lost, and that, for the sake

of their own dignity, the Belgian Brethren had better close their Temples, at least till the storm was over. But the majority of the Convent, mostly composed of Brussels Brethren, "the German party" as they were called, thought otherwise, and decided to accept the Emperor's conditions. They agreed to give up two of the Brussels Lodges, *la Constance* and *l'Union fraternelle.* In accordance with a final suggestion from the Grand Master, a Committee was chosen, composed of representatives from the three remaining Lodges, "to make all the arrangements justified by actual circumstances," and, immediately after, the Marquis de Gages resigned his post of Provincial Grand Master. It was to be the end of his career, of his work, and of his life. On the 20th of January, 1787, he died from a broken heart, at the age of 48.[1]

The three Lodges, doomed to survive at Brussels, were: *l'Heureuse Rencontre, l'Union* and *les Vrais Amis de l'Union*, the two last henceforth subordinate to the first The new Committee which was to control these remnants of the Belgian Masonry took as President the Baron de Seckendorf, aide-de-camp to the Governor General. An Austrian Mason, he undertook as "Commissaire of the National Grand Lodge of Vienna" to watch the reorganization of Belgian Masonry in conformity with the Imperial Edicts. Under his guidance, the Brussels Lodges led for a short time an uneventful and, so to speak, undignified life. The provincial Brethren who were to swell their ranks remained few in numbers. On the other hand, many of the Brussels Masons deserted their columns, many joining the national movement which, two years later, expelled the Austrians from Belgium. It was Joseph II.'s turn to die heartbroken on the 20th February, 1790. The Austrian forces returned twice and were finally expelled by the French armies in 1794. By that time, only one Lodge, *les Amis de l'Union* still alive to-day, had not ceased working, although with a greatly reduced membership.

On the other hand, there are reasons to believe that the old Lodges at Tournay, Mons, Antwerp, Brussels, Namur, continued to meet secretly during this troubled period and when, at the end of the century, Freemasonry revived in France, they were ready to resume their work. Of course, they had to place themselves under the Grand Orient of France.

We learn by the Certificates of membership delivered in the Lodge *les Amis de l'Union* at Brussels, that from 1792 to 1801, it persisted in claiming as sole source of authority its constitutions by "Bonaventure du Mont, cy devant Marquis de Gages, "nommé Grand Maitre *national* de toutes les Loges des Provinces Belgiques par le trois "fois Venérable Henry Somerset, duc de Beaufort, Grand Maitre de toutes les Loges "d' Angleterre."—Only the mention of Austria had disappeared and the Provincial Grand Master had become a National one. Meanwhile the Lodge, which had never ceased working amidst revolutions and wars till its acceptance in 1902 of the French

[1] The Marquis de Gages had built for himself at Mons an elegant mansion, decorated with masonic emblems, some of them still noticeable in a hall on the first floor, although the building has been long since bought over by the Belgian Government and turned into public offices. He had a collection of valuable books, mostly masonic, which would be invaluable to-day, but which were dispersed after his death. His country place is still in the hands of his descendants, through the female line. To one of them, who was supposed to have inherited an oil portrait of his ancestor, a distinguished member of the Chapter at Mons wrote lately a polite letter, telling how much the Fraternity was anxious to procure a likeness of its former Chief to whom it owed so much. The answer is worth quoting for the light it throws on the state of mind now prevailing amongst the descendants of those noblemen who adorned and cherished the Belgian Lodges of the eighteenth Century: "Sir, I do not possess the portrait of the person "you mention and it would surprise me if he ever belonged to that Society. Anyhow, "if he did, there would be no reason for me to be proud of it, but quite the contrary." Our Brother replied at once, and although I do not reproduce here his letter, I can certify that it was appropriate to the occasion.

Jurisdiction, had gotten into trouble more than once with the French Republican Police as well as formerly with the Austrain Imperial Authorities; it even required a certain courage to recall thus on the eve of the Napoleonic rule its allegeance to the "*perfide Albion.*"

It is only after the formation of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1815, that the Belgian Masons recovered some autonomy under the *Grand Loge d'Administration des Pays-Bas Méridionaux,* organised as a section of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, sitting at The Hague. The Chapters, so brutally closed by Joseph II., revived about the same time; firstly isolated and independent, then under the Supreme Council of France and finally since 1817 under the Supreme Council of Belgium for the Scottish Ancient and Accepted Rite. But of the old set of masons known to the Marquis de Gages, few reappeared. They had been scattered by twenty-five years of political and social upheavals. Only masonic symbols and landmarks remained unchanged.

APPENDIX.

Regulations for Provincial Grand Lodges forwarded to the Marquis de Gages, P.G.M. of Austrian Netherlands.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

DE LA GRANDE LOGE PROVINCIALE.

1°.—Toute Grande Loge Provinciale est subordonnée à la Sublime Grande Loge séante à Londres d'ou émane son autorité: elle en doit donc suivre les loix, les usages et les coutumes et ne peut rien innover dans l'art roïal sans en avoir eu préalablement son consentement, par le canal du Grand Maitre Provincial étranger résident à Lòndres.

2°.—Elle doit tenir une correspondance au moins annuelle en écrivant à cet effet au dit Grand Maitre Provincial étranger résident à Londres, Député Grand Maitre en cette partie.

3°.—La Grande Loge Provinciale est composée des grands officiers provinciaux actuels, et de tous ceux qui peuvent avoir rempli ces postes qui en sont toujours membres, avec les Maitres et surveillants de toutes les Loges régulièrement constituées dans le district provincial

4°.—Il y a deux sortes d'assemblées de Grande Loge provinciale: les unes appellées de communication de quartier et l'autre la Grande Fête.

CHAPITRE SECOND.

REGLES DE CONDUITE EN GRANDE LOGE PROVINCIALE.

1°.—Le rang de séance entre les Loges s'y règle par la date d'ancienneté de constitution, sans qu'il soit jamais permis d'y déroger.

2°.—Dès que le président a donné le signal, tout le monde doit observer un profond silence, et chacun reste assis, sans pouvoir se lever ou quitter sa place sans permission.

3°.—Nul frère ne peut y faire une proposition sans l'avoir communiquée au G. M. P. dix minutes au moins auparavant que de la faire.

4°.—Pour qu'une proposition puisse être débattue et soumise aux suffrages, il faut que faite par un frère elle soit secondée par un autre, et dès lors le président ne peut empêcher qu'il ne soit pris une résolution conséquente.

5°.—Nul frère ne peut parler plus d'une fois sur le même sujet à moins que ce ne soit pour expliquer sa première pensée et alors il doit obtenir la permission.

6°.—Tout frère qui parle doit être debout à l'ordre et s'adresser au Président.

7°.—Personne n'a le droit d'interrompre un frère qui parle, si ce n'est le président de l'assemblée qui peut le faire lorsque l'orateur s'écarte de son sujet.

8°.—Dans ce cas, le frère doit s'asseoir, écouter avec modestie l'avis de son chef: mais ensuite, s'il le juge à propos, il se lèvera et parlera sur le sujet en question.

9°.—Si dans une même assemblée un même frère étoit pour la troisième fois appellé à l'ordre, il devroit quitter la salle à l'injonction que lui en feroit le président.

10°.—Si un frère jette un ridicule sur les paroles de celui qui parle ou excite quelque rumeur tumultueuse pour l'empêcher de continuer, il sera exclu pour toujours de pareilles assemblées.

11°.—Quand le président croira qu'une proposition secondée a été suffisamment débattue, il la soumettra aux suffrages dont la pluralité décidera, lui seul aïant deux voix.

12°.—Il n'est qu'une manière en Maçonerie de manifester son sentiment et c'est aux surveillants à déclarer si la pluralité est pour l'affirmative ou pour la négative.

13°.—Le député provincial prononce alors à haute voix la proposition acceptée, que le Grand Sécrétaire enrégistre de mot à mot et la relit ensuite.

14°.—Quiconque croiroit devoir se plaindre d'une décision prise par la Grande Loge Provinciale, doit donner par écrit au Grand maitre Provincial l'appel qu'il interjette, et l'un et l'autre doivent dans vingt jours exposer leurs raisons au Grand Maitre Provincial étranger résident à Londres.

CHAPITRE TROISIEME.

DE LA COMMUNICATION DE QUARTIER.

1°.—On entend sous ce titre une assemblée générale qui devroit se tenir de trois mois en trois mois: mais le Grand Maitre laisse à ses provinciaux la liberté de les indiquer quand ils le jugent à propos, et ne les oblige qu'à en tenir une chaque année, au jour et lieu qu'il leur plait d'indiquer.

2°.—Le Grand Secrétaire Provincial doit en donner avis à toutes les Loges de son district, un mois avant le jour fixé pour sa tenue, et cet avis doit contenir un précis des matières que les grands officiers entendent y soumettre à l'examen.

3°.—Le lieu destiné pour cette assemblée doit avoir deux salles, l'une apropriée pour Loge du 3ᵉg. où sont introduits les Maitres et Surveillans des Loges qui se placent selon le rang de leur Loge et l'autre où s'assemblent les grands officiers actuels ou anciens.

4°.—Comme ces assemblées ne doivent s'occuper que des affaires de la société voici l'ordre à observer dans l'arrangement de la salle de Loge.

5°.—Au centre doit être le tableau du 3ᵉg. avec les lumières.

6°.—Du coté de l'orient est une table pour les seuls grands officiers dont le G. M. P. sur son trône occupe le centre, aiant à sa droite son Député suivi des anciens grands officiers placés selon leur rang et à sa gauche son Grand Trésorier, son Grand Sécrétaire et les visiteurs distingués que le choix seul du président voudra y admettre: en face du Grand Maitre est assis le grand Porte glaive. Sur les deux ailes du tableau, il y aura des tables pour les Maitres et Surveillans des Loges du district et à l'occident de chacune sera un Grand Surveillant selon l'usage, faisant face à l'orient.

7°.—On peut y admettre des visiteurs, si quelques membres répondent qu'ils sont parvenus au 3ᵉg. mais ils n'ont aucun droit de suffrage et ne peuvent même y parler, si le président ne les en requiert.

8°.—Tout étant ainsi disposé et le G. M. P. voulant entrer en fait prévenir les frères par celui qui garde la porte et le fait en cet ordre, lui et son cortège habillés et décorés:

2 Servants l'épée à la main
Si on ne porte point l'épée d'état; le Porte Glaive
Les anciens Porte-Glaives
Les anciens Grand-Sécrétaires
Les anciens Grand-Trésoriers } 2 à 2

Le G. Sécrétaire tenant un sac de velours pour ses livres
Le G. Trésorier tenant levée une baguette bleue ornée de simboles en or et les bouts d'ivoire

Les anciens 2e Gds Surveillants
Les anciens 1r Gds Surveillants
Les anciens Gds Mes Provinciaux } 2 à 2

Les deux Grds Surveillants Provinciaux

Le Porte Glaive tenant haute l'épée d'état
Le Grand Maitre Provincial seul couvert
2 servants l'épée à la main

9°.— Le cortège se rend par le centre aux places destinées à chacun et l'applaudissement qui commence à l'entrée finit dès que le G. M. P. arrivé à la sienne a salué l'assemblée.

10°.—A sa volonté le président aiant ouvert solenellement la Loge du 3eg. ordonne au Sécrétaire de lire à haute voix: 1° Le chapitre second de ce code: 2° la minute de la dernière assemblée et si à sa demande la pluralité des voix la confirme, il la signe sur le champ et dans l'instant tous ses articles ont force de loix pour le district.

11°.—Les affaires de la séance y sont en suite discutées amiablement et décidées suivant ce qui a été dit dans le chapitre précédent.

12°.—Si la Grande Loge Provinciale se décidoit à former un fonds de charité, ce seroit ici que s'en tréteroient les affaires, suivant le plan que suit la Sublime Grande Loge et qu'on trouvera dans le chapitre 18 et dernier.

13°.—Le Grand Trésorier rendra publiquement ses comptes de recettes et dépenses et s'ils lui sont alloués unanimement le G. M. P. les signera et cet arrèté sera sans recours contre lui.

14°.—Si à ce sujet ou pour toute autre affaire, il survenoit quelque point de trop longue discussion, le président aura le droit de nommer un committé de trois frères qui, avec les grands officiers actuels, auront le droit de pouvoir régler l'affaire en litige.

15°.—La Loge aiant été dûment fermée, les Grands Officiers en sortent dans le même ordre qu'ils y sont entrés et au milieu de l'applaudissement des frères qui ne se retirent qu'après.

16°.—Vous remarquerez que les deux servants, qui en entrant ouvrent la marche, se tiennent pendant toute la séance l'épée à la main aux deux cotés du trone et la ferment en sortant; lorsque les deux qui l'ont fermée en entrant, restent dans la même attitude derrière les surveillans et l'ouvrent en sortant.

17°.—Le Trésorier et le Porte Glaive pendant la séance mettent devant le président l'un sa baguette et l'autre l'épée d'état couchées sur la table.

CHAPITRE QUATRIEME.

DE LA GRANDE FETE.

1°.—Quoique cette fête générale se doive ordinairement célébrer dans le jour consacré à S. JEAN BAPTISTE, cependant le G. M. P. d'accord avec ses grands officiers peut la fixer à tout autre jour qui lui paroitra plus convenable.

2°.—Le Grand Sécrétaire en donnera avis à chaque Loge particulière pour qu'elle ait à ne point tenir sa fête spéciale dans le même jour afin de pouvoir y assister.

3°.—Cette solemnité exige trois salles au moins: celle du banquet pour un diner dont les tables doivent être rangées comme à la communication et où s'assemblent les Maitres et surveillans décorés et les visiteurs après qu'ils auront été reconnus, les dits visiteurs en tabliers sans ornemens: celle du committé où seront trois frères nommés par le G. M. P. pour s'assurer que les visiteurs sont Maçons du 3eg. et la troisième où doit être préparé tout ce qui est nécessaire pour une Loge solennelle et dans laquelle les grands officiers s'assemblent.

4°.—Lorsque le G. M. P. veut commencer les ouvrages, il envoie le Grand Sécrétaire sommer les Maitres et Surveillans des Loges de venir le joindre, ce qu'ils font.

5°.—Le G. M. P. ouvre la Loge et fait lire la dernière minute, après qu'elle a été confirmée et signée, il ordonne la procession qui doit conduire à la salle du banquet.

6°.—Chacun se range à cet effet selon l'appel qu'en fait le Grand Sécrétaire et qui doit être comme suit:

ORDRE DE PROCESSION

Un couvreur le sabre en main
Les Maitres et Surveillans 2 à 2
La Musique jouant 2 à 2
2 Servants l'épée à la main
1 flambeau porté par le Maitre de la 1° Loge ou un de ses surveillans
Les anciens porte-glaives, sécrétaires et trésoriers 2 à 2
Le Grand Sécrétaire avec son sac
Le Grand Trésorier avec sa baguette
1 flambeau porté par le Maitre de la 3° Loge ou un de ses surveillans
Les anciens 2emes Gds Survs 1rs G Surv et Grands Maitres P 2 à 2
Le 2eme Grand Surveillant
Le 1er Grand Surveillant
1 flambeau porté par le Maitre de la 2° Loge ou un de ses surveillans
Le Député Provincial
La bible sur un coussin porté par le M de la 1° Loge ou un de ses surveillans
Le Porte-glaive tenant droite une épée d'état
Le G. M. P. couvert
2 servants l'épée à la main
un couvreur sabre en main

7°.—En cet ordre on passe à la salle du festin et après en avoir fait trois fois le tour, chacun se rend à sa place, pour jouir du banquet dans lequel on suit les usages ordinaires.

8°.—Après les santés solennelles, le G. M. P. ordonne la 2° procession qui se fait dans le même ordre que la première.

9°.—De retour quelque frère donnera à l'assemblée des instructions sur la solemnité du jour et toutes ses parties.

10°.—A la fin de ce discours, tous les grands officiers résignent leurs emplois, en remettant au G. M. P. les cordons et les bijoux de leurs dignités.

11°.—Le G. M. P. nomme alors ceux qu'il continue ou remplace, les installant l'un après l'autre et les faisant proclamer par son sécrétaire, ce qui est terminé par la 3° procession.

12°.—Il est d'usage que chacun de ces officiers nommés ou continués fasse une offrande volontaire au trésor général, après quoi la fraternité les salue.

13°.—Le reste de cette solemnité est à la volonté du G. M. P. qui ne peut permettre qu'on y traite d'aucune affaire litigieuse.

CHAPITRE CINQ.

DU GRAND MAITRE PROVINCIAL.

1°.—Le Grand Maitre Provincial garde son titre tant qu'il ne donne à la sublime Grande Loge aucun sujet de le révoquer.

2°.—Il jouit dans son district de tous les droits attachés au G. M. et ne cède jamais le pas qu'au G. M. à son Député, aux surveillans de la G. L. et tient entre ses égaux le rang que lui donne sa création.

3°.—Il a le droit de constituer des Loges, de leur accorder les dispenses dont elles peuvent avoir besoin; mais il ne peut raier du tableau une Loge qu'il a constituée sans le consentement de sa Grande Loge Provinciale.

4°.—Il nomme de plein droit ses Grands officiers, si l'on excepte le G. Trésorier; dont la nomination doit être ratifiée par sa G. L. P. et qui ne peut-être mis en place sans avoir donné bonne et valable caution.

5°.—Il peut convoquer sa G. L. P. toutes les fois qu'il le juge à propos.

6°.—Il est par sa place un des grands officiers de la sublime Grande Loge, parmi lesquels il siègera s'il se trouve à Londres, honneur qu'il conserve pendant toute sa vie quand même il auroit obtenu du Grand Maitre qu'on lui nommat un successeur.

7°.—Il doit chaque année par lui-même ou par quelqu'un qu'il députe à cet effet visiter toutes les Loges de son district, pour compte en être par lui envoïé au Grand Maitre Provincial étranger résident à Londres.

8°.—La mort du Grand Maitre Provincial suspend tout exercise de la G. L. P. jusqu'à ce que le Grand Maitre ait pourvu à le remplacer et s'il ne le fait pas, les Loges du district retombent sous la juridiction du G. M. P. Etranger auquel on doit faire tenir les livres et les archives de la G. L. P. éteinte.

CHAPITRE VI.

DES GRANDS OFFICIERS PROVINCIAUX.

1°.—Le Grand Maitre, son Député et ses Surveillants actuels, ont seul le droit de présider à toutes les Loges où ils se trouvent.

2°.—Tous les Grands officiers anciens ou actuels portent toujours un tablier doublé, bordé et lié avec une soie bleue de roi.

3°.—Les seuls grands officiers actuels portent des bijoux qui doivent être d'or suspendus à des rubans larges bleus de roi et ces bijoux sont:

Pour le G. M. P. un compas renfermant entre ses pointes un quart de cercle.
Pour son député une équerre chargée d'emblêmes.
Pour ses surveillans, Trésorier et Sécrétaire les bijoux ordinaires.
Pour le Porte glaive une épée ou une équerre sur chaque branche de laquelle est gravée une épée.

Si le Grand Maitre ou l'un de ses députés anglois ou étranger étoit présent ou si le G. M. P. se trouvoit en Grand Loge à Londres son bijou pour l'instant serait une simple équerre d'or.

4°.—La couleur bleu de roi est tellement affectée au G. M. P. qu'il peut la porter partout où il se trouve; mais son député et ses autres grands officiers ne peuvent s'en servir que dans les Loges de leur district, lorsque tous les officiers de la sublime Grande Loge ont le privilège exclusif de la porter partout.

CHAPITRE VII.

DU DEPUTÉ PROVINCIAL.

1°.—Il remplace partout l'absence du G. M. P. et jouit alors de tous les honneurs, droits et prérogatives: le Gd Survt lui servant de Député et le 2° de 1er G. Survt et la place de celui-ci est remplie par le Maitre de la plus ancienne Loge.

2°.—Il faut cependant remarquer qu'un ancien G. M. P. remplaceroit l'actuel absent au préjudice du Député.

3°.—Si de même le Député présidoit ou étoit absent, un ancien Député en prendroit la place avant le 1° survt et un ancien survt remplace les absents avant tout autre.

4°.—Il est bon de remarquer que les Grands Trésorier, Sécrétaire et Porte glaive ne remplacent jamais aucuns de leurs supérieurs mais sont remplacés par ceux que le président juge à propos.

5°.—Le Député Provincial une fois nommé par son Grand Maitre ne peut être déposé pendant son année d'exercice que par un jugement de la G. L. P. sur les plaintes que lui soumettroit son chef.

CHAPITRE VIII.

DES LOGES PARTICULIERES.

1°.—Nulle assemblée de Maçons ne peut être reconnue pour Loge, qu'elle n'ait obtenu une patente de constitution, suivant ce qui sera prescrit par la suite.

2°.—Les officiers de chaque Loge particulière doivent être annuels, à moins que leur nouvelle élection ne se fasse par les suffrages libres des membres qui la composent.

3°.—Ses Maitres et Surveillans sont membres de la G. L. P. et ont droit d'y paroitre par eux ou par leurs députés: mais ils y doivent assister décorés de leurs bijoux.

4°.—Les bijoux que portent les officiers de Loge particulière ne peuvent être d'or ni dorés, mais au plus en argent.

5°.—Nulle Loge particulière ne peut porter la couleur Bleue de roi.

6°.—Nulle Loge ne peut changer le jour ni le lieu de son assemblée, sans avoir eu sur sa résolution le consentement du G. M. P. ou de son Député.

7°.—Une Loge particulière ne peut dans le même jour 1° conférer plus d'un grade à une même personne 2° faire plus de 5 réceptions sans une dispense expresse du G. M. P. ou de son Député.

8°.—Une Loge particulière ne peut initier un candidat qui n'a pas l'âge de 21 ans, elle ne peut non plus faire des actes publics au dehors, comme enterrement, procession, concert, sans une permission par écrit du G. M. P. ou de son Député, qui ne doivent l'accorder que sur les plus justes motifs.

9°.—Nulle Loge et encore moins un membre tel qu'il soit, ne peut rien faire imprimer de relatif à la Maçonnerie, sans une permission expresse du G. M. P. ou de son Député.

10°.—Une Loge qui a été douze mois sans tenir d'assemblée est ipso facto raiée du tableau.

CHAPITRE IX.

DISPOSITIONS POUR UNE NOUVELLE LOGE.

1°.—Si Sept frères au moins s'unissent dans le dessein d'ouvrir une nouvelle Loge, ils s'adresseront par requête signée d'eux sept au Député pour le prier de leur obtenir une patente de constitution.

2°.—Sur cette requête si le G. M. P. n'agit pas par lui-même, il nommera son Député ou un autre grand officier, pour aller sur les lieux tenir avec les dits frères une Loge provisionelle.

3°.—Cette personne commise sera fort attentive à examiner la décence et la convenance du lieu désigné dans la requête; connoitra par lui-même si les suppliants sont vrais maçons et régulièrement faits et, s'il est content, il procédera: sans quoi il suspendroit jusqu'à ce qu'il eut les ordres du G. M. P.

4°.—Tout étant régulier, le G. M. P. entre dans la Salle de Loge avec les grands officiers ou ceux qui en tiennent lieu, et aiant fait introduire les visiteurs il ouvre la Loge.

5°.—Dès que l'ouverture sera faite, les frères de la nouvelle Loge se font entendre au dehors, le Député se rend à la porte, les introduit et les amène devant le G. M. P. à qui il dit:

F. N. F. E. F. R., G. M. P. je vous présente ces bons frères qui désirent former une nouvelle Loge en ce lieu.

6°.—Les frères présentent leur requête au G^{d} Secretaire qui en fait lecture, après laquelle le G. M. P. dit:

Nous souscrirons avec joie aux désirs que votre requête exprime, dès que nous nous verrons en état de le faire sans compromettre la gloire de la Société: c'est pour cela que nous venons d'ouvrir des travaux occasionels, pour juger des talens de ceux que vous entendez mettre à la tête de vos ouvrages et que vous devez nous présenter.

7°.—Les frères aïant nommé ceux d'entre eux qu'ils proposent pour Maitre et Surveillans, le G. M. P. dit au premier:

F————, par l'autorité dont nous sommes revêtus, nous vous permettons d'agir, en notre présence seulement comme maitre de Loge, et déclarons à tous les frères ici présens que nous tenons pour légitimes les initiations ou promotions dans l'art roïal que vous ferez en ce jour.

8°.—Le G. M. P. ordonne au dit Maitre désigné et à ses surveillans de prendre les ornemens convenables à ces titres: mais il n'a garde de les en décorer lui-même.

9°.—Le G. M. P. en quittant le trône, met le maillet sur l'autel, et le Maitre désigné doit le prendre lui-même pendant que ses surveillans en font autant pour achever avec lui l'ouvrage du jour.

10°.—Quand le G. M. P. veut faire finir l'ouvrage, il reprend le siège, rappelle ses surveillans et avec eux ferme la Loge.

11°.—Les frères de la nouvelle Loge se retirent et le G. M. P. consulte ses officiers pour savoir si l'on peut la constituer; et il communique le résultat de la délibération aux suppliants qu'il fait rentrer à cet effet.

12°.—S'il leur est favorable, il fixe le jour où il entend former ces frères en nouvelle Loge, et enjoint à son grand Secretaire d'en expédier le diplome.

13°.—Il signe le procès verbal du jour dont le G^{d} Secretaire P. laisse un double aux frères de la future Loge.

CHAPITRE X.

MANIERE DE CONSTITUER UNE NOUVELLE LOGE.

1°.—Les membres de la nouvelle Loge doivent s'unir dans une chambre pendant que les grands officiers s'assemblent dans une autre.

2°.—Sur la table de cette dernière doivent être les bijoux, outils, instrumens et flambeaux qui sont préparés pour la nouvelle Loge.

3°.—Les G^{ds} officiers étant habillés, le G^{d} Secretaire va avertir les visiteurs et les frères de se rendre auprès du Grand Maitre Provincial, ce qu'ils font en habit.

4°.—Le Maitre désigné adresse un petit discours au G. M. P. pour le prier de les constituer en nouvelle Loge, ce qu'il accorde en ordonnant à son Secrétaire de les rendre participans de la Lumière.

5°.—Le Secrétaire tire à l'instant du feu d'une pierre, le présente au G. M. P. qui en allume les trois flambeaux qui lui sont présentés par les trois officiers désignés.

6°.—Après les applaudissemens d'usage, on se met en marche pour se rendre à la table de Loge dans l'ordre suivant:

Le servant de la nouvelle Loge
Ses membres 2 à 2
Un servant de la G. L. P. l'épée à la main
Les visiteurs 2 à 2
Le futur 2° surveillant avec un flambeau
Le G^{d} Secret^{e} P. avec les instrumens de la Loge
Le G^{d} Trésorier avec les livres de la Loge
Le futur I° surveillant avec un flambeau
Les G. Surveillans P. avec les bijoux de la Loge
Le futur Maitre avec un flambeau
Le Député Provincial portant la Bible de la Loge
Le Porte glaive avec l'épée d'état
Le G. M. P. couvert
2 servants l'épée à la main

7°.—En entrant dans la salle, ceux qui portent les instrumens, livres bijoux et Bible les mettent sur l'autel et les autres placent les flambeaux selon l'usage.

8°.—Dès que le G. M. P. touche l'occident, on lui ouvre la voute ferrée, par laquelle il se rend au trône.

9°.—Il n'y est pas arrivé que la voute disparait et les applaudissemens suivent après lesquels il ouvre la Loge et donne aux frères les instructions que la prudence lui suggère.

10°.—Aiant fait retirer le Maitre désigné, il demande pour la dernière fois si les frères persistent dans le choix qu'ils ont fait, et cela étant il prie son Député de le lui amener.

11°.—Le Député va le chercher, le fait parvenir à l'autel en Maçon et dit:

F. N., G. M. P. je vous présente le f———— pour vous prier de confirmer le choix qui en a été fait pour conduire les ouvrages de cette future Loge. Il en est digne par la morale de ses principes, sa probité, ses connoissances dans l'art roïal et son amour pour la fraternité répandue sur la surface de la terre.

12°.—Le G. M. P. répond: Instruisez donc ce frère des devoirs et des droits de la charge que le libre consentement de ses frères veut bien lui confier.

13°.—Après que le Député a rempli cette fonction, il met l'Elu sous la couronne et le G. M. P. lui fait prêter l'obligation après laquelle il ajoute:

Par l'autorité et au nom du G. M. de la Société des francs et acceptés Maçons, nous constituons et formons ces bons frères en une nouvelle Loge et vous nommons Fr———— pour être le Maitre ne doutant point que vous ne mettiez tous vos bons soins à cimenter l'amitié qui peut seule la mettre à l'abri de l'inconstance et du tems.

14°.—Le G. Secrétaire lit la patente de constitution et l'aïant fait signer par le G. M. P. il la remet sur l'autel.

15°.—Tous les frères qui ne sont pas ou qui n'ont pas été Maitres de Loge doivent se retirer pour donner à l'Elu les caractères de sa nouvelle dignité.

16°.—Chacun étant rentré et remis en place, le G. M. P. revêt l'Elu des ornemens de sa dignité, lui remet l'acte de constitution, les livres, les instrumens et les bijoux de la Loge, en lui donnant les instructions convenables.

17°.—Le G. M. P. quitte alors le trône et, y aiant fait asseoir l'Elu, le Grand Sécrétaire dit:

> Mes fréres par ordre du G. M. P. nous vous ordonnons et enjoignons de reconnoitre le f———— pour votre maitre et de lui prêter obéissance.

18°.—Ce devoir étant rempli le nouveau Maitre doit remercier les grands officiers, les visiteurs et les membres.

19°.—Le Grand Sécrétaire présente au nouveau Maitre (un couvre-chef) dont il se couvre, et alors le G. M. P. lui remet le maillet en lui disant:

> Je vous remets ce Sceptre de la Maçonnerie qui prouve l'autorité du chef sans détruire la liberté des membres. Commencez donc à user de vos droits en nommant ceux que vous destinez à vous aider.

20°.—Le nouveau Maitre présente deux surveillans, si tous les membres admettent ce choix le G. M. P., pour le confirmer, ordonne à chacun d'eux de se rendre auprès du G^{d} Surv^{t} qu'il doit remplacer, pour être instruit de ses droits et de ses devoirs.

21°.—Chaque instructeur ramène son disciple à l'autel, et le Maitre leur aïant fait prêter l'obligation relative, les habille, les décore, leur donne les marques de jurisdiction et ils vont aux sièges des surveillans pendant que les Grands prennent rang le premier à la droite du G. M. P. et le second à la gauche de son Député.

22°.—Le Maitre aïant vêtu nommé et installé un trésorier, un secretaire, un orateur, un architecte, un infirmier et un Maitre des cérémonies, continue l'ouvrage du jour, mais découvert par respect pour les grands officiers.

23°.—Le Maitre voulant terminer les ouvrages en demande permission au G. M. P. qui avant que de la lui accorder dira étant assis:

> Mes frères grands officiers nous vous prions de nous déclarer sincèrement, si nous avons rempli toutes les formalités qu'exige la constitution régulière d'une Loge?

24°.—La réponse étant affirmative, le G. M. P. se lève ajoute : Puisque cela est ainsi

> félicitons-nous, Mes frères, de ce glorieux ouvrage. Puisse cette nouvelle Loge dûment constituée être une école perpétuelle, où s'enseignent et se pratiquent les loix de la vertu et les devoirs de l'amitié. Puisse ce nouveau temple consacré à la sagesse, obtenir la force qu'elle procure, pour réfléchir la beauté qui enchante nos coeurs. Puissent ses membres y trouver l'asile de la paix, de l'harmonie et de la concorde, moïens infaillibles de parvenir à une immortalité glorieuse."

25°.—Chacun salue profondement le G. M. P. qui, avec ses grands officiers, le maitre et les membres de la nouvelle Loge, signe le procès verbal du jour, dont un double est remis au Grand Secretaire avec une liste des membres et la Loge est fermée par le nouveau Maitre selon l'usage.

26°.—C'est un usage constant que dans ces cérémonies la nouvelle Loge habille les grands officiers et fait tous les frais du jour.

CHAPITRE XI.

DU MAITRE.

1°.—Tout Maitre a droit d'assembler sa Loge quand il lui plait: mais il ne peut de sa seule autorité en changer ni les jours ordinaires ni le lieu.

2°.—Si l'on veut transferer le lieu le Maitre étant de cette opinion, doit faire sommer tous les frères de se rendre, dix jours après au moins, à l'assemblée qu'il entend tenir à ce sujet et pour que le changement ait lieu, il suffit de la pluralité des voix, si le Maitre est pour l'affirmative.

3°.—Si le Maitre étoit d'un sentiment contraire, les surveillans peuvent le sommer par écrit d'indiquer l'assemblée, et s'il le refuse on garde trois jours de silence sur la sommation, les surveillans indiqueront l'assemblée dix jours au moins avant qu'elle se tienne, en donnant avis au Maitre et aux membres de son motif.

4°.—Alors en absence ou en présence du Maitre, on discutera la matière et la Loge ne sera transférée contre l'avis du Maitre qu'autant que les deux tiers complets des membres seront pour la translation: mais en l'absence du Maitre, cette assemblée ne peut traiter aucune autre affaire.

5°.—Dans toutes les délibérations le Maitre a deux voix.

CHAPITRE XII.

DES SURVEILLANS.

1°.—Les Surveillans sont présentés par le Maitre, qui ne peut installer, qu'autant qu'un consentiment unanime les reçoit; car si la nomination du Maitre trouve un seul opposant, le droit du Maitre est rempli et les surveillans doivent être nommés par la pluralité des suffrages.

2°.—Le bon ordre et la discipline de la Loge les regarde; aussi hors de la présence du Maitre, ont-ils le droit de reprendre et de corriger même les officiers de la Loge.

3°.—Le premier, comme à son deffaut le second remplace le Maitre absent, malade ou mort, et alors il jouït de tous les droits attachés au siège.

4°.—Si la Loge avoit un frère qui eut déja tenu et exercé sa maitrise, ce seroit au surveillant à indiquer les jours d'assemblée: mais cet ancien Maitre présideroit aux ouvrages.

CHAPITRE XIII.

DES MEMBRES.

1°.—Un membre, avant que d'être reçu, doit être proposé un mois auparavant, et pendant ce tems, son nom sera exposé à la vüe des frères dans la salle de Loge.

2°.—On a toujours souhaité qu'un membre ne fût admis que par le consentement unanime des frères; et ce n'a été qu'avec peine qu'on s'est restreint à l'exclure que quand il a trois voix contre lui.

3°.—Tout membre qui, sans excuse valable, reste trois-mois sans paroitre en sa Loge, doit être sommé de s'y rendre; et faute de le faire, doit être raïé du tableau.

4°.—Tout membre qui veut porter une plainte en G. L. P. doit en donner avis au G^d^ Sécrétaire, de façon qu'il ait le tems d'y sommer les parties intéressées.

5°.—Si un mémbre assiste à une Loge ou à une reception clandestine, il perd dès lors son droit de membre, ne peut devenir officier de Loge et ne doit pas en être aidé, s'il venoit à avoir besoin de ses secours.

CHAPITRE XIV.

DES CANDIDATS.

1°.—Personne ne peut être initié, s'il n'est bien connu, n'a atteint l'âge de 21 ans, n'a été proposé pendant un mois et ne jouït d'une bonne réputation.

2°.—Un candidat, lors de sa réception, doit habiller la Loge.

3°.—On mettra au moins l'intervalle d'un mois du 1 au 2 g. de trois du 2 au 3 g. et de six de ce 3° à l'obtention d'une dignité dans la Loge.

4°.—Tout homme initié clandestinement est regardé comme n'étant pas maçon,

CHAPITRE XV.

DES VISITEURS.

1°.—Il n'est point de circonstance dans laquelle une Loge doive agir avec plus de prudence, que quand il est question d'admettre un étranger à la participation de ses ouvrages.

2°.—Nul visiteur ne doit être admis, s'il n'est personnellement connu d'un ou de plusieurs membres, qui puissent attester l'avoir vu dans nos ateliers.

3°.—A ce deffaut on doit exiger de lui un certifficat de réception, sans étendre ses droits plus loin que le dit certificat ne lui en donne.

4°.—Pour qu'un certificat soit legitime, il doit être signé au moins des trois premiers officiers de la Loge qui l'accorde, de celui à qui il est accordé, et la signature de ce dernier sera attestée par celle du Secrétaire: il sera de plus scellé des sceaux de la Loge et de son maitre. Il est à souhaiter de plus qu'il soit légalisé par la G. L. générale nationale ou provinciale, dont la Loge relève immédiatement.

5°.—Un frère muni d'un pareil certificat est admis en confrontant la signature qu'on lui fait mettre dans le livre des visiteurs, avec la même qu'il a déja mise au certificat; et la parité ou disparité d'écriture décide.

6°.—Un frère visiteur, qui n'est ni connu ni muni de certificat, ne peut être admis sans avoir pris le sentiment des frères sur le rapport que leur fera celui qui aura été chargé de lui faire subir un examen scrupuleux et si sur ce raport il y avoit deux oppositions, ou celle du Maitre, ce visiteur devroit être prié de se retirer.

CHAPITRE XVI.

DES SERVANS.

1°.—Avant que d'admettre un servant, on ne sauroit faire trop d'attention à son état, sa vie privée, ses moeurs, sa tempérance et sa discrétion, puisque nous ne sommes plus dans le tems ou les servans avoient une distinction, qui nous les faisoit connoitre sans qu'ils nous connussent; et où l'idée de nos premiers élémens étoit pour eux la récompense d'une vertu éprouvée.

2°.—Ils ne pouront être admis au 2 g. qu'après six mois d'Initiation et rarement en élevera-t-on au 3 g.

3°.—Si un servant se rendoit coupable de faire des réceptions clandestines ou d'y assister; il seroit exclu de la Société et ne pouroit prétendre à ses secours, quels que devinssent ses besoins.

CHAPITRE XVII.

DES GRANDS GRADES.

Il seroit à souhaiter que les G[ds] M[es] Nationaux et provinciaux fissent connoitre au G. M. P. Etranger à Londres, quels sont les grades que l'on confère dans leur Grand-Loge, afin que de concert la Grand-Loge, en faisant un triage, put en régler le nombre, de façon que leur échelle conduisit à une vérité claire, certaine et désirable: c'est à quoi s'est déjà conformé le f ∴ de la Chaussée chancellier et Agent de la Grand-Loge nationale de France.

CHAPITRE XVIII.

PLAN D'UN FONDS DE CHARITE.

1°.—Si les Loges particulières ne vouloient point être troublées par des demandes journalières, elles pouroient établir dans la G. L. P. un fonds général de charité, auquel tout indigent seroit obligé de s'adresser comme cela se pratique dans la Sublime Grand-Loge.

2°.—A chaque communication de quartier, le Secretaire feroit un appel des Loges subordonnées en suivant l'ordre du tableau, et chacune déclareroit ce qu'elle entend y donner, qu'elle remettroit à l'instant et publiquement au Gd Trésorier, qui en feroit note et en déclareroit à la fin le montant à haute voix.

3°.—Nul grand officier ne seroit mis en place, nulle nouvelle loge ne seroit constituée, nul certificat ou nulle dispense ne seroit accordée sans y faire une offrande fixée par la G. L. P.

4°.—Toute Loge qui passeroit une année sans y contribuer, seroit obligée de le faire sur le premier avis que lui en donneroit le Grand Sécrétaire, sous peine en ne s'y conformant pas, de perdre sa constitution et son rang.

5°.—Après la collecte faite, la G. L. P. prendroit en considération les requêtes qui lui auroient été présentée par les indigens, et décideroit à la pluralité des voix: 1° Si le sujet doit être aidé 2° de quelle somme il peut l'être, eu égard à ses besoins et aux fonds.

6°.—Tout frère qui voudroit y avoir recours devroit remettre, au moins dix jours avant l'assemblée sa requête au Grand Sécrétaire pour qu'il ait le tems de faire les informations qu'il croira nécessaires.

7°.—Cette requête doit être attestée et signée par deux frères, dont l'un au moins soit présent à l'assemblée pour donner les éclaircissemens requis.

8°.—Dans ce cas, si aucun des frères qui ont signé la requête, n'avoit droit de séance à l'assemblée, l'un ou tous les deux pouroient néanmoins s'y rendre, afin que la G. L. P. put les y faire introduire pour être interrogés dans le besoin, si le G. M. P. n'avoit pas jugé à propos de les y admettre comme visiteurs.

9°.—Nulle nouvelle requête d'indigent ne sera admise dans le cours de la même année, à moins qu'il n'y allègue de nouveaux motifs bien attestés.

10°.—Si le besoin d'un frère étoit tel qu'il requit un secours immédiat sans pouvoir attendre le jour de la prochaine assemblée, le G. M. P. sera autorisé, après avoir pris l'avis de son Député, de ses surveillans et de son Trésorier, à lui donner un ordre sur le dernier pour telle somme modique que sa G. L. P. aura fixée.

11°.—Quiconque sera convaincu d'aller de Loge en Loge y faire métier de demander, sera par cele seul exclu de tout à la charité de la Grande Loge Provinciale.

To this copy was added the following endorsement, which shows that in the mind of the Marquis de Gages and his Grand Officers a certain confusion was still prevailing at that time between the *Parfaite Harmonie* and the new Provincial Grand Lodge.

> Vu, Lu et aprouvé et accepté par nous grand M ∴ provincial, deputé grand maitre, second deputé, prem. second Surveillants, officiers dignitaires et membres de la Respectable grande Loge provinciale des Pays bas austrichiens Dite La vraie et parfaite harmonie séante a L'orient de Mons, en foy de quoy nous avons signé au dit orient La ditte Loge étant Régulievrement assemblée Le 3 Avril 1770, L. de grace. L án de la Lumieyre 5770.

Le Marquis de Gages G∴ M∴ P∴
Le Comte d'Arberg D∴ G∴ M∴
de Lemaire G∴ M∴ D∴ C∴
De La Maiselle G∴ P∴ g∴
Le baron de Stael R∴ C∴
Le Br de Roozemberg R∴ C∴
Query R∴ C∴
P. Dumont R∴ C∴
Dubuisson.............. —.

Pérignon de progent 1er g∴ surv∴
Gallez 2d gr surv∴
f∴ Aublux g∴ or.
J.- B. Housier.............. —.
Br de Eberstein E... C...
de Guchren E.des 9.

THE CHARTER OF LARMENIUS.

BY BRO. JOHN YARKER.

IN the excellent description of this document by Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, full justice has been done to the subject in France, but an account of the British portion would no doubt be welcome to English readers. We have some very interesting letters upon this from the pen of Dr. C. Morison, written in 1845. His name appears as Baucenifer as "Charles of Arabia" in the 1825 *Manuel* of the Chevaliers of the Order, though he signs as Grand Chancellor in 1821 (see Bro. Crowe's paper), and he informs us that he was Grand Chancellor in 1831, and we may suppose up to 1836. Hence he had special opportunities, and the ability as well, to get at the actual history of the Order, and he vouches for an "undoubted existence" from 1705. Yet he accuses Fabré Palaprat of "falsifying the Statutes," and in 1822 changing the cross, hence I take it we may hold our mind in reserve as to Clavel's statements. From what we know of Fabré's acts we may quite believe that he really was guilty of some "pious frauds" in regard to the "Relics," but this, it seems to me, neither affects the authenticity of either the Charter, or the Rituals. As to the former, it is as difficult to believe that it is a fraud, as it is to believe that it has been transmitted through the centuries; but leaving that aside the Rituals might have a genuine ancient transmission.

Fabré seems to have been taken with the fact of the existence of the Masonic Knights Templars, and he did invent, in 1808, a species of Adoptive Freemasonry as his "Lower Militia." The allegation that he "falsified the Statutes" does not amount to much. I have made a comparison of those of 1825 with those of 1815, and find that the following have been added:—

VI.	Of the Magisterial Prince,	15	Articles.
XVII.	,, Grand Committee,	4	,,
XVIII.	,, Great Prefect,	4	,,
XIX.	,, ,, Prior	4	,,
XX.	,, ,, Hospitaller,	4	,,
XXI.	,, ,, Secretary,	4	,,
XXII.	,, ,, Treasurer,	4	,,
XXIII.	,, ,, Prefect of Legations,	4	,,
LIII.	Of Certificate forms,	1	,,

Additions were also made to IV., VII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVIII., XXII., XXXVI (Vestments 5), XXXVII., XXXVIII., XXXIX, LI., LII. Probably there was no great harm in all this, for even in England we have never hesitated to alter our Rituals and Laws. We had anciently two species of Templar, that of *Ecossaise*, "Templar p, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre" of Seven degrees Observance work, and that of "St. John of Jerusalem" (Baptist) of Bristol and Ireland, also importations into England from Ireland. Singularly, these are said to have had different objects, the first being the appanage of the House of Stuart, while the second came to be devoted

to the House of Orange, according to my late two friends, Charles Monck Wilson, J.P., F.R.S.L., and Major Francis George Irwin, of Bristol, who both firmly believed that at a period older than our ordinary records, Orangeism and Freemasonry were so closely allied that they were practically one and the same society, and that the Black Masonry of the Orange Order is our Templar and Templar Priest; hence Freemasonry abandoned the last named. Thus Fabré's great fault was not so much in his six semi-Masonic degrees, as in his toying with the Evangelicon and Levitikon, and his conversion of the latter into an Order of Levites, though this had nothing to do with his six semi-Masonic degrees. His Knights of the East, as any one can see who examines an Oration in the *Manuel* of 1825, are the same thing as de Tschoudy's, and the Observance-Dunckerley ritual's account of the Knights of the Dawn or of Palestine.

There is a pecularity in the Ritual of 1705, for I am quite ready to give it that age, apart from any voucher of Dr. Morison, which might induce us to give it a very ancient transmission through the Centuries by the Chaplains of the Order, who were not tortured and persecuted like the unfortunate Knights, and had full liberty to do as they might think fit on the fall of the Order. If there is any point of the history of the unfortunate persecutions of 1307 to 1312 upon which we can rely it is this, that the Vow of Profession was the same for all classes, even for females, who seem to have been sometimes admitted. The Rituals of admission were the same, save as to duties, in all cases for the three classes; the Knights or Chevaliers were admonished to perform their duties under the most rigid military discipline. The Serving Esquires were the Arms bearers of the Knights, and the orders were less rigid but required obedience to their superiors. *The Chaplains were admitted by the Latin Ritual of the Benedictines.*

Let us turn to the Ritual as Fabré handed it down to us. The first Reception is that of "Esquire and Taking the Habit." It required proofs of Nobility, and the candidate might or might not become a Chevalier; he is assigned to serve some special Knight. There is only one other Ritual, and, as showing some affinity with the Masonic Templar, the aspirant receives a "Pilgrim name, which is usually that of Baptism." Again, up to a certain point, he is addressed as "Esquire." Then the Aspirant is received, *according to the Benedictine ceremony of the Chaplains*, in the Coffin, and reborn with the same sort of liturgy, and Suffers a Tonsure, the cut hair being preserved as a memento for deposit in the Archives of the Order, with the Vow of Profession, which he signs with his blood. Without any actual break, or point, he is now Created and Sanctified as a Professed Chevalier, though there are no great military exactions such as prevailed in the ancient Order. Even the very differences here noted argue for the ancient transmission of the Order, no matter whether we accept or reject the Charter, and I know of no body of men who would have been more likely to have possessed the original Ritual than the Jesuit friends of Orleans, at Clermont, where Philippe signed the Statutes in 1705. Much of Clavel's talk we may dismiss with contempt, and especially all that about the "Petite Resurrection." The private life of the Duke of Orleans was an ample refutation of that. Many years ago I sought to authenticate the alleged signature of the Duke de Duras in 1681, and I found that though he had been created *Duc*, he had not at that date taken out his Patent, but that is not sufficient, under the circumstances, to invalidate his signature.

Now as to the Masonic Templars, how comes it that the *Ecossaises* of Clermont, if they had the same origin as those of Bristol and Ireland, have always termed them-

selves Templars, and not even the United Order of St. John and the Temple (united by Clement V.)? It is certain that the former, succeeding the Reformation, was the more popular designation for The United Order, both in Scotland and England; but Duke Philippe's successors were Masons, and Ecossaisism may have desired to maintain a right to the title with Philippe's body. I can offer no better explanation, and will now turn to the letters of Dr. C. Morison. Bro. Michael Furnell, 33° of Ireland, sought copies and printed them, and a copy reached me about 1870.

COPY OF DR. C. MORISON'S LETTERS.

Paris, 15 May, 1846.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Since you have been so good as to express a wish to have copies of my letters to Mr. J. L. Woodman, Secretary to the Order of the Temple in Edinburgh, relative to the Society, I have great pleasure in obliging you, and to inform you that you may show, or print them, if you think they are worth while.

I am, Dear Sir, your Servant and Brother,

C. Morison, D.G.I.G.33rd.

To M. Furnell, Esqre.

1. 13, Quai Voltaire, F.S.G., 14th July, 1845.

Sir and Brother,

I beg to inform you that from this date I cease being a member of the Order of the Temple in Scotland; request you will have the goodness to strike out my name from the list. Should I owe any fees, etc., etc., to the Order on your taking the trouble to let me know the sum, and why and how incurred, I will remit to you the amount.

I am, etc., etc.,

To Mr. J. L. Woodman. C. Morison.

2. 13, Quai Voltaire, F.S.G., 27th November, 1845.

Sir and Brother, ... As to being absolved from the Vow of Profession, never having made one in the Scottish Order of the Temple, cannot possibly be absolved from it. When I became a Templar in 1798 no Vow was made, nor any promise entered about remaining in or quitting the Order.

Within the last few years (four or five only) the Order of the Temple in Scotland appear to consider themselves the successors of the Antient, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, formed in 1118 by Hugh de Pagan (Payans in French, not Hugh de Payance) and destroyed in 1314. *Error.* The Order of the Temple was introduced at Edinburgh in 1798, by certain non-commissioned officers and men of the Nottingham Militia, then quartered in the Castle* (see the "Revue Historique Scientific and Morale de F. Maç., 1 vol. 8vo. page 134, Paris Galerie de Lorme, No. 11 et 13, 1830."). They became frequent visitors or Members of St. Stephen's Lodge, then No. 193, now No. 145; they introduced into that Lodge the Royal Arch and Templar degrees, such as practised in England,* but individually and without any legal authority to do so, from any regular Masonic body entitled to constitute Chapters, or Encampments.

My Diploma of Knight of the Temple from Edinburgh St. Stephen's Lodge, is now before me; it is dated the 13th August 1800, and signed by the High Priest, the Captain General, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grand Wardens, and the Grand Secretary of a Grand Assembly of Knights Templars held under the sanction of St. Stephen's Lodge.

In 1801 or 1802, the late Mr. Deuchar visited St. Stephen's Lodge. He saw several members wearing black Sashes; on enquiry was told they were Templars. He became a member, was almost immediately named Treasurer, and from one dignity to another he became Grand Master.

In 1811 he got a Charter from his late R.H. the Duke of Kent, through his brother (Major Deuchar), an officer in the R. Lt. H. Regt. The Duke of Kent could only give a Charter as Chief of the Masonic Templars in England. Had the Scottish Order really been a continuation of the Antient, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, there was no necessity to have received a Charter from his late R.H. the Duke of Kent.

In 1831, a Mr. H. Stewart, Member and Grand Cross, of the Scottish Order of the T., came to Paris, purposely to be made a French Templar ; he was made and named Légat for the French Order in England, with power to constitute a Convent at Liverpool. The Convent had formerly been, and was then (1831) under the jurisdiction of the Scottish Order, as the Priory of Jacques de Molay. Both Stewart, and his Convent, or Priory, repudiated the Scottish Order as irregular, illegitimate and merely Masonic, and entered (in 1831) under the obedience of the French Order, in which Stewart became (and I think still is), a Commander, Bailly, and Grand Prior. I was then Grand Chancellor of the French Order, and as such signed, sealed, and Registered his Diploma of Chevalier, and his Letters of Investiture. In August 1836, Dr. J. Burnes, a member of the Scottish Order, came also to Paris to be made a French Templar. Dr. B. was a zealous Mason, but a mere rhetoric one; he was also a Grand Cross of the Scottish Order of the T. He went through a sort of Reception in the house of the late Grand Master (Fabré), and supposed, or fancied, that he had been made a French Templar. He was named Légat in Scotland and India, with the Dignity of Commander of Calais, Bailly of Berne, and Grand Prior of Aquitaine. On his return to Edinburgh he received several Masons French Templars, amongst them Mr. Laurie. Dr. Burnes having been irregularly received "au coin du Cheminée," as they say in France, in open violation of several articles of the Statutes, and Magisterial Decrees, could not make those he received more regular than himself, nor can he or they be considered French Templars by the Knights of the French Order, initiated legally according to the Statutes, who have entered the Order in the coffin, and who have been Received according to the Ritual. The principal reason Dr. Burnes gave me for his wishing to become a French Templar was, that according to his idea, the Scottish Order was merely Masonic, whereas he considered the French Templars as the only real descendants, and the French Order the only true and uninterrupted continuation of the Antient, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple. On the last point, however, he was mistaken. The French Order can, nevertheless, prove 140 years of undoubted existence, and until the French Order had (in 1804) the misfortune of placing a low fellow like Fabré at their head, the Grand Masters were always men of the highest rank, and of the first and most noble families of France.

I possess the correspondence between the late Mr. A. Deuchar and myself for many years past. Though Grand Master for upwards of 25 years it never once entered into his imagination that the Society of which he was Chief, and which in fact he had made what it is, was anything else than the Masonic Order of the Temple, imported from England in 1798 by certain non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Nottingham Militia. About sixteen or eighteen years ago, I sent a copy of the Statutes of the French Order (those of 1825 falsified by Fabré) to the late Mr.

Deuchar, from which a great part of those of the Scottish Order, in particular the Arms, Diploma, etc., have been taken. Unfortunately, they have taken the Arms invented by Fabré in 1822, a Cross surmounted by a sort of Crown Mitre.[1] The true Arms of the French Order are those which I enclose.

Even supposing the history of the Scottish Order, prefixed to this Statute of 1843, to be true; and that Sir W. de Clifton, Lord Dundee, the Earl of Mar, the Duke of Athol, Prince Charles Edward, and Oliphant of Bachilton, have been Grand Masters of the Order in Scotland, with the exception of Sir W. de Clifton, who was one of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, all the others can only be considered Chiefs of a political Society who took the name of The Order of the Temple. It appears to have been altogether composed of the adherents of the House of Stuart, to be made use of when a favourable opportunity might offer.

In 1821 the Captain Mairroski instituted a political Society in Poland, with the view of restoring liberty to his country, which Society he called Order of the Temple (see "Rapport du Comité d' Enquête à S.A.I. Monsgr. le Grand Duc Constantin, Commandant en Chef l'Armée Polanaise; Paris, Poublié en Palais Royal et Ponthim, Michelson et Cie, Leipsic 1827. Brochure en 8vo. de 108 pages.") Captain Mairroski had been a French prisoner of War in Scotland, and was there made a Masonic Templar; but who would seriously suppose that such a Society was the Order of the Temple?

It appears to me to be the same thing with respect to the Scottish Order. There is not the slightest proof that the Masonic Society at present existing in Edinburgh, calling itself the Order of the Temple, is now a continuation of the Society said to have existed in 1745, also calling itself the Order of the Temple. If they are a continuation of that Society they ought to be able to prove it, and to show the legal transmission from Mr. Oliphant of Bachilton to Mr. Deuchar. There are no proofs whatever that the modern Order of the Temple at Edinburgh is a continuation of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, instituted in 1118, or rather 1128, and destroyed by Philip le Bel, a coiner of false money, assisted by Pope Clement the V., a S . . . . . The Convocation of all the Templars in Scotland, that is to say the Masons calling themselves Templars ! ! ! declaring their independence, and asserting their antient prerogative (see Statutes of 1843) means nothing, it is "Vox et præterea Nihil." They could not give what they did not possess. The Order of the Temple in Edinburgh was, is, and always will be, as I have said, the Masonic Templars introduced at Edinburgh in 1798 into St. Stephen's Lodge, by some English Masonic Templars, then in the Castle with a Regiment of English Militia.* It is, I have not the smallest doubt, a most excellent Society composed of good, worthy, and honourable men; *but it is not* The Order of the Temple.

Of course you know that the word "Conclave" means a meeting of Cardinals assembled for the purpose of Electing a Pope. It appears to me a most extraordinary term applied to the governing body of a Society calling themselves Templars. In my opinion the word "Conclave" ought never to be pronounced by a Templar except in execration. The Scottish Templars, are they ignorant of the Bulls of Clement V., the vile accomplice of Philip le Bel, "Regnamans in Coelis Triumphans Ecclesia," published at Poictiers, the 12th August, 1308, and "Alma Mater Ecclesia," published at Avignon the 4th April, 1310, addressed to Robert de Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury? Do they not know the infamous

[1] It is a small white Maltese cross charged with a red cross Patée. J.Y.

* Bro. Morison is in error. The degrees of Royal Arch and Masonic K.T. were introduced from Ireland by the Nottingham Militia, who received them in Dublin. M. Furnell.

sentence of the Council of Vienne in Dauphiné held the 16th October, 1311, and the Bull, "Ad Providentiam Christi Vicarii Præsidentis," published at Vienne in Dauphiné the 2nd May, 1312, which pronounced the dissolution of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, gave the signal for the most horrible persecutions and ended in the legal assassination of the Grand Master Jacques de Molay, and of Guy Dauphin d' Auvergne, Grand Prior of Aquitaine ? (Quibus honor et gloria.)

I am, Sir and Brother,

Your Obedient Servant and Brother,

To Mr. J. L. Woodman. C. Morison.

N.B. The Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple was governed by a Chapter General composed of the Grand Master, the Preceptor or Grand Commander, the Grand Mareschal, the Grand Hospitaller, the Grand Drapier or Trapier, and the Grand Trésorier. The Grand Commander is sometimes called the Grand Seneschal. The Institution is as old as the Order itself; they were originally the Officers of the Convent in Acre.

Certified a true Copy. C. Morison.

Bros. C. Morison and equally M. Furnell are wrong in attributing the introduction of Arch and Templar to the Nottingham Militia in 1798. Both the Arch and the Templar were introduced into St. Stephen's Lodge, 1778, by the Scoon and Perth Masons; a Lodge which according to their Charter of 1658 initiated our British Solomon, James $\frac{\text{VI.}}{\text{I.}}$, through their Master and the King's Master Mason, John Mylne. On the 23rd November, 1894, the late G.S.E. of Scotland, R. S. Brown, was good enough to send me the following extracts from the Minute Book of the Edinburgh Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, belonging to St. Stephen's Lodge, and it is evidence which is indisputable.

"Edinburgh, Decr. 2nd, 1778.

"This day the compliment of Six Sundry Steps in Masonry was offered to the Office Bearers of St. Stephen's Lodge by sundry of the Brethren from the ancient Lodge of Perth and Scoon particularly Brother Andrew Gloag, Bro. Bryson, Bro. David Gray, and Bro. John Scobie. Accordingly there was a Committee called, so there was then present The Right Worshipful Master Br. David McLaren ; Br. Wm. Lyon, J.W. ; Br. John Dick, Secretary ; Br. George Miller, Senr House Steward ; Br. Robert Stewart, Grocer ; Br. Wm. Mackenzie ; Br. John Moodie, and Br. John Reid, Tyler, who all of one Voice, accepted of the compliment of that degree in Masonry, vizt. called Past the chair, after which the Master, Warden, Secretary, and Brethren present gave honorary Invitations to the above named Brethren who gave us the Compliment."

"Decr. 4th, 1778.

"This Night being set apart by the Brethren of the Perth and Scoon Lodge in order to confer upon the Office Bearers of St. Stephens Lodge the following Degrees of Masonry, vizt: Excellent and Super Excellent Mason, Arch and Royal Arch Masons, and lastly Knights of Malta, there was then at that time admitted into that Order Br. David McLaren, Master ; Br. Wm. Lyon, Jn. Warden ; Br. David Dick, Secty ; Br. Jas Shaw, Treasurer ; Br. John Noteman, Grand Steward ; Br. Jas. Miller, Senr Lodge Steward ; Br. Wm. Gow, Watchmaker ; Br. John Moodie, Clerk ; and Br. John Reid, Tyler ; after which the Right

Worshipful Master, Worshipful Junior Warden, and Office Bearers then present, ordered the same to be minuted in order to shew the worthy Brethren of St. Stephens Lodge what honour the Brethren of Perth and Scoon Lodge had conferred on us."

This settles entirely the alleged introduction in 1798, but in the letter Bro. R. S. Brown sends me with this, he says that he had had in his hands, in 1872-4, the Certificate of a Bro. Jas. Smith which recorded that he was Entered, Passed, Raised, and advanced to the Excellent, Super-Excellent, and Royal Arch, and dubbed a Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta in St. Stephen's Lodge. Date of Certificate 1796.

For an angry man the Doctor is good enough to afford all the information he can to his Scottish Brethren. He seems to be hard on Dr. Burnes, and I can quite believe what he says as to the Candidate having had no legal reception. Probably the real cause of so trenchant an attack upon the Scottish Order is that Dr. Burnes used his powers to create an independent body. The Scottish Ritual is unquestionably the best of the sister kingdoms, but it is not the Ritual of the Ordre du Temple, except that it contains the Vow of Profession, and it would be simply upon signing that that his Reception was recorded. The other changes made in the Scottish Ritual are only such as would be gathered by a perusal of the Statutes of 1825; the bulk of the Ritual is simply a revision of the Deuchar Masonic Templar Work.

3. 13, Quai Voltaire, F.S.G., Paris, 27th Decr., 1745.

Sir and Brother, ... (*sic*)

A Society calling themselves the Order of the Temple exists in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany. In Portugal it is known as the Order of Christ. In Scotland and France it pretends to be the lineal descendant and legitimate successor of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple. I am inclined to think that neither of them have that right. The Order of Christ in Portugal seems to have the best claim to legitimacy. A few years after the destruction of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order (1319), their name only was changed, and the Glorious Red Cross simply charged with a white one. Their Dress, form of Cross, Régle, etc., etc., remain to the present time such as they were previous to 1314.

Their name was changed and the white cross added in 1319 by Pope John XXII.; see his Bull, "Adea ex quibus" approved and ratified by Denis King of Portugal the 5th May 1319.

. . . . (*sic*)

Any individual who assumes titles or qualifications to which he has no right is little esteemed; it is the same with Societies. Any Society or body of men taking titles or qualifications to which they have not a clear and undoubted right, however well composed and respectable they may be individually, cannot be respected, or respectable, as a Society, should their unfounded pretensions become public. I not only know the origin of the Scottish Order of the Temple, but am one (perhaps now the only one) of those Masons received Templars in St. Stephen's Lodge in 1798. I do not think it right, nor acting honourably, to publish to the world that I am one of the legal and undoubted successors of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, and as such assist in receiving Esquires and Chevaliers. In plain English I conceive it conniving at making dupes.

If the Members of the Order of the Temple at Edinburgh will be contented to call themselves simply Templars, without asserting whether they are Masonic Templars, or whether they are successors of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, I shall be most happy to remain on the Roll, in that case I hereby beg leave to authorise you to be so good as to replace my name on it, particularly as I propose going to Edinburgh next summer, and may perhaps fix myself there. If however they intend, in the forthcoming Statutes, to reprint the historical notice of the Order, such as it is in the printed Statutes of 1843, continue to make use of the Arms, such as they are on the title page of that edition, and to keep in force certain Articles of those Statutes, it is with much regret I must decline the favour of having my name replaced on the list.

. . . . (*sic*)

To Mr. J. L. Woodman. I am, Sir and Brother, etc., etc., etc.,
Certified a true Copy, C. Morison. C. Morison.

4. 13, Quai Voltaire, F.S.G., Paris, 10th March, 1846.
Sir and Brother,

I have been prevented answering yours of the 15th January last, in consequence of having been unwell, all that month and February.

After what you say in that letter it is impossible for me to allow my name to remain on the Roll of the Scottish Order of the Temple; shall therefore be much obliged by your having the goodness not to insert either my name, or my Arms, in the forthcoming edition of the Statutes.

. . . .

Enclosed I beg leave to send you a leaf from the printed allocution cf the late Grand Master (Fabré) of the French Order of the Temple, in which he speaks of the Scottish Order in a manner not very flattering. This Discourse was pronounced at the celebration of the yearly Fête in commemoration of the death of the Grand Master Jacques de Molay (Cui honor et gloria) before perhaps two hundred persons. One thousand copies were printed and delivered.

Mr. J. L. Woodman. I am, Sir and Brother, etc., etc., etc.,
Certified a true Copy, C. Morison. C. Morison.

Since writing the above I have found among my papers a printed copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Temple at Edinburgh; as also one entitled:—"Roll of the Members of the Edinburgh Canongate Kilwinning, or Metropolitan Priory of Knights Templars, with a list of the Office Bearers for 1836-7, and an Abstract of the Regulations, Edinburgh; printed by W. Burness, April 1836." At the third page I find under the head "Regulations:—1. No person can be received into the Order of the "Temple, through the Canongate Kilwinning Priory, who has not been "previously admitted a Companion of the Canongate Kilwinning Royal "Arch Chapter." In the "Statutes of the Combined Masonic Order of "the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, with the "Charter of Constitution, and a list of the Grand Officers and Members "of the Conclave, Edinburgh; Printed by authority of the Grand Con-"clave, January 1837"; at Page 12, Chap. V., under the title of "Mode of Admission" we find:—"1st. Novice Esquire. As an intimate connec-"tion has existed for centuries between the Order and Freemasonry in "Scotland it is imperative that all Candidates be Royal Arch Masons."

From this it appears that in 1837 the Order of the Temple in Scotland was a Masonic Order merely. At present they pretend to be the lineal descendants and lawful successors of the Old, Noble, and Glorious Order of the Temple, instituted in 1118, destroyed in 1314, at the death of the Grand Master Jacques de Molay. (Cui honor et gloria).

Mr. Deuchar's last letter to me is dated 28 March 1843; I answered it on the 10th June 1843.

To Mr. J. L. Woodman. F. C. Morison de Grenfield,
Chevalier of the Temple, Commander of Alloa;
Bailly of Arigon, and Grand Prior of Arabia;
in the French O. of the T. Ex Grand Chancellor of the Order.

I will now follow with a list of the Convents established in Britain, as collected by the qualified Bros. Richard Woof and Dr. Robert Bigsby.

Grand Convent Provincial, Liverpool.

This body met at the Templar's Hall from 1831 according to Dr. Morison. In 1830, whilst holding of Scotland as the Priory of Jacques de Molay, they printed the translation of The Manual of 1825, viz.:—"Manual of the Order of the Temple. "By ✠ Frater Henry Lucas of the Priory of Jacques de Molay at Liverpool, 12mo. "1830, Printed by David Marples, No. 11, Lord Street, Liverpool." Many years ago I called to ask Marples for a copy, but they had forgotten all about it. The following is a List of 1836, those marked thus * were living 1865:—

*H. Stewart de Lancaster, Bailli.
*Lawrence Peel, Prièur.
George de Dumfries, Chancelier.
Henry Lucas, Secretaire.
C. Molyneux.
*Edgar Garston, Marèschal.
Robert Crosbie, Trèsorier.
John Buck Lloyd, Conservateur.
Wm. Hy. Gilliat, Hospitalier.
*Edward Tenant, Beaucean.
John H. Garston.
J. Molyneux, fils.
Thomas Davison.
George Barton, Irlam.
Jonathan Higgenson.
Wm. Parry Hutchinson, fils.
Henry Porter.
J. Thomlinson.
Wilfrid Troutbeck.
Augustine Samuel Woodward.
James Villasey.
Henry Byrom.
Henry Walker Lucas, } Ecuyers.
Henry J. Stewart, }
*Samuel Beckwith (after 1836.)

James Cummings, Frère Hospitalier Servant.

Convent of Scotland.

Meeting at Edinburgh, Received under Legatine Powers granted 1836. They then assumed independence of France, but continued, and do so still, to make use of some portions of their Statutes, etc.:—

James Burnes, M.D., Grand Preceptor of Southern Asia.
Mariano Martin de Bartholome, M.D., of Edinburgh.
Wm. Alexander Lawrie, Magisterial Secretary.
Andrew Dunlop, Advocate of Edinburgh.
Adam Burnes, Junior, of Montrose.
Fitzjames Holmes Burnes, Lieut. in Madras Army.
Holland Ward Holmes Burnes, Lieut. Indian Navy.
Hamilton Farquhar Holmes Burnes, Lieut. Bombay Army.
Robert Bigsby, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., etc., of Glasgow.

Metropolitan Grand Priory.

H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex, K.G., D.C.L., etc. Grand Prior of England, 1838.

London Convent.

Septimus Arabin, Capt. R. N. (Stepson-in-law to Sir Wm. Sydney Smith.)
Sir Jasper Atkinson, Kt. (Employed in the Mint.)
Henry Somerset, 7th Duke of Beaufort, K.G., etc.
Henry Broadwood, of The Albany, Piccadilly, London.
James Brooksbank, younger son of R.B. of Healaugh Hall, co. York.
*Wm. Hy. Hugh Cholmondley, (brother of Geo. 5 Earl, and 2d Marquis).
*Thomas George Corbett, of Elsham Hall, co. Lincoln, M.P.
Walter Croker, Capt. R. N.
Sir Hugh Peacock Davison, Kt., Major General, A. de C. to Marquis Hastings.
Baron de Hochepied Larpent, George Gerard. (Bart. in 1841.)
*George Hamilton Chichester, 3rd Marquis of Donegal.
Carlo Doyle, Colonel. (Govr. of Grenada, etc.)
John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham, G.C.B., Gd Prior of Scotland.
George Dorset Fellowes, } Brothers.
Sir James Fellowes, }
Richard Forester Forester, of Abbot's Hill, co. Derby.
James Goding, of Knightsbridge, London.
Frederick Hodgson, M.P. for Barnstaple.
Charles Kemeys Kemys-Tynte, Colonel, of Halsewall Hall, co. Somerset.
*Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, 3 Duke of Leinster, Gd Prior of Ireland.
Edmund Lomax, of Co. of Herts.
Charles Mackinnon, M.P. for Southampton.
Charles Mills, Author, Historiographer.
*Joseph Leeson, 4th Earl of Miltown.
Henry Porcher, of Arborfield, Co. Berks, M.P. Clitheroe.
Sir William Rumbold, 3d Baronet.
William Russell of Brancepeth Castle, Co. of Durham, M.P.
Edward Smedley, Barrister at Law; Commander of Larissa.
Sir Wm. Sydney Smith, Admiral, G.C.B. etc. Ci-devant G.P. of England.
Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, co. Lincoln; M.P., Gd Prior of Italy, Baili of Cyprus, Comr of Westminster, Grand Prior of the Metropolitan Convent.
*George Hildyard Tennyson D'Eyncourt, (eldest son of the above.)
George Byng, 6th Viscount Torrington, Vice Adml. of the Blue, etc.
*John James Watts, of Hawkesdale Hall, Commander of Carlisle.
William Williams, of Belmont House, co. Surrey, M.P.
*Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, co. York.
Serving Brother,—Richard Hooper. * Living 1865.

Grand Priory of India.

George Washington Gibson, Lt. Col. of Artillery at Bombay.
Richd. Hartley Kennedy, Physician, Bombay (Son Major Genl. M.K.—C.B.)
John Holmes, Lt. Col. Bombay Army. (Son of Major Genl. Sir Geo. H.—C.B.)
Philip William Le Goyt, Legislative Council, Calcutta.
James Ramsay, Lt. Col. & Major Genl. Bengal, (Son of Genl. John R.)
Harry James Barr, Major in Persia. (Son of Major Genl. D. Barr.)
Sir James Outram, K.C.B.; Lt. Genl. in Persia. Created Baronet, etc.

Franklin Lushington, L^{t}. Co^{l}. (Son of Sir H. L., Bart., co. Berks.)
James Boyd, Sup^{t}. Surgeon Bombay Army, of Orchard Field, Ayrshire.
William Burlton, C.B., Col. of Bengal Cavalry, Oaklands, Middlesex.
Frederick Wm. Birch, Lt. Col. Bengal.
John Grant, Sup^{t}. Surgeon, Bengal Army.
John Harley Leith, Barrister of Calcutta, now 79 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.
Spencer Crompton, Prothonotary, Bombay. (Son of C. Justice Sir Herbert C.)
Reginald Best Brett, Major of Bombay Artillery.
James Webster Winchester, Medical Supt., Bombay, Prov Gd. Secretary.
George James Holmes Burnes, L^{t}. Bombay.

The additions to the following names are unknown : — Hair,—Erskine,—Le Mesurier, — Boyle Chalmers, — Campbell, — Campbell, — Macan, — Shaw, — Fitzgerald,—Pearson,—Simson,—Pringle,—Harris.

Additions in a Certified List; Paris 1836.

Russell, Member of Parliament,—Henderson, Gentilhomme,—Macleod, Gentilhomme,—Brown, Gentilhomme,—Gordon Urquhart, Colonel,—Wright, Colonel de Gènie, after Major General and Grand Prior of India,--Church, Lieu^{t}. General,—Shirreff, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Marine Royal,—Goding, Capitaine d' Artillerie,—Humphreys, Chef de Bataillon,—Kenny, Chef de Bataillon,—Skottowe, Chevalier,—Petre, Magistrat,—Byerley, Sir John,—Eden, Medecin en Chef de la Marine,—Morison de Grenfield, *id.* des Armées. Dansay, Lieutenant de la Marine,—White, Chef de Bataillon,—The names of Mordaunt, and Ricketts, appear in the printed Report of a " Séance," held in Paris in 1838.

Principal Officers in 1836,

Grand Maitre,—	Bernard Raymond Fabré Palaprat.
L^{ts} Generaux—	D'Europe, ...
	D'Afrique M. Jean Marie de Raoul.
	D'Amerique, M. Alexandre de Donumore.
	D'Asie, L'Amiral Sir Sydney Smith.

Grand Precepteurs.

Supreme Precepteur,—	M. le Duc de Choiseul Hainville.
De Sud Europe,—	M. Grenier, Chev^{r} de St. Martin, Ministre, Secretaire Magisterial.
De Nord Europe,—	M. de Bures, Ministre Grand Conetable.
De Sud Asie,—	. . . .
De Nord Asie,—	M. de Bourriott, Ministre Grand Prieur Generale.
De Sud Afrique,—	M. Ennon de St. Ceran.
De Nord Afrique,—	M. de Geullard, Ministre Grand Seneschal.
De Sud Amerique,—	. . . .
De Nord Amerique,—	M. le Comte Lanjuinais.

Ministres.

Grand Chancelier, M. Juge. Grand Hospitalier, M. Guion.

Coadjutors General.

Primate de la Langue d'Espagne,—M. Moraleje.
M. de Coltereau, Grand Tresorier . . . .

The death of the Grand Master Fabré led to the election as Grand Master of Admiral Sir Wm. Sydney Smith, 1838, who, on his death in 1841, bequeathed to the Grand Masters, in perpetuity, a very handsome and valuable Gold Cross, said to have been worn by Richard Cœur de Lion, and which had been presented to the Admiral by a Monastery at Jerusalem. Barrow states that Don Pedro, King of Portugal, sought to become Grand Master, and to establish it in Portugal in all its former splendour, with lands and houses as the seat of a Grand Prior, but that Admiral Smith, impressed with the democratic nature of its constitution, refused his sanction to the desire expressed by many of the Convents, to put H.R.H. Don Pedro in nomination, avowing that he could not regard rank as having any claim *per se*, in an Order where promotion should be based solely on the Merits of the Candidate. We read that M. The Comte de Montalivet received, in 1839, a number of Knights with some splendour, at 16, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires at Paris. (See the *Freemasons' Magazine* in 1839).

After the Admiral's death we hear of the G.M's. being:—

Jean Marie de Raoul, year 1841.
George IV., Roi d'Hanover, year 1857.

From this period all progress seems to have ended, and then we find that the Great Priory of England in 1911, had acquired by purchase the Charter of Transmission, and we see by the copy printed in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* that no signatures appear after the acceptance of Fabré in 1804.

THE PAPAL BULLS AND FREEMASONRY IN BELGIUM.

BY BRO. COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

BRO. CHETWODE CRAWLEY has treated the subject of the Papal Bulls with his usual fairness and accuracy. I would like to add a few facts taken from the history of Belgian Masonry during the two last centuries. Our distinguished Brother has established that, although Freemasons were formally excommunicated by the Bulls of Clement XVI., in 1738, and Benoit XIV., in 1751, the Roman Catholics of Ireland continued to take an active part in Masonic life until some time in the nineteenth century. I have shewn in my Paper on the English Provincial Grand Lodge of Austrian Netherlands that the same observation applies to Belgium, and with still more force, as there the clergy set the example. Meanwhile here are some more statements related to the subject. At Liege, Bishop Velbrück, who ruled this ecclesiastical Principality from 1772 to 1784, was a devoted Mason, together with many of his canons and officials. One of them, the Rev. Canon de Geloes was founder and first Master of *La Parfaite Intelligence*, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France ; this Lodge is still alive to-day under the Grand Orient of Belgium. Another one, the Rev. Canon Nicolas Devaux, presided over *La Parfaite Egalité*, also at Liége.

It was the time, when, according to Bro. Duchaine in his recent book on *La Franc-Maçonnerie Belge au 18e siècle*, a French visitor at the table of Bishop Velbrück, reported that amongst eighteen guests he found himself the only one not wearing the Masonic badge. Liége did not stand alone in that respect. I have already mentioned to the *Quatuor Coronati*, in my paper on a Belgian Lodge warranted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the name of the Rev. Canon Mahy, who occupied the Chair at the *Parfaite Union* of Namur towards 1776. When he died, in 1783, universally regretted by his Brethren, he was fulfilling the duties of Grand Orator in the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Austrian Netherlands. At Tournai, in 1770, the two *Grands-Vicaires* of the Diocese belonged to the Lodge *les Frères-Réunis.* At Mons, just as there was a military Lodge exclusively recruited amongst officers, *la Loge Equitable*, so we find in 1773 an ecclesiastical Lodge, exclusively composed of members of religious Orders. It had been founded under the name of *les Amis Thérésiens*, by six *Récollets*, and although its meeting-place was in the very convent of that Order, it remained for inspection under another Mons Lodge, *La Vraie et Parfaite Harmonie.* At the end of the eighteenth century, and in the early part of the nineteenth century, *Les Amis de l'Union*, at Brussels, the only Lodge then working in Belgium, numbered amongst its members a prebendary of the Cathedral, the Abbé van Laethem, who not only performed gratuitously in Church the funeral ceremonies over the bodies of the brethren, but went so far as to modify in such cases the Roman Ritual, allowing the mourners, at the Offertory, to make their circumambulation of the coffin with a branch of acacia, instead of a lighted taper in their hand.

Bro. Chetwode Crawley states that Freemasonry became popular amongst the Irish Catholics at the end of the eighteenth century, on account of the Penal Laws which prevented them from associating elsewhere with their Protestant fellow country-

men. It is interesting to know that, in the years before 1830, when King William of Holland found himself at war in Belgium with the Roman Catholic Church and when the Belgian Catholics began to join the Liberals in the opposition which brought about the downfall of the Dutch rule, the Vatican, which had just issued in 1825 a new Bull against the Freemasons, allowed the Belgian clergy to treat the Masonic Lodges of the country as simply beneficent societies (*Sociétés de Bienfaisance*). The fact, asserted by a former Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Belgium, Baron de Stassart, in a letter to the *Courrier de la Meuse* of 1839, has been often repeated and never denied. Of course this truce did not last long. But, even after the formation of a clerical party in Belgian politics, the Catholic laity for many years remained faithful to its Masonic ties. They only dropped out one by one. Bro. Duchaine speaks of an Abbé who, in 1840, was still an Officer of the Lodge at Huy, and adds that an eminent Belgian Churchman, Mgr. Mercy d'Argenteau, who died towards 1878, never formally renounced his quality of Mason—(It happens that this prelate was a friend of my mother's family. I often heard him spoken of as a fine gentleman with literary and philosophic tastes). As a last fact I shall quote the initiation by the *Parfaite Union*, at Mons, on February 3rd, 1839, of a parish priest, the Rev. Charles de Pelgrom, who took there all his symbolic degrees and even entered the Chapter. He left to the Lodge his portrait by a local artist, Bro. Coulon, in which he is represented with apron and sash over his ecclesiastical robes. I give here a photograph of this painting, taken by the permission of the Lodge, in whose ante-room it still hangs.

All this is now a thing of the past, even in countries like the British Isles and the United States, where Speculative Freemasonry has not shifted an inch from its original standpoint towards religion in general and the Roman Catholic Church in particular. I hope I may be permitted to add a few historical remarks on what Bro. Chetwode Crawley calls the points at issue. Three facts are indisputable: (1) That Operative Freemasonry, in its organised form, remained sectarian to the last, its members being charged "in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was"; (2) That Speculative Freemasonry, from the outset, was unsectarian, although not irreligious, its members being obliged only to be true to God *and the Holy Church*, or, as Anderson has it, "to keep that Religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves"; (3) That this change was initiated by the first Grand Lodge of London, when it ordered Dr. James Anderson "to digest the Old Charges in a new and better method"; the Constitution of 1723 being the outcome of this move. But there is still another fact disclosed by the perusal of this last document: that religious toleration was not in itself the aim of the Grand Lodge. Its real purpose was to replace the professional tie by a moral one: a common feeling of reciprocity, solidarity and general brotherhood, opening the membership to all "nations, tongues, kindreds and languages," exclusive of "any quarrels about Religion or Nations or State Policy." Such a plan, nevertheless, involved religious toleration as one of its necessary sequences, and this amply confirms the saying of Mackey, in his *History of Freemasonry* (vol. iv., p. 940), "that of all the differences that define the line of demarcation between Operative and Speculative Freemasonry, this is the most prominent." On the other hand, it justifies, from a logical point of view, the condemnation pronounced by the Papal See. Leaving out the accusations of atheism, pantheism, naturalism, and other *isms*, so easily thrown at our Order by its Catholic opponents, we must acknowledge that, for the Church, Speculative Masonry has four unremissible failings: (1) in its *origin*: the discarding of the obedience to the Church; (2) in its *purpose*: the promotion of benevolence and morality independently of

religious differences; (3) in its *discipline*: the obligation of secrecy endorsed by an oath which clashes with the duties of the penitent in the Confessional; (4) even in its *legend*: the appeal to the religion of Noah (*viz.*, of the patriarchs) as the very "Catholick" Religion, which may be interpreted as leaving out the Jewish and Christian revelations of a later age.

The Papal See was not long in finding out all this, and, if anything remains to be explained, it is why its denunciations of Freemasonry took nearly a century to be generally accepted by the laity and even by part of the clergy. But, as Bro. Chetwode Crawley shows to have been the case in Ireland, Bulls only became obligatory after they had been regularly published. In most of the Continental States, this publication depended on the Civil Authorities, who in this case nearly everywhere refused the *placet*. Their Roman Catholic subjects may have been apprised of the Pope's utterances by indirect ways, but they did not consider themselves bound to obey, so long as this legal element was missing. Besides, the Popes had overdone the matter in endorsing all the Jesuits' allegations against Freemasonry. Many good Catholics were conscious that the Freemasons they knew and the Lodges they frequented had nothing in common with the heretics, conspirators and blackguards depicted in the clerical misrepresentations of our Order, just as, in recent times, many modernists assert that the fearful heresies denounced as *modernism* by the Papal Encyclicals do not answer in the least to their own doctrines, and, therefore, they go on peaceably with their critical work. Finally, it was still possible in those days to hold, within the Church, the opinion that a good Catholic owed full obedience to the Pope in matters of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, but that, as to the rest, he was free to act the way he pleased, and to associate for honest purposes with whom he liked. Actually, under an infallible Pope, the Church claims the whole man. Nay, since the loss of its temporal power, in face of the progress of heresy and freethought, it tends more and more to revert to its disciplinary ideal of the first centuries, when, in the midst of a hostile or indifferent world, it tried to form its adherents into a perfect society, apart from the movement of the century, a sufficiency unto itself in social as well as in religious matters. Is it not fair to acknowledge that such a system, whether we approve of it or not, has no place for Freemasonry?

The only question is whether Freemasonry should ignore this opposition and remain aloof, or should retaliate. The first plan, followed in every country which can afford it, especially among Anglo-Saxons and Germans, is perhaps the wisest, and I grant that it is the only one which conforms to the letter and spirit of the original Constitutions. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that wherever the Roman Church predominates, Freemasonry has to fight for its very life, and that Masons as such have to protect themselves against persecutions which threaten their private no less than their public life. This ought always to be kept in sight when one sits in judgment upon the anti-clerical dealings of Masons in Roman Catholic countries.

A short time ago, in the Flemish town of Alost, where the first Belgian Lodge mentioned in the Engraved Lists was constituted just a century-and-a-half ago, a newspaper, published under the patronage of the local clergy, *De Volkstem*, stated that "the Grand Master of the Lodge owes direct obedience to the Devil, to Satan," adding: "It is an established fact that in the conventicles of the Freemasons, the Devil often appears in person and that he presides over certain meetings of Freemasons."—Last May, a Roman Catholic prelate who sits in the Belgian Senate, Mgr. Keesen, delivered there a speech urging the Minister of War to forbid Officers to join the

Lodges, because their Masonic obligations clashed with their loyalty to the King and to the Nation. As there were present several Masons, and amongst them the Vice-President of the Upper House, this exhibition of clerical fanaticism was promptly answered from competent quarters, and its author failed to obtain any satisfaction from the Minister. But this may give an idea of what is launched nowadays from every pulpit and every confessional in the land, where the wildest tales about Freemasons can be affirmed without fear of contradiction.— Thus the Papal Bulls, of which Dr. Chetwode Crawley has given such an excellent account, if they have not succeeded in crushing Freemasonry even amongst the nations where the Roman Catholic Church predominates, have at least attained their other aim, to create between the two organizations an impassable gulf.

EDICT[1]

OF THE EMPEROR

Concerning the Free-Masons.

Dated 9th January 1786.

Joseph, by the grace of God, Emperor of the Romans, ever august; King of Germany, of Jerusalem, of Hungary, of Bohemia, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, of Slavonia, of Galicia, and of Lodomeria; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy and of Lorraine, of Lothaire, of Brabant, of Limbourg, of Luxemburg, of Guelders, of Styria, of Carinthia and of Carniola; Grand Duke of Tuscany; Grand Prince of Transylvania; Marquis of Moravia; Duke of Wurtemberg, of Upper and Lower Silesia, of Milan, of Mantua, of Parma and Placentia, of Guastalla, of Oswiecin and Zator, of Calabria, of Bar, of Montserrat and of Teschen; Prince of Suabia and of Charleville; Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Artois, of Tyrol, of Hainault, of Namur, of Ferrete, of Kybourg, of Goritz and of Gradiska, Marquis of the Holy Roman Empire, of Bourgovie, of Upper and Lower Lusatia, of Pont à Mousson and of Nomeny; Landgrave of Alsace; Count of Provence, of Vaudemont, of Blamont, of Zutphen, of Saarwerden, of Salm and of Falkenstein; Lord of the Marches of Slavonia, of Port-Naon, of Salins and of Mechlin, &c. The Societies or Lodges of those who are called Free-Masons, having for some time past increased in number to such an extent that they are being formed even in the smallest Towns, We have deemed it proper for the well-being of the State, to place bounds to them, and to prescribe, for the Meetings of these Societies, certain rules which in making lawful the meetings of true and honest Free-Masons, of whom it suffices Us to know that they do good to their neighbours, to the poor and education, will at the same time remove and prevent the inconveniences and disorders to the prejudice of Religion and morals which spurious and irregular Lodges entail: For these reasons, We have, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, and after deliberation with Our Very dear and Loyal Louis Charles, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, of Barbiano de Belgiojoso, Cunio, Lugo, Zagonara and Bagnacavallo; Lord of San Colombano, Conselice, &c., Knight of the Order of Malta, Our Chamberlain and present Most Intimate State Counsellor; Field-Marshal Lieutenant of Our

[1] The two following documents have been translated by Bro. Fred. H. Postans from original pamphlets in the possession of Bro. Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, printed in the town of Mons in 1786. The French version was published by Bro. Duchaine from another source.

Armies, Proprietary Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Our Minister Plenipotentiary for the General Government of the Low Countries, &c., &c., decreed and ordained, do decree and ordain, the following Points and Articles:

I.

It shall not be possible to form more than one Lodge of Free-Masons in each Province, and such Lodge shall not be held in any Town other than the Capital, where the Superior Tribunal resides.

II.

Such Lodge may meet as often as it thinks fit, but it must each time make known to the Chief Officer of Justice and of Police of the Town, the place, day and hour of the Meeting.

III.

If within a large Capital a single Lodge be not able to contain all the Brethren, a second, or at the most a third may be formed, but these must in all respects be dependent upon the Chiefs of the principal Lodge, and must in the same way make known to the Chief Officer of Justice and of Police, the places, days and hours of their Meetings.

IV.

It shall not be permitted to hold any Meeting or Lodge of Free-Masons in any other Town, and still less in the Low Countries, or in Castles or Country Houses.

V.

Those who shall dare to contravene that which We have decreed, besides being personally punished for their disobedience, shall incur, each one and for each offence, a Fine of Three Hundred Ducats, of which one third shall be apportioned to Our own profit, one third to the profit of the Officer who conducts the affair, and one third shall be for the informer, whose name shall be kept secret, and who, if he be an accomplice in the contravention, shall enjoy an entire immunity from punishment.

VI.

Those who shall be set over the Lodges which shall exist in the Capital Towns, by whatever name they may be known amongst themselves, shall be bound to declare upon their honour and reputation, in a List, which must be remitted every month to the Chief of the Superior Court of the Province, the Names of all those of their Lodge, of whatever state or condition they may be. They shall also be obliged to send in addition, every three months, a supplementary List, in which they shall declare all those who have been newly admitted, as well as those who have left the Lodge. It shall not, however, be necessary to set forth in these Lists the titles, grades or characters used in the Lodges. When the Master of the Lodge is changed, he who shall succeed him shall be equally obliged to make himself known to the Chief of the Superior Tribunal, which Chief shall then and thenceforward obtain all these Lists and particulars for Our General Government.

VII.

The Lodges of Free-Masons so regulated as prescribed by this Edict, shall be continually under protection from all other enquiry and interference whatsoever, and may hold their Meetings freely and without constraint.

Given as a mandate to our very dear and loyal Chief and President and Members of our Privy and Grand Councils, Chancellor and Members of our Council of Brabant; President and Members of our Council of Luxemburg, Chancellor and Members of our Council of Guelders, Governor of Limbourg; President and Members of our Council of Flanders; Grand Bailly, President, and Members of our Council of Hainault; Governor, President and Members of our Council of Namur; President, Grand Bailly and Members of our Council of Tournai and Tournesis; Ecoutette[1] of Mechlin, and to all other our Justices, Officers and Subjects who shall see this, to keep, observe and hold fast, and to have kept, observed and held fast, Our present Edict. FOR SUCH IS OUR PLEASURE. In witness whereof we have had affixed to these Presents Our great Seal; Given in our town of Brussels the 9th day of the month of January, in the year of grace one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our reign over the Roman Empire the 22nd, and over Hungary and Bohemia the 6th. Examined and initialled, KULB. Further signed by THE EMPEROR AND KING in his Council, Signed *De Reul*, and appendant thereto the great Seal of *His Majesty*, impressed in red wax on a double strip of Parchment.

THE GRAND BAILLY, PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS of the Sovereign Council of the EMPEROR AND KING in Hainault, having seen this Edict together with the Letters of the EMPEROR AND KING of the 9th January 1786, order that it be printed, read, published and posted up in form and manner accustomed. Given at Mons, the 20th January 1786. Examined and Initialled PEP. By warrant, Signed DURIEU.

MONS,

M. J. WILMET, Printer to His Majesty, in the grand' Place.

Price one sol.

DECLARATION

OF

THE EMPEROR,

of the 15th May 1786.

Upon the Edict of the 9th January of the same year, concerning the FREE-MASONS.

HIS MAJESTY, having recognised, since the Edict issued on the 9th January last, concerning the *Free-Masons*, that it would not be convenient to authorize the Lodges of this Society in all the Capital Towns of the Belgian Provinces, has deemed it proper to concentrate into the sole Town of Brussels, under the eyes of the General Government, all the *Free-Masonry* in the Low

[1] Magistrate in the towns of Flanders.

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1912.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.W.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. B. Hextall, S.D.; W. Wonnacott, J.D.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.; Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; and Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.

Also the following Members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. H. A. Badman, H. H. Riach, L. McCreary, F. Postans, J. Smith, Fred. H. Postans, R. H. Kortright Dyett, F. W. Levander, Aug. Brennecke, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., W. J. Evans, H. E. Shrimpton, E. R. Evans, Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking, H. Hyde, H. Machin, V. M. B. Zanchi, D. Bock, G. Vogeler, Fred. Armitage, W. Howard-Flanders, John Church, W. R. Harriss, William Yeo, Grand Tyler, G. J. Gissing, P. J. Prewer, Alfred Gates, Sidney Napper, R. E. Landesmann, William Hall, C. Lewis Edwards, Nugent Chaplin, Joseph William Faulkner, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D., F. C. Lloyd, Chas. S. Ayling, H. F. Hann, John I. Moar, Albert Loftus Brown, Curt Nauwerck, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.D., J. F. H. Gilbard, William J. D. Roberts, C. Gough, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Alfred E. G. Copp, G. Fullbrook, C. Isler, Major John Rose, J. Walter Hobbs, and Reginald C. Watson.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. A. J. Blake, P.M., Duke of Cornwall Lodge No. 1839; J. Woolley, Friendship and Harmony Lodge No. 1616; W. Tomlin, I.P.M., New Finsbury Park Lodge No. 1695; W. Hookins, P.M., Dalhousie Lodge No. 865; G. D. Callender, West Kent Lodge No. 1297; Chas. H. Laurence, P.M., Crystal Palace Lodge No. 742; A. G. Beal, Evening Star Lodge No. 1719; Wm. Cox, Robert Mitchell Lodge No. 2956; Ramsden Walker, P.M., United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128; William A. Dodd, Stew., Robert Mitchell Lodge No. 2956; Frank Fletcher, P.M., Beckenham Lodge No. 2047; A. W. Foxwell, S.W., Neptune Lodge No. 22; and J. F. Sutton, Horus Lodge No. 3155.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., I.G.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; J. P. Rylands; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; Edward Macbean, P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and William Watson.

Forty-five Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Secretary referred to the Fund which had been started by the Lodge for the purpose of placing a Stone over the Grave of Bro. Henry Sadler, to which nearly £40 had been subscribed. He announced that it had been decided to merge this amount into a larger Fund, of which the Grand Secretary would be the Treasurer.

The SECRETARY called attention to the following

EXHIBITS

By Bros. WILLIAM MALLING and JOHS. RASMUSSEN, Copenhagen.

Silver MEDAL, struck to commemorate the fortieth Anniversary of the appointment of the King of Denmark as *Vicarius Salomonis* of the Grand Lodge of Denmark (VIIIth province of the Swedish Rite) in November, 1871. The medal was designed by Bro. Rasmussen, and is presented to the Lodge by him and Bro. Malling, both of whom are members of our Correspondence Circle.

The *obverse* shows the head of the King, with his motto "Deus mihi adjutor," and a legend which translates as follows :—"Frederick VIII King of Denmark, Vicarius Salomonis of the eighth province of Freemasonry, 1871-1911." On the *reverse*, the arms of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, with a crown, battle-axe, and sword, the latter being the special attributes of the King as *Vicarius Salomonis*. The legend translated reads:—"The Danish Great Land Lodge" : the letters U.U.U. stand for *Ultorem Ulciscitor Ultor*.

By Bro. HENRY BILLINGHURST, on behalf of Bro. J. C. LYELL, Wandsworth.

Craft CERTIFICATE, issued to Frederick Schuler, of Tinnevelly, on 1st October, 1821, by Lodge No. 361, attached to the 17th Light Dragoons, and then meeting at Kaira, Northern District Guzirat, East Indies. The certificate is signed by J. B. Curran, W.M.; Vere Essex Quaile, S.W.; M. Morgan, J.W.; John Heeson, Secretary.

R.A. CERTIFICATE, issued to the same brother, on the same date, by Chapter attached to the same Lodge.

These two certificates are entirely hand-drawn and painted, the designer's name being given at foot as George Salisbury, 17th Dragoons.

By Bro. WM. J. D. ROBERTS, on behalf of Bro. WM. COX, London.

Silver MEDAL, struck for the Lodge *Parfaite Egalité* at Rouen, and numbered 667 in the Medaillenwerk of the Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz. This medal formerly belonged to *Jean Baptiste Audric*, who was in business in London as a master cabinet maker. He sold up his property at the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany and went out to fight for his country. He was in Paris during the siege and afterwards was a Commandant under the Paris Commune, returning afterwards to London where he joined his family. He used to state that he owed his liberation, when taken prisoner, to the exhibition of this medal, the like of which it was the custom for Masons to wear throughout the war.

By Bro. W. A. DE WOLF SMITH, Grand Secretary, G.L. British Columbia.

Bronze MEDAL, struck to commemorate the fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of Union Lodge No. 9, British Columbia, December 2nd, 1861.

By Bro. E. W. DONOVAN, Prestwich, Lancashire.

Leather APRON, roughly 12½ins. by 17ins. deep, rounded at the lower edge and pointed at the top, that is with the flap not made to fall over. The apron is lined with dark blue silk and edged with dark blue ribbon, 1⅝ins. wide, and with long strings of similar ribbon. It shows no sign of wear; it was recently found amongst the possessions of the Social Lodge No. 62, Manchester. It is suggested that this is a M.M. Apron under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

By Bro. H. J. Barnaby, East Dereham, Norfolk.

Certificate, issued 25th December, 1824, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to Robert Downs as a member of Lodge of St. John No. 400.

Leather Apron, about 15½ins. by 17ins., with design hand-drawn. The apron was found amongst the possessions of Bro. Robert Downs, but the arms at the foot of the pillar seem to indicate that it was of English origin.

Coloured Engraving, representing Faith, Hope and Charity as the "Supporters of Masonry." At the foot are the arms of the Grand Lodge of the Ancients, with the following dedication:—"To the Honourable Fraternity of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, This Print represents Emblematically the Emblems of the Supporters of Masonry, by Brother G. Ballisat." The date of publication is February 1st, 1810, Ballisat's address being given as 30 Frederick Place, Newington Butts. The engraver is J. Wageman.

By Bro. John T. Thorp.

Leather Apron, about 18ins. wide by 19½ins. deep, circular flap, on which is a square in blue silk ribbon. The whole is edged with narrow blue silk, and has leather strings. The apron is believed to have been worn in a Scotch Lodge about the middle of the eighteenth century.

By Bro. J. Walter Hobbs, London.

Charity Box, designed by him, and belonging to the Bolingbroke Lodge of Mark Master Masons No. 451.

By Bro. Seymour Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sunderland ware Mug, with engraved design and the verse "The World is in Pain," etc.

Silver pierced Jewel, with date "A.M. 5766."

Two P.M. Jewels, one in white metal and one in bronze, similar to that illustrated *A.Q.C.*, XXII. (1909), p. 5. These appear to have been part of a manufacturer's stock. They are unfinished, and no arms are engraved on the reverse.

By Bro. T. A. Withey, Leeds.

R.A. Jewel, dated 1834, of the Ancients' or Irish pattern. The jewel was made by Acklam, and the case in which it has been preserved describes him as "Masonic Clothing and Jewel Manufacturer, 138 Strand, London, Successor to the late Mr. Harper."

By the Secretary.

Bronze Plaque, struck to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Frederick the Great.

By Bro. R. H. Kortright Dyett, St. John's, Antigua.

Silver Cup, presented 22nd February, 1825, to Henry Saunders, by the Brethren of the Royal George Lodge No. 307, Bridport (now extinct), "in testimony of their respect and esteem." After being lost sight of for many years, the cup has recently been acquired by Bro. Dyett, a relative of the original owner.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those brethren who had lent articles for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

Bro. W. B. Hextall read the following paper:—

THE OLD LANDMARKS OF THE CRAFT.

BY BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, P.Prov.G.Warden, Derbyshire.

THE subject of this paper was indicated when in the discussion upon Bro. Poignant's paper on "The Landmarks"[1] I ventured to say that whilst I agreed that the list of so-called Landmarks put forward by Mackey should not be accepted, either wholly or in part, I had to dissent from the solution which Bro. Poignant on that occasion propounded, and took occasion to outline an altogether different theory, namely, that "the Old Landmarks were in fact the secrets which existed amongst the Operative Masons in the days when they alone supplied the membership of the Craft." I am now permitted to place this view more fully before you by the aid of material which may be considered more or less cogent, and incidentally to refer to interpretations which have been placed elsewhere upon the phrase under consideration.

Whilst my principal inquiry will be, what were in literal and prosaic truth the Landmarks of the Craft when in 1717 members of existing London Lodges, with others of the Craft, met together and brought about what is known as the 'Revival,' it would be incomplete without a further inquiry as to any specific meaning which may have been intended by the words 'the Old Landmarks' as they are found in the "General Regulations" of 1720, that being, as far as we know, the earliest masonic use of the phrase. I, however, personally regard this last as subordinate and secondary only, though interesting enough.

Our first step in the pursuit of knowledge must be the ascertainment of what a 'Landmark' is. Recognised authorities, from the Oxford "New English Dictionary" downwards, show that a Landmark in the physical sense may be defined as any fixed object having for its purpose the marking of a boundary line. Bro. Rev. J. T. Lawrence has told us[2] that the term refers only to those features of a country which are entirely natural; that an artificial building cannot be a Landmark, nor can even a boulder stone simply sunk in the ground, though it may be if covered with moss, but refers to no authorities for the proposition. With all respect I must here differ from our erudite brother. John Milton in *Paradise Lost*, 1667, has

"Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood."

Captain Smith wrote in the "*Seaman's Grammar*," 1627, "A Landmarke is any mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind-mill or the like," and the best available sources instance a marked tree, houses, &c., as legitimate examples. I have attempted to find a basis for Bro. Lawrence's distinction between a boulder stone and its covering of moss, but have failed to do so either in technical or general books. Given the requisite height, an ordnance cairn or a factory chimney may as well form a physical 'Landmark' as a mountain top. A secondary meaning of the word 'Landmark' is any object in a landscape which by its conspicuousness serves as a guide, or characterises a district or neighbourhood; and, apart from more literal applications we are familiar

[1] *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 151.
[2] *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 171; quoting in effect from his *Masonic Jurisprudence and Symbolism* (1908) 186.

with a legitimate figurative meaning, such as a "Landmark of History," or literature; as when our Bro. Dring entitled a paper of his own "Landmarks in the History of the Legends of Freemasonry;"[1] or when in the famous "Letters of Junius" (1771) we find "Landmarks established by former decisions." It may be worth noting in the present connexion that a former meaning of 'Landmark' was a district or jurisdiction, and though now obsolete was so used about 1550.[2] 'Landmark' is indeed in no sense a special term of masonic art, but an old word found in Coverdale's Bible of 1535 and elsewhere, and it may be a little unfortunate that it should have been so often appropriated by too many writers and speakers, merely as a convenient and useful word which flows trippingly on the tongue, without much definite idea of the meaning to be conveyed.

I will leave Anderson's *Constitutions* for the immediate present. In the first edition of William Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry* (1772),[3] which differs in body from all subsequent issues, are two references to "Ancient Landmarks," as being carefully preserved in the third degree; treating of them as synonymous with "the established usages and customs of the order," with which they are bracketed. In his preface to the second and all later editions, Preston says,

> "I diligently sought for the ancient and venerable Landmarks of the Society . . . and in part happily accomplished the design I had formed of enquiry into the contents of our various lectures;"

using the term as above. In this and his subsequent editions Preston largely copied from the operative history of Anderson.

In 1775 William Hutchinson published *The Spirit of Masonry*, in which he ignored an architectural history for the Craft and proffered a wholly speculative and mainly spiritual interpretation; and, whilst making no mention of Landmarks, noticeably stated that the letter G "denotes Geometry, which to artificers is the science by which all their labours are calculated and formed."[4] Both Preston's and Hutchinson's works received formal sanction from the Grand Lodge of England.[5]

There is not much to be found in other masonic writers on the subject of 'Landmarks' until some years after the Union of 1813. They are not mentioned in the volume of twelve Sermons, from 1793 to 1799, by the Rev. Jabez Inwood, Prov. G. Chap. Kent; and the Rev. Jonathan Ashe in his *Masonic Manual*, published in 1813, merely copies from Preston on the subject. The first writer treating of 'Landmarks' at any length is the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, who in a sermon before the Provincial Grand Lodge at Lincoln on April 21st, 1820, said that "our ancient Landmarks" were handed down by oral tradition; but the meaning he then attached to the term is not clear; and the bold theorising which is characteristic of him appears when after saying, "Masonry was revealed at the creation of the World and practised by every branch of Adam's family," he goes on, "the Oral traditions of Masonry claim to be received because they are perfectly rational . . . [and] contain none of the wild improbabilities of ancient Fable." Much of the same proneness to an imaginative past is apparent in Dr. Oliver's two large volumes *The Historical Landmarks of Freemasonry*, (1846), throughout which the word

[1] Printed in *Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Transactions*, 1908-9, 31-49.

[2] In W. Lynne's *Carion's Cron.* 255

[3] Pages 17 and 207.

[4] Page 148.

[5] Dr. Oliver wrote in 1843 of Hutchinson's book, "It was the first efficient attempt to explain in a rational and scientific manner, the true philosophy of the order." This is cited in *Gould* ii., 475n and may answer the query by Bro. Poignant at *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 173.

'Landmarks' is almost exclusively used in the figurative sense of important occurrences. Dr. Oliver's numerous other works call for no mention on the subject of 'Landmarks' until in *The Symbol of Glory*, (1850), in answer to the question, "What are the Landmarks of Masonry, and to what do they refer?" he writes, "This has never been clearly defined,"[1] and, after explaining that his "*Historical Landmarks*" were "only *the Landmarks of the Lectures*," "There are other Landmarks in the ancient institution of Freemasonry which have remained untouched in that publication, and it is not unanimously agreed to what they may be confined." Dr. Oliver in *The Freemason's Treasury*, (1863), divides "the genuine Landmarks of Freemasonry" into twelve classes within which he enumerates over forty as existing, and at least a dozen others as either obsolete or spurious;[2] and where he recognises that though most, if not all, are to be held immutable in theory, they have been and are in fact subject to alteration; significantly remarking that on this subject "we are grovelling in darkness."[3] In the same work he writes, "We have no actual criterion by which we may determine what is a Landmark, and what not."[4]

The difficulty which Dr. Oliver experienced in 1863 confronts us still. At *A.Q.C.*, xxiii., 50, the present writer collated the ways in which the word 'Landmarks' or 'Ancient Landmarks' were used in the minutes of The Special Lodge of Promulgation, 1809-11, and called attention to the circumstance that the expressions there meant nothing more than 'the authorized forms.' On December 1st, 1819, the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, formally stated in Grand Lodge that, "it was his opinion that so long as the Master of any Lodge observed exactly the Landmarks of the Craft he was at liberty to give the Lectures in the language best suited to the character of the Lodge over which he presided," and Grand Lodge not only concurred, and requested that the ruling should stand recorded on the minutes, but sent out a circular notifying it to the English Craft at large.

Our late Bro. Henry Sadler, in his *History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement* (1904), page 54, mentions an essay by Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, well-known in his day as a preceptor, on "The necessity of maintaining the Ancient Landmarks of the Order," as being read on May 30th, 1862, and printed in *The Freemasons Magazine*;[5] this also is principally concerned with the Craft Lectures, and does little more as regards 'Landmarks' than claim that they represent only those laws of the Craft which are universal and irrevocable.

At this point I should refer to the list of twenty-five so-called 'Landmarks' which is said to have been compiled by the late Albert G. Mackey, an American brother, and (as Bro. Songhurst told us at vol. xxiv., 168) was first printed in the United States in 1856. I am bold enough to think that it was more because Mackey's list purported to fill an obvious gap than from any signal claims it possessed that it obtained a rapid circulation, and found ready acceptance in some quarters. It was printed almost without comment in Mackenzie's *Royal Masonic Cyclopædia* (1877), but much of it was questioned by the late Revd. Bro. A. F. A. Woodford in his *Masonic Cyclopædia*, (1878), where he wrote of the question, "What are the Landmarks?" as one very difficult to answer; that many of Mackey's twenty-five "certainly are not Landmarks properly of Freemasonry," and that "it is a subject on which much may be said, and little after all can be dogmatically laid down." It is highly probable

[1] Page 73. [2] Page 16. [3] Page 21. [4] Page 101.
[5] Also printed in pamphlet form.

that the inclusion in Mackey's 'Landmarks' of declarations of religious belief did much to assist acceptance of the list in its entirety; and upon this it should be noted that in only one of the eleven 'Old Charges' of which full transcript were published by our late Bro. W. J. Hughan,[1] is the word 'God' used singly and alone. The injunction in ten, out of these eleven Charges is, "That yee shall be true men to God and the Holy Church, and to use no error or Heresie by your understanding and by wise men's teaching allso," (*Antiquity* MS., A.D. 1686); or to precisely the same effect; mention of the word 'God'—used alone—being found only in the print of the *Krause* MS., the genuineness of which has been much questioned. In days when the 'Old Charges' were compiled, the 'Holy Church' and her ministers were the Alpha and Omega for most of the community.

It may also be noticed that in some English editions of Mackey's *Lexicon of Freemasonry* his list of 'Landmarks' does not appear, and the topic is dealt with in general terms only.[2] Since Mackey's formulated list obtained circulation, most essays, &c., on the subject have been based on the material he provided, and it is to myself surprising that more reserve in accepting the latter was not shown. Speaking without any disrespect for Mackey as a Masonic writer, it would be affectation not to recognise that a good deal that he included in his list of 'landmarks' had been evolved from his own consciousness; indeed, so much so as to almost furnish a parallel with that favourite topic of Dr. Oliver, designated by him "the Spurious Freemasonry."

I can only here refer to a few instances, out of many, which have appeared in Masonic periodicals and published papers. The *Freemasons' Chronicle* of March 23rd, 1878, contains an address by the late Bro. T. B. Whytehead (W.M. of our Quatuor Coronati Lodge, 1899-1900) on "The Landmarks of Freemasonry," suggesting that the "twenty five" were the outcome of an analysis of the Old Charges and Constitutions made by several learned Masonic students, and that investigators "seemed to be pretty well agreed that the Landmarks of the Order may be all included under the twenty-five heads." Our late Brother was then young in the Craft,[3] and it is with the deepest respect I venture to think that in later years he would have dealt with the topic somewhat differently.

Twenty-five years afterwards in *Transactions* of the Lodge of Research No. 2249, for 1900-01, is a paper similarly entitled, by Bro. F. W. Billson, taking Mackey's list as its groundwork, but pointing out various limits which had been elsewhere set to the term 'Landmark.'

In 1906 there appeared in *The Freemason* a series of six papers, signed "Masonic Jurisprudence" (an anonymity perhaps not very difficult to pierce), dealing in much minuteness with the Mackey 'landmarks,' which were affirmed by the writer to have been, "on the whole, accepted by most Constitutions." I think 'assumed to be authentic' would supply a less official and more correct phrase.

At *A.Q.C.* vii., 91, will be found a review by the late Bro. G. W. Speth, of a work by Bro. H. B. Grant, of Kentucky, U.S.A., "*Some of the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, with proofs*" (1894), which set out a list of fifty-four. Our Bro. Speth expressed himself as unable to agree that even a tithe of the list could be rightly termed 'Landmarks,' and commented upon "the usual mistake of confusing the mere regulations of particular jurisdictions with the immutable laws of the Craft." A

[1] Hughan's *Old Charges of British Freemasons*, 1872.
[2] *ex. gr.* the eighth edition, revised. London [N.D. 1885 ?]
[3] Bro. Whytehead was initiated in New Zealand in 1872, *A.Q.C.* xii., 214.

prominent American Freemason, the late Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, has effectively pointed out the fallacy of regarding "fundamental principles" as 'Landmarks.'[1] The late Bro. H. J. Findel, the Masonic historian, in 1871, suggested that the "ancient Landmarks," were nine in number,[2] and in 1903 a committee of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, U.S A., arrived at ten as the correct figure.[3]

One instance of too little precision in the use of the term may be found in the generally commendable *Etiquette of Freemasonry*,[4] where a suggestion is made that the established number of perambulations should be held to be a Landmark; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that, after it has been fairly well shown that Mackey's list of 'Landmarks' ought not, to say the least, to be regarded as the last word on the subject, it is sometimes still reproduced without hint or warning. For example, in *Some Account of the Percy Lodge, No. 198* (1902), the Mackey list, taken bodily from Mackenzie's *Cyclopædia*, is presented as "Appendix v., Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry," and, by being given a position amongst matter really authentic, treated apparently of equal value. One is tempted to quote the late Bro. Speth as to "the inveterate Masonic habit of repetition without independent investigation."[5]

I now pass to the constructive portion of this paper; to attempt with what success I may to identify the 'Old Landmarks' with operative building secrets, or such of them as remained at the Revival of 1717; and for that purpose to cite authorities from outside, as well as within, the Craft.

A general assertion that the Craft down to modern times was wholly operative; that to the labour, the science, and the consummate skill which its members collectively possessed we owe the cathedrals and monastic buildings which have adorned our country, calls for no formal proof in support; but I would emphasize the many indications we find that the various bodies of workmen were often supervised, as they were often employed, by ecclesiastics and monastic establishments which owned large landed estates, and encouraged, and even formed, craft-trades of various kinds. It has even been surmised that the first impulse to combine in bodies emanated from the clergy in the interests of the Church; perhaps in the first instance from the Benedictines, who were noted for discipline and capacity for organization, though other monastic orders vied with them in energy and enthusiasm; and that the Masonic Societies composed of their adopted children continued to flourish until architecture ceased to be an accomplishment of the priesthood. As one instance only, the Benedictine Abbey, Priory, and Convent of Faversham (Kent) maintained a large body of craftsmen, contracts for whose work in building and repairs still exist.[6] This association of the Church and the Craft has not escaped notice elsewhere: Ruskin writes of "the traditions, the wealth, and the skill of the monks and Freemasons" as making possible "the conditions of vaulting, buttressing, and arch and tower building necessitated by the mere size of the cathedral."[7] And to this close connection between the Church and the Craft may be attributed the invocation or prayer which forms a prelude to each of the old MS. Charges. This last feature, however, was by no means peculiar to our old Masonic documents. "The European monkish authors in mediæval times usually prefixed the Sign of the Cross to their writings, which was followed by

[1] *A.Q.C.* x., 184.
[2] A paper in *The Kingston* [on Hull] *Masonic Annual.*
[3] *The Freemason*, October 24th, 1903.
[4] London (1890) 116.
[5] *A.Q.C.* xiii., 151.
[6] Bro. A. M. Brown, M.D., in *Freemasons Magazine*, January 21st, 1871.
[7] *Stones of Venice*, ii., iv.

a pious invocation to the Deity for guidance. For example, in the old French romance of "Melusine," composed by John of Arras in the fourteenth century, the author, according to the early English translation, commences :—

> 'In the begynnyng of all werks men oughten first of alle to calle the name of the creatour of all creatures, whiche is very and trew maister of alle things made and to be made, that oughten somewhat to entende to perfection of wele. Therfore att the begynnynge of this present historye though I ne be not worthy for to require hym beseche ryght devoutly his right highe and worthy mageste that this present history he wyl helpe me to bring vnto a good end, and to fuldoo it att hys glorye and praysing.'

This custom of invoking the name of the Deity extended to all important documents, and a relic of it survived till within the last thirty years in the printed forms of marine insurance policies, which began, 'In the name of God, Amen.' . . . It is probable that the idea of such an invocation was derived from the East. Mahomedans invariably prefixed to their books, letters, etc., the formula, 'In the name of God, the most Merciful, the most Compassionate.'"[1] 'In the name of God, Amen,' was also the usual commencement of a Will until comparatively recent years, and is found in horn books and primers for children. Notwithstanding this frequent use, we must bear in mind the late Bro. Speth's remark in *A.Q.C.* x., 17, that the 'Old Charges' belonged, and had relation, to the church-building Masons, and not to that different class which fell within the jurisdiction of town or city guilds. The late Mr. Wyatt Papworth, architect and antiquarian, who, though not a member of the Craft, wrote much upon the old building Masons, said: "I have always considered that there must have been in all places at least the two branches of Masons, ecclesiastical and secular, the 'Lodge' at the Cathedral and the Town 'Lodge,' or 'Guild,' in the City."[2] The known MSS. of the 'Old Charges' were only thirty-two when our late Bro. W. J. Hughan published his first edition of *The Old Charges of British Freemasons*, in 1872; but, as the result of Masonic investigation for nearly a quarter-of-a-century, amounted to eighty-six by the second edition, 1895; and their number may be now approximated at one hundred. In addition to these, there are probably very many still lying undiscovered or unrecognised.

Time forbids any adequate reference to these 'Old Charges,' and I will but gather some representative passages which, or their equivalents, are contained in most of the MSS.

The *Regius* MS. (A.D. 1350-1400) stands by itself as being in versified form and differently constructed from the rest. Its direct relation to the operative working may be conveniently seen from a paraphase of part of it in Oliver's *Freemason's Treasury*, (1863),[3] "the workman shall labour diligently on workdays that he may deserve his holidays[4] . . . . every workman shall receive his wages meekly and without scruple,[5] and should the Master think fit to dismiss him from the work, he shall have due notice of the same before noon.[6] If any dispute arise among the brethren, it shall be settled on a holiday, that the work be not neglected.[7] If a brother see his fellow hewing a stone, and likely to spoil it by unskilful workmanship, he shall teach him how to amend it with fair words and brotherly speeches."[8]

[1] Mr. W. A. Clouston, in *The Bookworm*, iv., 121 (1889).
[2] *A.Q.C.* vii., 84. [3] Page 148. [4] *Regius* MS., line 269.
[5] Line 295. Oliver has *weekly* in error for *meekly*.
[6] Line 299. [7] Line 305. [8] Line 395.

I will quote the 'Regius' command to secrecy verbatim, (lines 275-286):—

The thrydde poynt most be severele,
With the prentes knowe hyt wele,
Hys mayster conwsel he kepe and close,
And hys felows by hys goode purpose;
The prevetyse of the chamber telle he no mon,
Ny yn the logge whatsever they done;
Whatsever thou heryst, or syste hem do,
Telle hyt no mon, whersever thou go;
The conwsel of halle, and zeke of bowre,
Kepe hyt wel to gret honowre,
Lest hyt wolde torne thyself to blame,
And brynge the craft ynto gret schame.[1]

Next comes the *Matthew Cooke* MS. (A.D. 1400-1450), also varying in form from the later Charges. This contains five separate mentions of Geometry, one of them being (lines 132-137),

> "amonge all ye craftys of ye worlde of mannes crafte masonry hath the moste notabilite and moste pte of ys sciens Gemetry";

and of secresy we find (lines 841-845),

> "That he can hele the councell of his felows in logge and in chambere and in evy place there as masons heth."

Of the rest of the 'Old Charges,' speaking of them collectively, the two features I have named, viz., the giving the first place among the sciences to geometry, and the strict command of secresy, are, practically without exception, to be found in them all. Sometimes the injunction to secresy shows a specially marked application to the operative Craft which it is well to note; as in the *Harleian* MS. No. 1942 (about A.D. 1670, and identified with the so-called 'Old Constitutions' printed by J. Roberts in 1722);

> "You shall secure and keepe secret the obscure and intricate parts of the Science, not disclosing them to any but such as study and use the same."

This MS. also gives the form of obligation to be taken;

> "I will not at any time hereafter, by any word or circumstance whatsoever, Directly or Indirectly, publish, discover, reveale, or make knowne any of the secrets priviledges[2] or Counsells, of the Fraternity or fellowship of Free Masonry, which at this time, or any time hereafter, shall bee made knowne unto mee."

Let me also read the reference to Geometry in the *Antiquity* MS. (A.D. 1686), because we have in it a distinct connecting link between operative and post-revival days;[3]

> "The fifth [science] is GEOMETRIE that teacheth a man Mett and measure of Earth and of all things of the which this SCIENCE is called by Mast[r] EUCLIDES GEOMITITRIE and by VITRUOUIS is called ARCHITECTURE. . . . . These be the seaven Libreall SCIENCES of the which all be Founded by one that is GEOMETRIE."

[1] From Whymper's *Fac-simile and Transcript* (1889).
[2] *Privities* in the Roberts' print.
[3] See *Gould* ii., 210-11.

The *Tho. Carmick* MS., upon which the last paper by our late Bro. W. J. Hughan read in this Lodge was written,[1] has a fuller obligation than usual:—

> "to keep to the utmost of his power . . . all the Charges and all the Secrets and Mysteries that belong to the Craft of Measondry together with the Council of your Lodge or Assembly, you shall not for any gift or bribe or Reward, favour or affection, derectly or indirectly or for aney cause whatsoever, Devolge or Disclose the same or aney part thereof to aney one whatsoeuer except to a trew and Lawfull Meason, as you shall find him upon trew [and] upon just examination."

The 'Old Charges' are insistent upon necessary qualifications for Apprentices, who must be of lawful or free blood, and perfect in limb, "that is to say [not] having any maim for the which he may not truly work as he ought for to do,"[2] and be bound for seven years; and a Master was not to take an Apprentice unless he had enough work to give occupation to two or three Fellows at the least. The *York* MS. No. 1 (about A.D. 1600) additionally requires that the Apprentice shall be "noe Alian, but descended of a true and honest kindred." Other restrictions are found ensuring workmen against insufficient wages, and, on the other hand, directing the Master to substitute a good for an inefficient workman when occasion offers. That such matters as these relate exclusively to the operative class is obvious; and it may here be noted that our present Book of Constitutions (1911), at pages 8-15, includes in its "Charges of a Free-Mason . . . V. Of the MANAGEMENT of the CRAFT in WORKING," what is at the same time a paraphrase of portions of the *Regius* MS., and also a literal transcript from "The Charges of a Free-Mason" in Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1723.

For a reason apparent later on, before leaving the 'Old Charges' I would refer to the element of moral precept to be found in them. Of this in the general sense there is but little, and the reason for that little is given in the *Regius* MS.

> "Lest hyt wolde thy felowe schame,
> And brynge thyself ynto gret blame";[3]

of the *Lansdowne* MS. (about A.D. 1560) "whereby the Craft may be dishonored or Slandered"; and of the *York* MS. No. 1, "whereby ye craft may be Scandalized or whereby it may receive disgrace." The precepts to both Masters and Apprentices are for by far the greater part addressed to matters of discipline and conduct *inter se* as members of a trade or guild, even the frequently recurring reminder to make due payment for bed and board having cognate reasons assigned for it.

I now arrive at the important epoch when in 1717 the 'Revival' took place; and where we are as yet without light which would be ours if we knew more with certainty regarding Sir Christopher Wren and what connexion existed between the Craft and himself, his predecessors and contemporaries. Through this dearth of information we are perforce confronted with the Andersonian dilemma; whether to accept the inference from Anderson's first edition of the *Constitutions* in 1723, where we find King James I. designated "a *Mascn* King"; Charles I. "being also a *Mason*"; and of his successor "We have much reason to believe that King Charles II. was an *Accepted Free-Mason*, as every one allows he was a great encourager of the *Craftsmen*"; whilst Sir Christopher Wren finds mention only as "the ingenious Architect" in the text,

[1] *A.Q.C.* xxii., 95.
[2] *Cooke* MS., line 794. The spelling is modernised above.
[3] Lines 365-6.

and "the King's Architect" in a footnote; although "our great Master-Mason Inigo Jones" is not only so described, but, a few lines later, is styled "glorious"; the whole clearly implying that, according to Anderson's information in 1723, Wren was not of the Craft; or whether we should give credit to the same Anderson's positive statements in his second *Constitutions*, of 1738, that Wren was Grand Warden in 1663, Deputy Grand Master (and Acting G.M.) in 1666, and Grand Master from 1685, with the approval, later, of King William III., until he was superseded by the action of the four old Lodges which in 1717 constituted a Grand Lodge, and at an Assembly on St. John Baptist's Day by a majority elected Antony Sayer Grand Master "as the Center of Union and Harmony." If we accept the effect of Anderson's statements in 1723, we must refuse the detailed account of Wren's Masonic career which he seriously and deliberately put forward fifteen years afterwards; if we give credit to the version of 1738, we do so knowing not merely that it is at variance with his first *Constitutions* of 1723, but that his statements as to Wren's being a member of the Craft (to say nothing of his holding high and supreme office for over fifty years) have been refused acceptance by practically all writers who in modern times have weighed and tested the available proof and found it wanting.[1]

It has been asserted, but, like so many traditions of that unrecorded age of Masonry, may or may not have foundation, that Wren's dismissal as surveyor-general and the appointment of one Benson in his place caused him to decline all public assemblies, and that "the master masons then in London were so much disgusted at the treatment of their old and excellent Grand Master that they would not meet nor hold any communication under the sanction of his successor."[2] Wren was chosen President of the Royal Society in 1681, being then, according to the 1738 *Constitutions*, Acting Grand Master, and it seems incredible that Anderson, when gathering three Stuart Kings, together with Inigo Jones, into the masonic fold, would not have but too gladly placed Wren along with them had any plausible reason for the inclusion been known to him in 1723. It will be remembered that Wren survived until that very year.

What, if it could be authenticated, would be of much importance is the statement, so far as I am aware, first made in the second edition of Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry* (1775):—"The old Lodge at St. Paul's, and a few others, continued to meet regularly, but consisted of few members.[3] To increase their numbers, a proposition was made and afterwards agreed to, that the privileges of Masonry should not any longer be restricted to operative masons, but extend to men of various professions, provided such men were regularly approved and initiated into the Order. In consequence of this resolution some new regulations took place, and the Society began once more to revive and flourish." The French writer, Bro. Emmanuel Rebold, in his *General History of Freemasonry in Europe*, has it more circumstantially; writing of the year 1700, he says, "Having ceased their labours as operative Masons, the vast crowd of operatives . . . are to-day represented by a few persons who resolve to perpetuate the name of their ancient organization by remodelling it as a purely philanthropic institution; and at a meeting of the lodge of St. Paul, held on St. John's Day, A.D. 1703, resolve [as above]. At this time Sir C. Wren, Knt., was grand master of Freemasonry, nearly all the operative Masons in England being employed under him upon the Construction of St. Paul's Cathedral. He opposed the execution of this famous resolution while he lived, so that it was not until after his death . . . that the

[1] See, especially, Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, ii., 4-18, 35-55.
[2] *Ahiman Rezon*, and elsewhere.
[3] Thus far, in Anderson's *Constitutions*, 1738.

brethren were at liberty to enforce their new regulation."[1] I ought to say that Rebold, however, more than once erroneously states that Wren died in 1716.

This 'Resolution' is also to be found in Sandys' *Short View of the History of Freemasonry*, 1829; in Clavel's *Histoire Pittoresque de la Franc-Maçonnerie*, 1843; and in Findel's *History of Freemasonry*, English editions 1869 and 1871.

It is within the covers of Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1723 that we find the first-known instance of the expression "the old Landmarks," as used masonically, where it occurs in the thirty-ninth, and last, of the "General Regulations, compiled first by Mr. George Payne, anno 1720, when he was Grand-Master, and approv'd by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day, anno 1721 . . . for the Use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster." Regulation xxxix. runs,

> "Every *Annual* GRAND LODGE has an inherent Power and authority to make *new Regulations*, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this ancient Fraternity; Provided always that *the old* LAND-MARKS *be carefully preserv'd*, . . ."

Of the compiler, Bro. George Payne, we know officially that he was elected and installed Grand Master, on June 24th, 1718; and Anderson states that he thereupon "desired any Brethren to bring to the Grand Lodge any old *Writings* and *Records* concerning *Masons* and *Masonry* in order to shew the Usages of ancient Times: and this Year several old Copies of the *Gothic Constitutions* were produced and collated." Payne held office until 1719 only, but again became G.M. in 1720, when one of the burnings of documents told by Anderson in his 1738 *Constitutions* seems to have occurred. Under date approximately, 1680-1684 Anderson writes,

> "But many of the Fraternity's Records of this and former Reigns were lost in this and at the *Revolution*, and many of 'em were too hastily burnt in our time from a fear of making discoveries."

and of Payne's second term of office as G.M.,

> "This Year, at some *Private* Lodges, several very valuable *Manuscripts* (for they had nothing yet in Print) concerning the Fraternity, their Lodges, Regulations, Charges, Secrets and Usages (particularly one writ by Mr. *Nicholas Stone*, the Warden of *Inigo Jones*) were too hastily burnt by some scrupulous Brothers, that those Papers might not fall into strange Hands."

Bro. R. F. Gould has surmised that it is possible these destroyed manuscripts may have included, "Early and authorised rituals, by means of which the ceremonies of the Craft as practised during the splendour of Mediæval Operative Masonry, were preserved for a long period after its decay."[2] They may with equal possibility have included much more!

In his second Grand Mastership Payne is stated (as above) to have compiled the "General Regulations," in which "the Old Landmarks" find their first mention. In 1724 he was appointed Grand Warden; presided as Acting G.M. in 1735; and, in 1754, was a member of the Committee to revise the *Constitutions* preparatory to the issue of Entick's edition of 1756. He appears to have last attended Grand Lodge in November, 1754, and he died January 23rd, 1757, being at his death Secretary to the Tax Office; and this, with his membership of the Old Lodge at the Horne at Westminster, and of the Old King's Arms Lodge (which last he joined in 1747, probably upon the 'Horn'

[1] From Brennan's translation of Rebold's *General History*; Cincinnati (1867) 311.
[2] *A.Q.C.* xvi., 33-34.

Lodge being erased from the list in that year),[1] and that he is incorrectly stated as having succeeded Sir C. Wren as G.M. in Dr. Manningham's letter of July 12th, 1757.[2] comprises all we know of him personally. That he had knowledge of some old manuscripts appears from the *Diary* of Dr. William Stukeley, the antiquary (1687-1765); "1721, June 24. The Masons had a dinner at Stationers Hall. . . . The G^{d}. M^{r}. Mr. Pain produc'd an old MS. of the Constitutions which he got in the West of England, 500 years old. He read over a new sett of articles to be observ'd.";[3] and also from the second and later editions of Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry* (1775), in which, following "an old record of the Society," *temp.* Edward III., which deals with the making of operative masons, we find, "The following particulars are also contained in a very old MS. of which a copy is said to have been in the possession of the late George Payne, Esq., Grand Master in 1718." These "particulars" comprise three clauses relating to (1) Protection by the Sheriff, Mayor, or Alderman for Lodges duly meeting. (2) Charges to Apprentices on their making. (3) Compulsory renunciation of the Craft by disobedient members.[4] The same clauses are given in both editions of Anderson's *Constitutions*, but no mention is there made of Payne.[5]

The words, 'Old Landmarks,' were again used, but in a different form, in the "New Regulations," edited to January 1737-8, in Anderson's 1738 *Constitutions*;

> "XXXIX. All the *Alterations* or NEW REGULATIONS are only for amending and explaining the OLD REGULATIONS for the Good of MASONRY without breaking in upon the antient *Rules* of the *Fraternity*, still preserving the *Old Landmarks*."

and have been handed down to the present time in the form which we find in our present *Constitutions* of 1911; Rule 4—

> "The Grand Lodge . . . alone has the inherent power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing and abrogating them, always taking care that the antient Landmarks of the Order be preserved."

Incomplete as must necessarily be any attempt to condense into a short summary the material points regarding Masonry in, or just before, 1717, I now reach a stage where I may pray in aid conclusions which have been expressed, both by members of the Craft and by non-Masons.

In 1895 Bro. W. H. Rylands pointed out[6] that the true meaning of the letter G in early times was Geometria, which the Old Constitutions correctly state was the same as Masonry,[7] and that only at a later period was the signification given which we now attach to it; and quoted from writings by the late Mr. Edward W. Cox, who had enunciated his discovery of the geometrical bases upon which mediæval buildings, whether churches or castles, were constructed.[8] I am not now concerned as to details, beyond remarking that these bases rested on the application in working of figures

[1] *Gould* ii., 46, 280n, 348; Calvert's *Old King's Arms Lodge* (1899), 127.

[2] Printed in Findel's *History of Freemasonry* (1871), 315, and *A.Q.C.* v., 109.

[3] *A.Q.C.* vi., 130.

[4] Apparently taken from the Cooke MS., of which it has been surmised that Payne was at one time the owner. Hughan's *Old Charges* (1872) 21.

[5] 1723, 43, 1738, 71, The clauses are slightly altered in the 1738 edition.

[6] *A.Q.C.*, viii., 84.

[7] "With [the early chroniclers of the Craft] Geometry and Masonry are convertible terms." Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, *ibid* 101.

[8] For list of papers by Mr. Cox, see *A.Q.C.* xiv., 34.

circular and angular. In the same paper was cited the view expressed by a well-known church architect of his day, Mr. R. W. Billings (1813-1874), who wrote in 1851 that an elementary geometric figure, such as a child would naturally form if playing with a pair of compasses, "marks in its progress a diagram known to the initiated as embodying the profundities of Masonic mysteries"; and that "the secret working of the ancient freemasons . . . . was utterly lost during the period of the Reformation." I will quote Bro. Rylands' own words on the subject: "The Reformation caused a general break up of the system of ruling the Lodges at an earlier time. The central authorities, which in my belief existed, ceased to exist; much of the old symbolism died out, as no great ecclesiastical buildings and no castle or fortress were any longer erected. That portion which did not die out remained only as a kind of shadow without the substance." Commenting upon Bro. Rylands' paper, Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley wrote,[1] "When a Master Mason set about planning some great ecclesiastical or castellated structure, he had none of the facilities which are at hand for the modern architect, who can go to his books of reference, and find general formulæ worked out. . . . . No Tables of Construction or Handbooks of Architecture were available for the Mediæval Architect. He had to work out his own plans for himself; and the only methods at his disposal were Geometrical." And farther on,[2] "The nature and method of the Secret Instruction given within the Lodge necessitates Symbolism, for the purpose of condensing and conveying the practical knowledge from the Master Mason to his coadjutors or his successors. It is inconceivable that each Master would have to work out, either by rule of thumb, or by Graphical Statics, the mechanical formulæ involved. Those scientific Secrets must have been communicated by means of mentally conjoining each to some material object, following the law of Mental Association. The circumstances of the Dark Ages preclude the possibility of the Craft Secrets being handed on in writing. Here, then, we have a set of Secrets such as no other Craft possessed, and a necessity for universally understood Symbolism such as existed in no other Craft."

In 1897, Bro. Sydney T. Klein in his paper on *The Great Symbol*[3] said of geometry, "We find it in the hands of the monks . . . . and its secrets religiously kept in the hands of those who, I think, we may conclude were the progenitors of our Craft Symbolism," and referred to the passages by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley which I have read as showing that the mediæval geometrical methods "were kept as profound secrets communicated only in Lodge, and that the secret dogmas of Freemasonry were these geometrical methods, and not the moral sermonizing invariably attributed to them." And again, "I do not wish to suggest that the knowledge of the square was ever divulged in modern speculative freemasonry. I rather lean to the idea that it ceased to be of value when the operative element had been eliminated from the Craft, the bare ritual coming down to us from operative times, its original meaning having been lost."

Other observations upon the exactness with which the old builders carried out their geometrical rules will be found in papers by Bro. E. Conder at *A.Q.C.*, xvi., 94, on *William of Wykeham*, and by Bro. Arthur Bowes at *A.Q.C.*, xix., 165, on *The Equilateral Triangle in Gothic Architecture.*[4] And I must not leave our *Transactions* without quoting the following from Bro. Klein's paper, *Magister-Mathesios*, in *A.Q.C.*, xxiii., at page 108. "The knowledge of the square in one form or other must have been

[1] *A.Q.C.* viii., 101. [2] *Ibid*, 103.
[3] *A.Q.C.* x., 82.
[4] See also papers by the latter in Lodge of *Research* No. 2429 *Transactions* 1909-10, 100; 1910-11, 93.

handed down to each Master Mason when he became head of a Lodge, and it is clear, I think, that at all events later on it must have been believed that that knowledge was much more than an ordinary Craft secret." And again, page 115, "We know from our oldest MSS. that a solemn oath of secrecy was insisted upon at the making of all Freemasons when they were initiated into the secrets and mysteries of the building craft, and it was by the members of this secret Fraternity that these wonderful buildings were accomplished. They kept the secret so well that even to this day there is no written record forthcoming, and it has been suggested that the very fact that this has been kept secret is a strong proof that there was something worth keeping. It is well to bear in mind that in these days, say middle of twelfth century and for 300 years thereafter, there was no printing press, everything had to be written by hand, and instruction under those conditions would naturally have been mainly oral; what was written, as we know from our old MS. Constitutions, was only a traditional account of the origin of the Society, and Rules for regulating their behaviour towards foreign brothers and amongst themselves, which were ordered to be read at the initiation of every Mason. The fact also that the old MSS. of the Craft maintained that Geometry was at the head of all Sciences, and that Geometry was Masonry, points to that secret, upon which the incentive was based, being of a Geometrical character." At page 133, Bro. Klein thus describes the decline of operative masonry: "Three or four centuries later we see a general decadence of the Arts, persecution and suppression of religious houses, the knowledge of geometry becoming looked upon as pagan learning and classed with witchcraft and magic, Masonry completely neglected, and the very name of Gothic being given to that beautiful style because it was called *barbarous* in comparison with the craze for the antique styles which had become the fashion."

On the importance of secrecy to the early builders Dr. George Oliver had written long before.[1] "What was the powerful cause which produced those stupendous masses of building, blazing with all the rich results of decorative architecture, that adorn every corner of our land? It was secrecy! The operative Masons, in those days, adopted every secret measure—even holding their Lodges in the crypts of cathedrals and churches—to prevent the great principles of their science by which their reputation was secured and maintained from being publicly known. Even the Workmen, the Apprentices and Fellowcrafts, were unacquainted with the secret and refined mechanism which cemented and imparted the treasures of wisdom to the expert Masters of the art. They were profoundly ignorant of the wisdom which planned, the beauty which designed, and knew only the strength and labour which executed the work. The pressure and counter-pressure of complicated arches was a secret which the inferior workmen never attempted to penetrate. They were blind instruments in the hands of intelligent Master Masons, and completed the most sublime undertakings by the effect of mere mechanical and physical power, without being able to comprehend the secret that produced them; without understanding the nice adjustment of the members of a building to each other, so necessary to accomplish a striking and permanent effect, or without being able to enter into the science exhibited in the complicated details which were necessary to form a harmonious and proportionate whole."

I will here avail myself of some material furnished by writers who were not, so far as I know, of the Craft. Mr. Wyatt Papworth, previously mentioned, believed that the building Masons had none other than such secrets as pertained to their

[1] *The Revelations of a Square* (1855), 257. In that pleasant mixture of fact and fable the passage quoted is placed in the mouth of Bro. John Northouck, but the words are those of the author,

art.[1] A well-known Architect, the late Mr. William Pettit Griffith (1815-1884) in *The Natural System of Architecture* (1845) wrote, "Pointed architecture would probably never have existed had it not been for the scientific geometrical knowledge which the Freemasons borrowed from the secret societies of Ancient Greece"; and in *Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions and Chromatics* (1847), "Our ancestors set out their drawings entirely upon geometrical principles . . . in proportioning sacred edifices the equilateral triangle appears to have been the favourite figure, but by no means to such an extent as to exclude all others." The late Mr. George Godwin (1815-1888), Architect, the first writer who systematically directed attention to Masons Marks, after remarking on the building marvels that were produced by the bodies of Masons at a time when the greatest ignorance generally prevailed, and the customs and mystery of the Craft, goes on, "There is not, in the whole history of architecture, a more curious point than this, although it is in many respects obscure. In studying the works of the Freemasons, they become additionally interesting if we have a knowledge of the men; and the men, in like manner, are invested with greater importance when we reflect upon their wonderful productions."[2]

In November, 1854, the late Mr. David Ramsey Hay (1798-1866), a decorative artist of much repute, in a paper read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, on *The Harmonic Law of Nature applied to Architectural Design*,[3] said, "The probability exists that a system of applying this law of nature in architectural construction was the only great practical secret of the Freemasons, all their other secrets being connected, not with their art, but with the social constitution of their society. This valuable secret, however, seems to have been lost, as its practical application fell into disuse; but as that ancient society consisted of speculative as well as practical masons, the secrets connected with their social union have still been preserved, along with the excellent rules by which the brotherhood is governed. It can scarcely be doubted that there was some such practically useful secret amongst the Freemasons or early Gothic architects, for we find, in all the venerable remains of their art which exist in this country, symmetrical elegance of form pervading the general design, harmonious proportion amongst all the parts, beautiful geometrical arrangements throughout all the tracery, as well as in the elegantly symmetrised foliated decorations which belong to that style of architecture." The following lately appeared as part of a descriptive article in the provincial Press:[4] "Though their foundations were not bedded in concrete as they would be to-day, it is surprising how many old Gothic fabrics hold together by the very science of their construction, thrust meeting thrust everywhere; arches perfectly poised, walls braced by massive roofs, dead weight carried down from great heights through wall and pier and buttress, distributed and dispersed from centres of strain; and as we walk about within we are undisturbed by the fact that thousands of tons are delicately balanced around and above us, held in stable equilibrium by the matured art of centuries ago." When we remember that building was going on almost simultaneously at the cathedrals of Wells, Salisbury, Worcester, Peterborough, Lichfield, Durham, Ely, Lincoln and York,[5] an observation lately made, that "It may be doubted whether the ideal of the Crusader, rushing off to Palestine, was as worthy of celebration as the Mason who stayed at home to work,"[6] seems justified.

[1] Findel's *History of Freemasonry* (1871) 93n.
[2] *History in Ruins* (1853), 170.
[3] Separately published, London, 1855.
[4] September 23rd, 1911.
[5] Dallaway's *Discourses upon Architecture in England* (1833), 406n.
[6] *Gothic and Renaissance Architecture*, by W. G. Waters, in *Quarterly Review*, July, 1911.

The great ecclesiastics "were probably not so well versed in geometrical science as the master-masons, for mathematics formed a part of monastic learning in a very limited degree . . . That the original plan, or the details of it, was often suggested by one of the more ingenious of the ecclesiastics, cannot be candidly doubted; but that in more instances the master-mason had the exclusive execution, is not less an approved fact."[1] And we may further remember the mere erection of the building was not all that called for workmanship and skill, for, "our cathedrals were not always cold and gray. The artists of the Middle Ages rioted in colour, and wall-spaces and screens and statuary were aglow with all the colours of the rainbow."

More than one paper in our *Transactions* to which I have referred is illustrated by diagrams and designs which greatly assist in its appreciation. It is not necessary that I should vainly attempt such here, and I refrain from surmise or speculation as to what actually were the specific or particular secrets on which the old builders set such store; the fact of their existence, and their general nature, will suffice for the present purpose. But it is not irrelevant, and may be illustrative, to place in tabular form—merely as specimens of problems which were comparatively elementary—the various methods of constructing one feature of every-day occurrence, the Arch[2];

Arch.		Sub-divided into	Formed from	Described from
Round		1. Semi-circular	A circle	A centre in the same line with its spring.
		2. Segmental	The same	A centre lower than its spring.
Horseshoe		1. Round	The same	A centre above its spring.
		2. Pointed	Two segments of a circle	Two centres above its spring.
Pointed	Simply Pointed	1. Lancet	The same	An acute-angled triangle.
		2. Equilateral	The same	An equilateral triangle
		3. Obtuse-angled	The same	An obtuse-angled triangle.
	Complex Pointed	1. Ogee, or contrasted	Four segments of a circle	Four centres, two within and two without the arch.
		2. Tudor	The same	Four centres within the arch.

This may, perhaps, bring more forcibly before our minds some of the problems which were continually confronting our ancient operative brethren.

I now turn from material which has been rather glanced at than at all adequately presented, to inferences bearing upon 'the Old Landmarks.' The operative working of the Craft formed the subject-matter of the 'Old Charges' which were probably framed to provide for the government of bodies of men connected with the Church, in the first instance, and, regarded only as builders of churches and cathedrals, though, later on, they constructed castles and fortified mansions. The 'Old Charges,' with the one exception of the invocation in commencing, are conspicuous by their assuming to treat only of topics wholly profane (in the sense of being neither religious nor polemical); whilst their didactic or moral portions amount to nothing more than

[1] Dallaway, 417-18.

[2] Summarised from the text and illustrations of Bloxam's *Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture*, 3rd edit. (1838).

codes of such business methods and good behaviour as would be insisted on by competent and responsible patrons or heads for the conduct, well-being and prosperity of the building trade, and incidentally of every person affected, be he Architect,[1] the oldest Master Mason, or the youngest Apprentice. In a word, the moral precepts are utilitarian, and not ethical. And, running throughout them all, prominent in every one of the 'Old Charges,' always to be found, no matter what other variations or omissions, we find strict injunctions to keep inviolate the secrets of the Craft. The dominant note was secresy; compared with it the other duties enjoined become almost secondary and supplemental; and this would naturally be so, because if building secrets had reached those who might acquire them without the prescribed apprenticeship, the downfall of the Craft must have come as inevitably as, and far more swiftly than, it came through other causes with the Tudors on the throne.

Let us take as a fair sample of the 'Old Charges,' the oldest known after the *Regius* and *Cooke* MSS., the *Dowlands* MS., dating from about A.D. 1550. It begins with the invocation, "The might of the Father of Kings, with the wisdome of his glorious Son," and follows with a narrative of the beginning of "Masonrye," with a foreword of "The Charge that belongeth to any true Mason to keep for in good faith, And yee, have good heede thereto; it is well worthy to be well kept for a worthy craft and a curious science." Then come the "Seaven liberall Sciences," their inventors and teachers, sacred and profane, in what in these days we call the 'Near East,' until we reach the English "Sainct Albones," King Athelstone, Prince Edwinne, and the "Assemble at Yorke"; after which follow the charges, first for Masons generally, consisting of loyalty to God and Holy Church, to King, and to every Mason; to "keep truly all the counsells of Lodge and Chamber, and all other counsells that ought to be kept by way of Masonhood"; to be honest, true to the lord or master, courteous to other Masons, chaste as to their near female kin, making due payment for board and lodging, and behaving uprightly where they lodge for the good repute of the Craft.[2] Other precepts follow, addressed to Masters and Fellows, all of them either of a purely operative character, such as the qualifications and due service of apprentices; due payment of wages; mutual good behaviour and courtesy; in case of complaint, to "abide the award of the masters and fellows," or else enjoining abstention from evil and disreputable courses.

It is remarkable how closely the general tenour of the 'Old Charges,' considered apart from the specific trade of the builders, coincides with that of the ordinary Apprenticeship Indentures, used throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (and probably still); so much so as to more than suggest that these last derived their substance from our 'Old Charges.' There is before me such an Indenture of 1810, by which for seven years the apprentice is bound to a carpenter and undertaker of Shoreditch, "to learn his Art . . . his master faithfully shall serve, *his Secrets keep*, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said Master, nor see it to be done of others; but that he to the utmost of his Power shall let, or forthwith give Warning to his said Master of the same. He shall not waste the goods of his said Master, nor lend them unlawfully to any"; and the Master agrees that he "his said Apprentice in the same Art and Mystery which he useth, by the best Means that he can, shall teach and instruct." This aptly illustrates how the one esoteric element in the 'Old Charges,' the requirement of secresy, has descended as a

[1] The primary meaning of Architect is "Master Workman." *Gould* i., 323.

[2] As to "Lodges" provided for Operative Masons when journeying from place to place, see Research *Transactions* 1908-9, 51; 1909-10, 89; 1910-11, 69.

form which has been utilised for other handicrafts, though the determination which actuated the old builders, that its secrets should be fenced round and kept (the great security for this purpose being the exclusive monopoly of the Craft, of which an inflexible insistence upon the apprentice system formed the first line of defence), has in course of time been watered down to what now is regarded as merely one obligation amongst the rest, and largely one of form.

It was of such a community as the mediæval builders that Ruskin wrote, "Men inheriting the instincts of their craft through many generations, rigidly trained in every mechanical art that bears on their materials . . . classed, according to their proved capacity, in ordered companies in which every man shall know his part and take it indisputably well";[1] and Bro. R. F. Gould has pointed out that "During the splendour of Mediæval Operative Masonry the art of building stood at the head of all the other arts," and that its supremacy is shown by the circumstance that "by no other craft in Great Britain has documentary evidence been furnished of its having claimed at any time a legendary or traditional history."[2]

A process of elimination applied to the 'Old Charges' brings the same result. Of ethics, other than such precepts of good behaviour as were palpably necessary for the maintenance and well-being of the fraternity as a whole, we find none; the only order which might apply to the outside world being to make due payment for board and lodging had; and it is noticeable that this, though almost always, is not invariably, found;[3] whilst, on the other hand, the equivalent of that precept, with others, is found in writers who had no concern or connexion with the Craft. Of this one instance will here suffice: Thomas Tusser (1523-1580), in his *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, first published in 1557, had the following amongst 74 lines of "The Ladder to Thrift,"

"To follow profit earnestly,
But meddle not with pilfery.

. . . .

To show to landlord courtesy,
And keep thy covenants orderly.

. . . .

To love thy neighbour neighbourly,
And show him no discourtesy.

. . . .

To use no man deceitfully,
To offer no man villainy.

. . . .

To keep thy touch substantially,
And in thy word use constancy.

. . . .

To learn t'eschew ill company,
And such as live dishonestly.

. . . .

These be the steps unfeignedly,
To climb to thrift by husbandry,"

[1] *Arrows of the Chace*, 298.
[2] *A.Q.C.*, iii., 15-16.
[3] It does not appear in the *Sloane* MS. No. 3848 (A.D. 1646) as given in Hughan's *Old Charges* (1872), 47-51.

From not one of the 'Old Charges' is the command to secrecy missing; always present, it is sometimes emphasized by specific reference to the operative masons' trade, and more than once the very form of obligation is prescribed, as we have seen.

Of the links which connected the decline of operative masonry with the masonry which was practised after the Revival of 1717 there is not much that can be said: and what is known is contained in a valuable paper by our late Bro. Hughan in Lodge of Research *Transactions*, 1903-4, 84—102; and in Bro. Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, vol. ii., 260-279. I may instance the "Orders" of the Alnwick Lodge, where, in 1701, we find the signatures of sixty-nine members appended to a schedule of twelve fines, varying from sixpence to £3 13s. 4d., to be imposed upon disobedience to the "Orders," which last are wholly operative, and were described by our late Bro. W. J. Hughan as "the oldest By-Laws of an English Lodge extant."[1] The Alnwick Lodge preserved its operative character until at least 1748.[2]

My proposition is that when, in or soon after 1717, the speculative element had prevailed, the old operative system was nevertheless preserved, allowance being, of course, made for the preponderance of the speculative element, and for the unavoidable changes of time and circumstance; and that what in truth constituted the 'Old Landmarks' of the Craft were the building secrets which the Operative Masons for hundreds of years had closely guarded, and handed down from one generation to another. What these particular secrets comprised, or of what particularly they consisted, we do not now know in detail; or whether they were more directly connected by the old builders with arch, pillar, roof, etc., than with their science of construction as a whole; but that such secrets were to them of the highest importance is beyond doubt; nor, as at any rate it seems to me, is it more open to question that the preservation of these secrets, and by that means the continued existence and prosperity of the body of operative masons, was the direct and the principal, if not the only, object, for the attainment of which the 'Old Charges' were compiled and written.

What Bro. Hughan designated the 'Guild Theory'[3] has been of late years advanced to the effect that the Rev. James Anderson, previously a member of a Scottish Lodge, in 1710 became Chaplain to an operative St. Paul's Lodge, in London, which had been formed in 1675, it being competent for him to assume the office upon taking an oath merely, and without the regular training and probation; that in the course of 1714 he made seven non-operative Masons, amongst them Anthony Sayer, George Payne, Dr. Desaguliers, and John, Duke of Montagu (each of whom became Grand Master within the next seven years); that, in September, 1715, Sir Christopher Wren, as the Operative Grand Master, became aware of these proceedings, and his operative Society thereupon expelled Anderson and his seven initiates, who then formed a new Lodge, which they called "the Lodge of Antiquity," as well as other Lodges in London. This narrative rests, so far as I am aware, upon assertions of which satisfactory proof, though solicited, is not, so far, forthcoming.[4]

I now pass to what I regard as the subordinate question: What meaning was attached to the term 'Old Landmarks,' by Anderson, when it was printed in Payne's "General Regulations," and published with the *Constitutions* of 1723? Under other circumstances this branch of enquiry might be of more importance than I deem

[1] *A.Q.C.* viii., 223.
[2] See *ibid* xiv., 4.
[3] *Origin of English Rite* (ed. 1909), 31.
[4] See *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 28 29. Research *Transactions*, 1909 10, 93 94.

it, but Anderson appears to have been in all respects such an uncertain quantity as to make his personal action or mental attitude of but little significance. A general estimate of the value to be attached to Anderson as a Masonic writer may be formed from the passage in Gould's *Concise History of Free Masonry* (1903), 325, where he recommends "our totally disregarding any statements of [Anderson], excepting only such as relate to the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge officers and others who were personal actors in the events to which they refer;" from Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, at *A.Q.C.* xviii., 202, where he writes of Anderson, "his strong point was not exactitude either in spelling [proper names] or in weightier matters"; and from Bro. E. H. Dring, at *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 30, "the verdict of the past is that Anderson was unhistorical and unreliable."

Anderson was an industrious copyist and translator; but it would not be difficult to supplement these opinions as to the value of his literary work with others to the same effect; and his presentation of a passage from the *Cooke* MS. as a quotation, although materially altered by himself in the process,[1] should be a salutary reminder that Payne's "General Regulations," as printed with the 1723 *Constitutions*, had themselves been "digested into this new Method," and that it is at least possible the expression "the old Landmarks" in paragraph xxxix. was adapted, or even invented by Anderson, and not by Payne at all. It will be remembered that Payne's "General Regulations" are expressly headed as being "for the use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster," whilst the "Approbation" of the 1723 *Constitutions*, to which they are appended, is stated as given, "with the Consent of the *Brethren* and *Fellows* in and about the *Cities* of London and Westminster"; the latter being a circumstance which, though of significance in other aspects, need not be discussed here.

If we assume, however, that the phrase 'Old Landmarks' was attributable to Payne, we know (*ante*) that in his 1775 edition of *Illustrations of Masonry* Preston printed portions of "a very old MS." of which a copy was said to have been in Payne's possession, and which the "particulars" given show consisted of rules relating to the pursuit or trade of operative masonry. Anderson unquestionably was conversant with the subject-matter of some of the 'Old Charges,'[2] and it is perhaps not very important whether it is Payne or Anderson whom we have to regard, as each had sufficient knowledge of the MSS. to warrant the suggestion that it is exceedingly improbable that, in the early days after the Revival, the phrase 'Old Landmarks' would be used except with the intention that it should be read in connexion with the precepts and injunctions contained in the old MSS., upon which Anderson founded such portions of his Masonic history as he extracted from them for his purpose and published in his *Constitutions*, as well as with his historical narrative.

I put it thus; if Anderson troubled himself to form any adequate conception of the meaning of the phrase we are considering, all probability seems in favour of his fixing upon the one objective and all-important element so prominent in the 'Old Charges,' in other words, the ever present injunctions to secresy: if he made the 'Old Landmarks' available as a phrase which appeared convenient and euphonious without troubling himself as to any concrete meaning to be attached to it, his views appear hardly worth inquiring into. I hope it is not uncharitable to say that, of these two alternatives, my personal inclination is to the latter view. If Anderson had been in

[1] Gould's *History*, ii., 293. The late Bro. W. J. Hughan, most lenient of critics, applied the term "garbled extracts" to Anderson's manipulations. *A.Q.C.* xviii., 41.

[2] "[He] seems to have compiled from several MSS." Late Rev. Bro. Woodford (1872). "The sources, of which Dr. Anderson purported to give a digest, have been traced, identified, and collated." Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 47 (1911).

contact with operative masons to the extent contended for in the 'Guild Theory,' that would point to a conclusion intellectually more in his favour; but it at present rests upon assertion as distinguished from proof, and so is not available for use.

Again, at the Revival there were unattached Masons, if we accept Anderson's *Constitutions* of *1738*. He says that, *temp.* William III, 1689-1702, there were six Lodges in various parts of London, "and some more that assembled statedly," besides "a bright Lodge" held during the building of a large part of Hampton Court Palace; but that in Queen Anne's reign, 1702-1714, "in the South the Lodges were more and more disused . . . and the annual assembly was not duly attended . . . Some few years after this Sir *Christopher* Wren neglected . . . yet the *Old* Lodge near *St. Paul's*, and a few more continued their stated Meetings." The process of the Revival was conducted by four named Lodges in conjunction with "some old Brothers." In 1719-20, when Dr. Desaguliers was Grand Master, "several *Old* Brothers, that had neglected the Craft, visited the *Lodges*;" and at the Grand Assembly, Dec. 27th, 1721, when a committee was appointed to report upon the draft of Anderson's 1723 *Constitutions*, we read, "This *Communication* was made very entertaining by the Lectures of some *old Masons*."[1] The last extract is not so specific, but the former ones are plain as to the existence of old Masons, not members of an existing Lodge, and as to their holding friendly communication with the pioneers of a new Masonic epoch.

Of the Rev. James Anderson, A.M., who is nowhere shown to have taken actual part in the revival, and whose name first appears, in the narrative of events as recorded by himself, on September 29th, 1721, I will only say further that many of his assertions are contradicted by Dr. Stukeley, who wrote in his *Diary*, concerning his own admission to the Craft, on January 6th, 1721, "I was made a Freemason at the Salutation Tav. Tavistock Street . . . I was the first person made a freemason in London for many years. We had great difficulty to find members enough to perform the ceremony"; and who, in his *Autobiography*, says (of his initiation), "with difficulty a number sufficient was to be found in all London"; that Anderson's account of the revival was not written until twenty-one years after the occurrence of that event, and his 'History' was "compiled at a time when troubles crowded thickly upon him, and very shortly before his death."[2]

'The Old Landmarks' had, as a masonic expression, its first known mention within the covers of Anderson's 1723 *Constitutions*, where I have found nothing which supports inferences adverse to conclusions I put forward; the purview and tenour of the entire work, both narrative and foot-notes, are operative, and operative only; and, if it were needful, it could be fairly claimed that Anderson's words in his last paragraph but one point in the same direction; "the Accepted Masons . . . have maintained and propagated their Concernments in a way peculiar to themselves, which the most *Cunning* and the most *Learned* cannot penetrate into, though it has been often attempted; while They know and love one another, even without the Help of Speech, or when of different Languages."[3] The observation is due to Anderson that he

[1] Anderson's *Constitutions*, 1738, *passim*. [2] On May 28th, 1739.

[3] The following appeared in *The Standard* newspaper of August 2nd, 1911:—"St. Petersburgh, July 29th. The curious 'artel' system which holds among the common classes in Russia, is responsible for many otherwise inexplicable occurrences. The other day, in a cholera infected district, an 'artel (*i.e.*, a gang voluntarily bound together for a certain purpose, choosing their own leaders and making their own by-laws) of bricklayers found one of their number stricken with the disease. The law of the land orders immediate declaration in such cases to the local authorities, but the law of the 'artel' is to stand by a comrade at all costs. They conveyed him secretly home by rail, abandoning their work and their wages in a body in order to baffle police inquiries. The authorities are now trying to trace the route they took through several provinces, and to disinfect their tracks, but with no certainty of success."

attempted no definition or interpretation of 'the Old Landmarks,' and none appears to have been asked for or suggested when his *Constitutions* were approved by Grand Lodge, on 25th March, 1722, and 25th January, 1737-8.

It will be of service as assisting to inferences, to notice that the operative element was prominently apparent in the proceedings of many Lodges for long after the Revival era; and of this I may give a few examples. In *The Freemason's Pocket Companion*, (London, 1735 and 1738) we find this passage, "The Number of Lodges has so prodigiously encreased within these few Years in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and it is to be hoped that *Geometry* and the *Royal Art* will be inculcated in every one of them." In 1733 the Old King's Arms Lodge acquired *Le Clerc's Introduction on the Principles of Architecture*, and "a Drawing Board and T square for the use of the Master and his Lodge," and in the same Lodge Lectures were delivered upon "Military Architecture," "St. Paul's Cathedral," and "The properties of the Compass"; and a By-law of August 1st, 1737, provided, "a certain portion of *Andrea Palladio's Architecture* to be read at Lodge meetings when the W.M. shall think meet, in place of a portion of the Law and Constitutions." The first book of *Palladio* had been that year presented by a member, and in 1739 the three remaining books were purchased from the Lodge funds.[1] At the Lodge held at the Castle, Highgate, in 1738, "Part of the Architecture of Palladio was read."[2] The Apollo Lodge, York, about 1775-1780, included in its property *Euclid's Elements by D'Charles*[3]; and in Rules or By-Laws promulgated in the same City, in 1725, it is provided that "An Hour shall be set apart to talk Masonry."[4] The historian of York, Francis Drake, F.R.S., when J.W. of the York Grand Lodge, on December 27th, 1726, in his "Speech Deliver'd to the Worshipful and Ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons,"[5] said, "I am creditably inform'd that in most Lodges in *London*, and several other Parts of this Kingdom, a Lecture on some Point of Geometry or Architecture is given at every Meeting." Lectures of a similar class have probably never become entirely discontinued. In 1839, a namesake of my own, Bro. Thomas Hextall,[6] delivered a lecture on the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid at the Harmonic Lodge, Liverpool, of which he was the W.M.; Bro. Charles Manton lectured at the Lodge of Honour, Wolverhampton, on "The Five Orders of Architecture," in 1859, and on "The History of Architecture in Athens," in 1869[7]; and many Lodge minute books will furnish both earlier and later instances.

I have now to deal with independent conclusions at which other of our brethren have arrived as to the meaning of 'the Old Landmarks.' Bro. Poignant, in his paper, at *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 151, looked for the 'Landmarks' in a system of morality which was taught, as distinct from merely moral precepts, in 1813, at the Union. From this view I necessarily dissent; and hope that neither our ancient brethren nor myself will suffer in estimation, because I have failed to find that any ethical instruction was aimed at by the former, except so far as it was regarded as a practical necessity which was required

[1] Calvert's *Old King's Arms Lodge* (1899), 70, &c.

[2] Sadler's *Thomas Dunckerley* (1891), 113.

[3] Hughan's *Apollo Lodge, York* (1889), 120.

[4] *A.Q.C.* xiii., 17. Bro. Rev. Canon Horsley suggested that in this rule might be found the germ of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge (*Ibid*).

[5] Printed with B. Cole's *Constitutions*, 1728-9 and 1731.

[6] Notices of this Brother are in Hawkins' *The Harmonic Lodge, No.* 216 (1890), 33; and in Williams' *Centenary of St. John's Lodge, Leicester* (1892), 87.

[7] Barnett's *Lodge of Honour No.* 526 (1896), 8, 13.

in the general interests of the building fraternity and its members. I have not discussed the editions of the *Constitutions* after 1738, as variations in them, to which Bro. Poignant directed attention, do not affect the contentions I have ventured to raise.

Bro. E. L. Hawkins on the same occasion told us[1] he held that by the expression 'Old Landmarks' in General Regulation XXXIX. Anderson meant "The Charges of a Free-Mason" which are printed immediately before the "General Regulations" in the *Constitutions* of 1723, as being "the Landmarks or unwritten usages of the Craft, while the General Regulations were the written laws of the Craft." This theory is attractive if only from its directness and simplicity; but if it be the right solution, why that insistence upon secresy so invariably found in the MS. 'Old Charges?' We may look in vain, both in Anderson's 'Charges' of 1723 and in the slightly modified form in which they appear in all post-Union *Constitutions* to the present time, for anything approaching the esoteric, or for a word or syllable which indicates what the world at large might not see or hear; the only hint as to secresy being, "You shall be cautious . . . . that [a stranger] shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated"; words pointing rather to inadvertence than to deliberate disclosure. And the title of Anderson's 'Charges' is itself significant. It introduces them to the reader as having been "extracted from the ancient RECORDS of LODGES beyond Sea, and of those in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, for the USE of the LODGES in *London*." Now the MS. List of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England in 1723 comprised the names of fifty-two Lodges, only three of which—those at Edgware, Acton and Richmond (Surrey)—were outside the London district[2]; so that as far as Anderson's 'Charges' purport to have been "extracted from Lodges beyond Sea," that of necessity means that the subject-matter had been derived from exotic fraternities on the continent of Europe or elsewhere. The position so created would be one requiring much consideration before acceptance. Apart from Head V., "Of the management of the Craft in working," there is very little of practical requirements, and throughout his entire 'Charges' I find nothing in ethics or morality which might not just as well apply to any well-regulated society as to a Lodge of Freemasons. Anderson, in his *Constitutions* of 1738, page 109, applies the epithet, "the center of Union and Harmony" to a Grand Master, and in Head I. of his 'Charges,' he writes of Masonry itself as "the Center of Union"; the nett result of his efforts in modernising the 'Old Charges,' or such of them as he knew, to fit the post-Revival age being to whittle away or dilute much of the picturesque diction and archaic value with which the latter abound. His object was, no doubt, to adopt them to the new speculative phase of the Craft; and why he should have permitted Head V. which has solely an operative application to survive, must be left unguessed. If Bro. Hawkins' suggestion were that—not in Anderson's 'Charges' but—in the 'Old Charges' themselves taken separately or collectively, might the 'Old Landmarks' be found, the divergence between us would be slight: but taking his contention as printed in *A.Q.C.* XXIV., 166, I cannot but think he regards as 'Landmarks' matters which the old building masons looked upon as secondary or auxiliary only. The possession and safe retention by them of operative secrets to be transmitted to selected and properly qualified successors constituted their hereditary treasure, the guarding of which for the preservation of these secrets inviolate was an absolute and obvious necessity; whilst, on the other hand, non-compliance with such precepts or directions as are contained in Anderson's 'Charges'

[1] *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 166.
[2] Lane's *Handy Book to the Lists of Lodges* (1889), 4.

were but venial in comparison, if their importance may be gauged by the fines imposed in 1701 by the Alnwick Lodge on disobedience to their Lodge Orders to which I have made reference.

Bro. Hawkins says of Anderson's 'Charges' that they "were the Landmarks or unwritten usages of the Craft."[1] But the 'Old Charges,' one or probably more of which must have been known to Anderson or Payne, or both, and upon which Anderson founded his diluted version, had undoubtedly been reduced into writing; and every one of the numerous MS. 'Old Charges,' which we now know so well, points to secrets existing apart from and outside itself, preserved for centuries by members of the Craft in the form of oral tradition, and perhaps, though not certainly, in that form alone.

That Mackey's list of 'Landmarks' contains any one of the 'Old Landmarks,' as they were known to and practised by our brethren of operative days I am unable to concede. That Mackey includes beliefs and principles indispensable to membership of the Craft, I must be forgiven for saying quite plainly, has no bearing upon the question with which I deal, which ought only to be treated on historical, archæological, and literary lines. Whilst I do not shrink from expressing an opinion that, whether considered in relation to subject matter or to time, the Mackey 'Landmarks' have no more to do with 'the Old Landmarks' of the Craft than have the Thirty-nine Articles with Magna Charta of King John, I would here repeat what I said in the discussion on Bro. Poignant's paper[2] that I earnestly ask brethren who have laid stress upon the inclusion in Mackey's list of certain spiritual doctrines to accept an assurance that although some of us are unable to agree that these fall within 'the Old Landmarks' of mediæval times, we accord them full recognition; and that the views I have expressed proceed exclusively upon the technical and literal significations of the terms 'Old Landmarks,' or 'Ancient Landmarks,' and the generally received history of the Craft.

To any who, from their attributing all origins of Freemasonry to ages of extreme remoteness, regard the mediæval masonry of the operatives as but a passing and incidental phase of no special moment, I can but regret my inability to provide a more satisfying essay.

It is not difficult to discover points of contact between the facts of mediæval masonry and accepted traditions of the Craft. In their journeyings to the British Isles the old builders came from the East to the West, the course taken by symbolic seekers for the lost. And is it improbable that there should be a definite relation between that point within circumferent area from which the skilful craftsmen cannot err and what I have indicated on a previous page as one essential element in the building methods of the operative days? Though constructional secrets had in later ages passed largely out of knowledge, their comparatively recent existence and importance, and their memory and tradition, remained with the post-Revival brethren for long after 1717. Giving its due weight to the circumstance that, plain and invariable as are the general commands of secresy which the 'Old Charges' all contain, there is no express prohibition against their committal to writing, may we not—is it not incumbent on us to—hope that, as masonic knowledge widens and masonic research continues on its way, some part at least of what from the middle ages became lost will be regained, and genuine secrets of the Master Masons yet be found?

[1] *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 167. [2] *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 170.

Lest aught in this paper be blamed for temerity, I borrow words of nigh three hundred years ago[1]: "Let none tax him for presumption in conjecture where the matter was doubtful; for many probable conjectures have stricken the fire out of which truth's candle has been lighted afterwards."

Bro. J. P. Simpson said :—

I rise to propose a vote of thanks to Bro. Hextall for his most interesting, and, I might almost say, fascinating paper.

It has been said "genius is the capacity for taking infinite pains." We may disagree with this definition, but true it is that an Antiquarian and Archæologist must have this capacity, and also, I think, to make tangible use of his research, he must have the logical and even legal mind to enable him to marshal his facts and quotations in due order, and then sift the evidence and draw his conclusions.

I think that you will agree with me that in our Bro. Hextall these qualities are always present in an eminent degree, and are again prominent in the paper before us. Having said this, it is naturally with some diffidence that I find myself at issue with him. I cannot, and do not, of course, traverse the facts and quotations he sets out, naturally chosen to support his contention, but from these, his own premises, I would draw a different conclusion.

In criticising Bro. Hextall's paper, to do it adequate justice would require a paper as extended as his own, but as many members doubtless desire to speak on this important subject I must pass over the vast majority of his interesting points and details, and make my comments as general and concise as possible.

Now let us take the first sentence of the paper. Bro. Hextall says he has before asserted, and will now proceed to prove that the term 'Old' or 'Ancient Landmarks' used in the Constitutions and by Masonic writers of the early eighteenth century meant 'Secrets' relating to Architecture possessed by the Operative Masons. Now I would here at once point out that the excellent and painstaking List of Definitions of the word 'Landmarks' given us by Bro. Hextall goes to prove conclusively that this word is antagonistic and diametrically opposed to the word 'Secrets.' I do not say that this ends the matter at all and that the word could never be so used, but simply to assert that a very strong case must be made out to shew that it was employed in what I cannot but characterise as a perverted sense.

Let us just very shortly glance at these Definitions. The writer gleans that in a physical sense a 'Landmark' "is an object on the landscape which by its conspicuousness serves as a guide or characterises a district or neighbourhood." Secondly, we have the word in the figurative historical sense, as used by our Senior Warden, Bro. Dring. In this sense the Landmark may be defined as a prominent and notable event from which important consequences flow. Thus perhaps the Reformation or the Invention of Printing. Thirdly, in a further figurative sense as a universal well-recognised maxim or principle as in jurisprudence "that a man be deemed innocent till he be proved guilty," and in respect to which principle all laws and rules must be made consistent with and in no case adverse to it. Bro. Hextall tells us that Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, a great and learned Mason, possessed of sterling common sense, claimed in his lecture that Landmarks represent "those laws of the Craft which are universal

[1] Thomas Fuller, *The Holy and Profane State* (1642).

and irrevocable," and Bro. Speth terms them "the immutable laws of the Craft." And now we are getting somewhat nearer home, nearer perhaps to the two great Landmarks of the Order alluded to once or twice in the proceedings of the Lodge of Promulgation

I think it really must be admitted, and Bro. Hextall's many quotations confirm me in this, that Bro. Dr. Anderson and the writers in the eighteenth century certainly did not mean to imply that Rules, Regulations, Customs, or Usages were 'Ancient Landmarks'; indeed they differentiate them, and I think the fanciful lists of Mackey and others are scarcely worthy of consideration. So, by the process of elimination, Bro. Hextall arrives at the conclusion that the Secrets of the Operative Masons are in fact the 'Ancient Landmarks.'

First it has to be proved that such secrets existed. I think Bro. Hextall has here in a great measure proved this part of his case. It seems probable there were some such Secrets—Secrets at any rate in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, which have now merged in and form part of the Science of the present. It seems impossible to suppose, however, that these secrets were not known to the Ecclesiastical Architects who designed so many of the Buildings Bro. Hextall refers to.

The paper points out, and rightly, the invariable admonitions to secrecy contained in the Charges. But surely there was ample necessity for secrecy apart from the retention of this exclusive knowledge. From the reign of Edward III. the Statutes of Labourers kept thundering away against the Fraternities, endeavouring to fix a maximum wage and destroy freedom and contract, imposing severe penalties on all who opposed or combined against these measures. It is curious to note the reverse situation in this twentieth century. These Statutes culminated in the Act of Henry VI., 1425, when the Lodges and Assemblies were declared illegal and an act of felony to belong to or attend them. But in the next two centuries the Feudal System gradually passed away, scarcity of labour, brought about by repeated recurrences of pestilence and the Wars of the Roses being one of the chief causes.

Bro. Hextall labours to show that the invocation of the Deity and the admonition "to be true to God," etc., were generally made in conjunction with "the Holy Church." This would naturally be so, and Bro. Hextall himself gives us the reason when he quotes Bro. Speth's remarks, *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 17, that "the Old Charges that have come down to us belonged and had relation to the Church Building Masons and not to that different class which fell within the jurisdiction of town or city guilds." The Charges of this "different class," in respect of whom the eighteenth century Masons were probably the lineal descendants, would doubtless omit "the Holy Church," etc.

Portions of the lectures are no doubt of considerable antiquity, founded on the Old Charges and Rituals. Let us see what their compilers say in the introduction. In these lectures "The nature, character, attributes and perfections of the Deity are faithfully delineated and forcibly portrayed and are well calculated to influence our conduct towards him as our Father, Benefactor and moral Governor, as also in the proper discharge of the duties of social life."

In conclusion, I would say that in dealing with what must of necessity relate to conjectures and possibilities as to meaning attached by writers to certain expressions used by them, there is a simple test which may bring us nearer the truth. It is to substitute our own ideas of the meaning for the words themselves and then read the quotations so altered. Let us do this here, and Regulation 39 of Anderson's Constitutions, according to Bro. Hextall, would read thus: "Every Annual Grand Lodge has

an inherent power and authority to make new regulations or to alter these for the real benefit of this ancient fraternity, provided always that the Ancient Secrets connected with Architecture of the Operative Masons be carefully preserved." If there were such secrets, and they were known and considered by the eighteenth century Masons, which is admitting a good deal, how could any new regulation of Grand Lodge affect or have anything at all to do with them?

I would read the Regulation as follows:—"Every Annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new Regulations or to alter these for the real benefit of this Ancient Fraternity. Provided always that the Belief in the existence and attributes of the Great Architect of the Universe are ever acknowledged and recognised, and the great and fundamental Principle of Fraternity carefully preserved." The elements that constitute the great Principle of Fraternity are Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, Secrecy, Fidelity, and Obedience.

I confess that my solution of this problem is less interesting and romantic than that of Bro. Hextall. Yet I think it is nearer the truth. It may be said that these two Landmarks might be and are the conspicuous guiding Principles of other Societies. This is doubtless true. Still there are Regulations, Secrets, and Customs peculiar to Freemasonry, and these may vary and be altered by the exigencies of locality or the progress of time, while the Landmarks remain ever permanent and the same.

Bro. HAWKINS, in seconding the motion, said:—

As Bro. Hextall has so pointedly referred to my theory I feel I must say a few words. He says that the object of his paper is to identify the ancient Landmarks with the building secrets of the Operatives, but surely at different times these secrets would be changed, and thus I fail with our W.M. to see how such a thing could be. I have read the paper carefully, but have failed to find conviction. My suggestion, printed in our *Transactions*, vol. xxiv., p. 166, was that Anderson had collected from various traditional sources certain charges or lectures which he thought he had found as existing from time immemorial, and that these were what he meant by 'landmarks,' in General Regulation xxxix. I do not admit that the Landmarks need be secret, or that they must be entirely confined to Masons, or that they would cease to be Landmarks if committed to writing. The whole puzzle is to ascertain what Anderson did mean by the term, and not to attempt to put arbitrary explanations of our own to it. I fancy that no two writers will ever agree, unless indeed they follow the lines of Dr. Mackey.

Bro. FRED. ARMITAGE said:—

Whatever the Landmarks themselves may be, I cannot help feeling that there was never any definite meaning attached to the word 'landmark,' but I quite agree that as the first use of the word was by Anderson, it would be an interesting topic to find out what he himself meant by it. It is very largely a matter of taste, however, because so far as I can remember there are at all events four distinct classes of writers who have attempted to use the word 'landmark,' but have not used it in the same sense. First there was Anderson, secondly Preston, thirdly Manningham, who said that the Grand Lodge of London noticed that there had been a great deviation from the

Landmarks of the Order. Evidently he referred to the ceremonies themselves. The fourth is the modern writer, Mackey, whose twenty-five Landmarks are well-known.

My opinion is that in the old trade guilds there were certainly four (and perhaps more) distinct features which one might equally call Landmarks of the trade guilds. They were (1) that every man had to serve an apprenticeship, generally for seven years in England. Cannot Bro. Hextall admit this as being one of the possible Landmarks? (2) It was necessary that every candidate for apprenticeship in the trade guilds should be free. He ought to be a free man of his own city. To-day if anyone wishes to join one of the City Companies he has to purchase his freedom of the City of London. (3) An oath was required from every apprentice to preserve the secrets of the guild. This brings me to (4) the secrets themselves. The one distinguishing phrase in connection with all these old trade guilds is that which impresses upon the candidate the importance of not revealing the secrets of the guild. This is so even in a guild such as the Butchers.

Bro. Sidney T. Klein said:—

The first question that would be asked, and with reason, by the man in the street, and probably by ninety-nine out of every hundred Masons, on seeing the heading of this paper, would be:—What was meant by 'old land-marks' of any Craft? but in the case of Masonry, the word 'land-mark' is most appropriate; one, indeed, seems to understand the very reason why such a phrase as 'the old landmarks' was coined by Dr. Anderson in the 'General Regulations' of 1720. The old MS. Constitutions specially stated that Geometry was Masonry, and the two Greek words forming the word Geometry mean land measuring; the 'land-marks' of Masonry would, therefore, most appropriately be required for definitely fixing procedure of how the cultivation of that science is to be accomplished. Bro. Lawrence is, of course, not correct in stating that an artificial building could not be a Landmark; anybody who has navigated in narrow waters knows that every building, every high hill, and even clumps of trees are Landmarks, which enable the skipper to navigate his craft safely, but this is looking at Landmarks from the *outside*, whereas the true Landmarks of Masonry are the secrets which are only known to the Order from *within*, and by means of which a Mason can be known by his fellows. Craft ritual and lectures cannot be called Landmarks but they are useful for explaining the inner Landmarks, similarly cathedrals of different epochs may be said to explain special Landmarks of the building trade by their particular styles of Architecture and their builders' secrets. Before the revival of 1717 the Γ and △ were very important Landmarks, as may be seen by their being almost invariably placed on the top of each two columns, being put there to represent the principal symbols of Operative and Mystic Masonry, these are specially seen in printed illustrations pertaining to Lodges before that date. After that date a new Landmark was introduced by Grand Lodge, namely, the Pythagorean theorem, to emphasize and represent Speculative Masonry, and, in order to bring this prominently forward, the use of the Γ and △ were obliterated, together with a good many of the geometrical secrets of ancient Operative Masonry. These obliterations are said to have been kept alive in certain Operative Lodges to this day, and the Mystical symbol was kept alive, as I have already shown, by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and the Ancients, until the R.A. Degree was instituted.

In the Science of Masonry, since about A.D. 1135, there have been two Tracing Boards, upon which every point and line of departure were Landmarks, from which measurements could be taken and the whole plan mapped out for completion. On the Operative Tracing Board the point of departure was, as I have tried to show, the centre of the base of the equilateral triangle, and the lines of departure were the perpendiculars drawn at each extremity of the base, whereas on the Mystical tracing board the point of departure was the T.G.A.O.T.U., namely, the Logos, whose symbol was the equilateral triangle, and each point at the corners of the equilateral triangle being the centre of a Circle became that form of true faith from which a Mason could not possibly err.

Bro. POIGNANT said :—

I must first pay a tribute to the indefatigable work which has given such an invaluable list of references for future writers on this subject. But I do not think Bro. Hextall has proved his contention, and I will try to point out the fallacy of some of his arguments, and where, in my opinion, the logical chain of his evidence breaks down altogether.

As Bro. Hextall comes to the conclusion that those who were, or he who was, responsible for the phrase 'Landmarks' in connection with Freemasonry, did not mean anything in particular by that word, I take it that he wants to ascertain what was at that time, and is now, the essence of Freemasonry, its *raison d'être.*

He proves beyond doubt that the Operative Masons of bygone ages had certain trade secrets of a high scientific value, of which they naturally were extremely jealous, and which they took strong steps to preserve. In fact, so well were they kept that, somewhere about 200 years ago, the number of people who knew those secrets approached the vanishing point, and apparently has since reached that point.

According to Bro. Hextall, in 1717 some gentlemen who were all in some way or other connected with the operative masons, and who, at least to some extent were men of standing and presumably of intelligence and education, met and agreed to reconstruct, and give a new lease of life to the old Operative institutions. But where were the old and treasured secrets, which should serve as a basis ? Nobody seemed to know exactly ! "Never mind," one of them says, "I'll help you out of your difficulty. I'll put something in our Bye-laws that has never been in any Masonic Bye-laws before, and which will puzzle the Brethren greatly. We will make it the one essential thing which must never be altered, and which everybody must swear to guard against intrusion. Nobody will think of asking what it really is they have to guard, and if they do, we'll just have to put them off. When we are dead and gone it does not matter what happens !"

Something which in fact amounted to this must have occurred, if the theory of lineal descent and development from the operatives is accepted, and with that Bro. Hextall's conclusions regarding the old Landmarks.

But it is here, I think, that the binding force of Bro. Hextall's argument breaks down.

He claims that "A general assertion that the Craft down to modern times was wholly operative, ... calls for no formal proof in support." Provided that he in "the Craft" in this sentence includes what we now know as Freemasonry, it is the one thing of all in the whole of his paper that *most* calls for proof, because if

that assertion is not proved, no particle of the evidence he has brought forward regarding the secrets of Operative Masonry has any right to be applied to Speculative Masonry. And that assertion is nothing but conjecture, and, taking refuge in the same sanctuary as Bro. Hextall does in the last paragraph of his paper, I venture to outline another "conjecture," and challenge him or anybody else to produce any historically established Masonic fact that does not, with *equal or greater reason* support the following assumption, as the one of which he is an adherent:—That Speculative Freemasonry is, and always has been, something distinct from Operative Masonry. They have at different times been in more or less close connection with one another, but never identical. When, for reasons that space does not allow me to enter upon here, Speculative Masonry was publicly organized, or possibly re-organized, great care was taken to assume the *outward* garb of Operative Masonry. One reason, amongst others, for this *might* have been that the organizers wished, for recruiting and other purposes, to acquire the kudos of an ancient, more or less *historical* history. Their own traditions can never have been anything but oral.

I will do more than that, I will challenge anybody to show a single piece in this puzzle that does not fit into its place when regarded from this point of view!

I will now pass to some of the arguments by which Bro. Hextall tries to show continuity of his opinion from 1717 to the present day, and show the nature of the support they give him.

He quotes Preston, in his 1st ed. (p. 207) as treating of the Landmarks as synonymous with "the established usages and customs of the order." I will repeat the lines *in extenso* and leave the Brethren to judge if Bro. Hextall has not misunderstood their import:

> "Our ancient Landmarks you are carefully to preserve, and never to suffer any infringement of them; or, on any pretence, to countenance deviations from the established usages and customs of the order."

I do not see how this can be called "treating them as synonymous."

To show that, apart from this, Preston stood on the same side of the fence as I do now, I quote from p. 14 of the same edition:—

> "The tools and implements of architecture, symbols the most expressive, imprint on the memory wise and serious truths, and transmit unimpaired, through the succession of ages, the exquisitely incomparable tenets of this institution."

Two more passages from this edition of Preston will, I think, further reduce the assistance Bro. Hextall derives from him.

From p. 22:—

> "If our secrets or peculiar forms constituted the essence of the art, it might with some degree of propriety be alleged that our amusements were trifling, and our ceremonies absurd. But this the skilful well-informed mason knows to be false."

And from p. 23:—

> " . . . . [Men of a certain stamp] having passed through the usual formalities, they have accepted offices, and assumed the government of Lodges, equally unacquainted with the duties of the trusts reposed in them, and the design of the society they pretended to

govern. The consequence is obvious; anarchy and confusion ensue, and the substance is lost in the shadow."

The first of these quotations might have been written in answer to just such a contention as Bro. Hextall's, and the second might, if the word "anarchy" is taken away, be applied to present day conditions. It is undeniable that something approaching anarchy *did* ensue in the eighteenth century as regards the internal conditions of the Craft, and Preston here gives us the reasons; and he does not spare the feelings of his contemporaries either!

Bro. Hextall's reference to the preface of the subsequent editions of Preston fares no better, if quoted *in extenso.*

> 1781 ed. pp. viii.-ix.: "This unexpected success [the conversion of many opponents to Preston's views] exceeded my most sanguine wishes, and induced me to enquire, with a more minute attention, *into the contents of our various lectures.* [italics by me.] The rude and imperfect state in which I found them, the difficulties I encountered in my search, and the variety of modes established in our assemblies, rather discouraged me in the first attempt: persevering, however, in the design, I continued the pursuit; and with the assistance of a few friends, who had carefully preserved what ignorance and the degeneracy of a corrupt age had rejected as unintelligible and absurd, I diligently sought for, and fortunately acquired, some of the ancient and venerable Landmarks of the order."

How do Bro. Hextall's conclusions, for which he quotes Preston as supporting authority, compare with these extracts, and how does the conclusion to which I arrived in my paper on the same subject, compare with the same extracts?

There are two other points, to which I should like to call the serious attention of the Brethren, viz., the unfortunate and to me inexplicable overlooking of certain things in connection with the study of Freemasonry.

1.—The 'Old Charges' are unanimous in declaring that Geometry is synonymous with Masonry, and *includes all the other sciences*, and so are the authorities on this subject in our days, as Bro. Hextall points out in his paper. But when it comes to the application of this information, everybody unites in completely disregarding it! When in old Lodge minutes, which were worded so as to reveal no "secrets," it is stated that Masonry is "talked," or "a lecture given on some point of Geometry or Architecture," why should it, in the absence of other proof, and in the face of the above explanation, be regarded as proved that nothing but matters concerning the Operatives were discussed? Why not something else, "of Earth and of all things," as the Antiquity MS. has it?

2.—Our ritual everywhere emphasizes that instruction in Freemasonry is given symbolically and allegorically. And yet, when men like Anderson, Preston, Hutchinson, and Oliver write, and *publish* treatises for the instruction of the Craft, they are held up to scorn as "unhistorical" or "unreliable"! To give an example of what I mean, I will take the sentences quoted by Bro. Hextall from Dr. Oliver in proof of his "proneness to an imaginative past." "Masonry was revealed at the Creation of the World, and practised by every branch of Adam's family, . . . the Oral Traditions of Masonry claim to be received because they are perfectly rational . . . [and] contain none of the wild improbability of ancient Fable." This Bro. Hextall and everybody else that have I come across, interprets literally. What if

Dr. Oliver *has not* broken his obligation or disobeyed the instructions given, but did really write symbolically and allegorically? Have we any right to suppose anything else?

Joining Bro. Hextall in the shelter of his concluding paragraph, I will now stop, with apologies for having taken up so much of your valuable time.

Bro. Songhurst said:—

It will be remembered that our Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley when writing for our *Transactions* in 1910 (vol. xxiii., p. 167) on *The Craft and its Orphans in the Eighteenth Century*, expressed his opinion on the Landmarks as follows:—

> The Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, like all other landmarks material or symbolical, can only preserve their stability, when they reach down to sure foundations. When the philosophic student unearths the underlying rock on which our Ancient Landmarks rest, he finds our sure foundations in the triple dogma of the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, and the Life to come. All laws, customs, and methods that obtain amongst us and do not ultimately find footholds on this basis, are thereby earmarked as conventions and conveniences, no way partaking of the nature of Ancient Landmarks.

Thirteen years earlier he had enunciated precisely the same views when writing a paper on the subject in the *Freemason* (Christmas Number, 1897), and probably there are few brethren who will not accept this definition of 'Landmarks' as the word is used by us in the present day.

Bro. Hextall has endeavoured to ascertain the meaning, if any, attached to the word by the compilers of the Book of Constitutions, in 1723 and 1738, and his suggestion that it included, or perhaps comprised, the methods of construction adopted by the Operative Masons is most attractive. Personally I have a very strong opinion that there must have been some practical means by which proper form and proportion were obtained, and I do not think it is impossible that some of these secrets may have survived to a late date. One point which occurs to me however is whether in 1723 a Presbyterian minister, or a Secretary to the Tax Office was likely to have such a practical knowledge of building construction as would have induced him to describe the technicalities as 'Landmarks.' The fact that Lectures on various subjects have been given in English Lodges does not in my opinion help forward the argument. It would, perhaps, be more useful if Bro. Hextall were to ascertain to what extent such Lectures have been given under Grand Lodges which were not influenced by the Union of 1813. If, for example, it could be shewn that the practice has prevailed in Ireland from early times, his position would be much strengthened.

Bro. Canon Horsley *writes*:—

With regard to Bro. Hextall's most interesting paper, which brings together so much that would have to be discovered separately, I am not clear to what conclusion he would come as to the number and nature of Old Landmarks. There is plenty of room

between the American maximisers and Bro. Speth, who, perhaps, represented the minimum of the minimisers. For myself I think that the test must have been, and should be now, what are the tenets or matters the breach or repudiation of which would entail, or at any rate merit, expulsion from the Order.

They need not be all of Operative or all of Speculative origin, but when a Grand Orient is excommunicated for excising reference to the G.A.O.T.U., it seems idle to suggest that a belief in Him is not a Landmark. And surely the same result would follow if some foreign Grand Lodge discarded certain words or signs in favour of a brand new set? So even the secrets of a particular degree might be considered Landmarks, when the disuse or rejection of them hindered Masonic recognition and acceptance.

To put it in another way, can we not easily conceive on what proposals for loss or change Grand Lodge would put its foot, and so in that way see what may rank as Landmarks?

Therefore I regret I cannot agree with Bro. Hextall in his comprehensive rejection as Landmarks of all and sundry of those enumerated as such by Mackey. And if he argues only about such Landmarks as are most 'ancient' or 'old,' the answer is obvious that we do not know what these were, but we do know what were considered in later times as boundary stones, beyond which we must not stray.

Bro. Dr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, P.G.D., *writes*:—

Bro. Hextall's paper is most interesting, and curiously fits in with subjects which are just now greatly in evidence. Surely the Landmarks of a guild or body of men must be "the established customs" of that guild. It would be, however, interesting to learn whether the Rev. James Anderson is named on the list of an Operative Lodge, and if so, when and where that Lodge was held; also, if a member, whether his period of work was before or after his Speculative membership.

Personally I feel that probably the action of the old Lodges in forming a Grand Lodge was due to the decline of work and membership, with consequent admission of Speculatives and loss of trade secrets: but there should, if so, be some absolute proof in the hands of the Operatives that such was really the case. Had the old Operative Lodges died out, their papers and lists of members would, at any rate in some cases, have been preserved or come into the hands of non-members, and then we could, with great interest and profit, trace names and membership and probably obtain a useful result. This would be a historical research, and nothing but assertions which would stand close and independent investigation can be considered 'A PROOF' in this matter.

Bro. HEXTALL *writes*, in reply:—

The only general remark I need make on the above comments, all of which I welcome, is that I hoped I had sufficiently indicated the absence of any dogmatism, or positive assertion, on my part, in regard to conclusions suggested. Practically identical views have long been entertained by other brethren than myself, and my endeavour was to collect in a tangible and accessible form some of the material in support.

Our Worshipful Master, Bro. Simpson, has taken no inadequate pains to dissociate himself from theories that may depart from the conventional. On the other hand, a colourless view is not necessarily a correct one. The "Introductory Address" prefixed to the First Lecture is but as the preamble to an Act of Parliament, which all men know to be valueless or even worse. Bro. Simpson's *reductio ad absurdum* of Regulation xxxix. is humorous rather than convincing, and perhaps was not intended to be taken too seriously.

I cannot agree with Bro. Hawkins that "the whole puzzle is to ascertain what Anderson did mean" by 'the old landmarks'; this I regard as a question of secondary importance, though no doubt (to use the words of Bro. F. Armitage) an interesting topic. Bro. Hawkins says, "surely at different times these [building] secrets would be changed." But was this so, at any rate as affecting more than details, after the English Operative Craft became established?; and, if it were, why should the circumstances affect the inferences drawn?

Bro. Poignant has not shown me that I have misconceived any expression in Preston's *Illustrations*. And if I fail to follow the concluding portion of his note, it is consolatory to know that I err in company with "everybody else that I have come across."

I must leave the further developments suggested by Bro. Songhurst to those who may hereafter work on similar lines. It may be at least probable that the result would be to largely add to a class of knowledge the want of which is a drawback to Masonic investigation now.

I would, in conclusion, enter my humble but emphatic protest against a most unfortunate view, lately put plainly in a Craft newspaper of some circulation and known to be supported by at least one frequent writer on Masonic subjects, "Masonic historians have had their day; now let us hear from the Masonic philosophers." Surely it is better for a Masonic writer to be tied to the chariot wheels of history than to soar into empyrean heights of nothingness. As a sample of what results from ignoring the historic method, let me instance clause ii. in the *Summary of the Ancient Charges and Regulations* which appears in all editions of the *Constitutons* from 1827 to 1911, "that it is not in the power of any Man or Body of Men to make innovation in the Body of Masonry." What can be more absolute or unqualified in its terms? But Masonic history is clear that the resolution actually passed in the affirmative by Grand Lodge, on 24th June, 1723, was, "That it is not in the Power of any person, or Body of men to make any alteration or Innovation in the Body of Masonry, *without the Consent first obtained of the Annual Grand Lodge*," yet Anderson, so early as his 1738 *Constitutions*, altered the all-important and governing words in italics to "without the Consent first obtain'd of the G. Lodge"; and—whether of intention or not in the first instance is not for me to say or surmise—for nearly a century past the formula first quoted has been officially promulgated in its erroneous and mutilated form. The more we encourage the historical, and withhold our approval from aërated bathos, so much of which has passed muster, the better it must be for true and genuine Masonic investigation and research.

REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND LODGE AND OF FREEMASONRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. WITH BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

COMPILED BY W. BRO. KENTON N. HARPER, NAVAL LODGE, No. 4.

Published by order of the Grand Lodge, Washington, D.C. R. Beresford, Printer, 1911.

THIS is a massive and handsome volume of 452 pages, well printed, and profusely illustrated with portraits and prints of buildings, etc., connected with Freemasonry in the District of Columbia.

As long ago as 1857 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of preparing a history of Masonry within the District, and the matter was periodically brought forward, but without practical result, until in 1905 the author of this book was appointed to carry out the work in view of the Centennial of the Grand Lodge to be celebrated in 1911. Thus the book has occupied six years in preparation.

The author commences his work with a chapter entitled "Whence came we?" and accepts the opinion of those who hold "that the present society of Freemasons is plainly the outgrowth and lineal descendant of those ancient associations of builders" which existed in the middle ages. He also accepts the Grand Mastership of Sir Christopher Wren, and gives a brief account of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. With regard to this, he says that only four Lodges had survived, and that Mr. *Jacob* Sayer was installed as Grand Master; but we would point out that it is extremely probable that there were other Lodges in existence at the time, though they did not take part in the proceedings, and the first Grand Master was *Antony* Sayer. He then repeats the old story about the "rebellious element" forming the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients," as to which the late Brother Sadler has shown that it was really formed by some Irish Masons resident in London who had never owned allegiance to the English Grand Lodge.

He then narrates the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Maryland in 1783, which in 1789 issued the first charter known to have been issued to any Lodge within the limits of the present District of Columbia, called "Lodge No. 9." In 1793 the *South East* cornerstone of the Capitol in the city of Washington was laid with Masonic ceremony, in which George Washington took part, the gavel which he used on the occasion being still carefully preserved.

By the end of the year 1810 there were six Lodges in the District of Columbia, and on February 19th, 1811, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was formed by five of them, the remaining one, the Alexandria-Washington, holding aloof and retaining its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The author then gives a brief account of the various abortive attempts that have been made at different times to form a General Grand Lodge of the United States; and next traces the gradual growth of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia with its thirty-nine subordinate Lodges down to the close of the year 1910.

After a chapter on the "Meeting Places of the Fraternity," which would undoubtedly be of great interest to those who are familiar with the locality, he passes on to describe the building of the New Temple, of which the cornerstone was laid in 1907, with President Roosevelt assisting in the proceedings, and the building was completed in September, 1908.

Then eighty pages are devoted to a "Brief History of each Blue Lodge, living or extinct, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia," followed by an account of the establishment of the "Masonic and Eastern Star Home" for indigent members, which owes its inception to the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The writer then gives his readers a chapter on "The Work," in which he traces briefly the "gradual evolution of latter-day ritualism," commencing with the ancient guilds of Operative Masons, and describing the attempts made during the nineteenth century by the Grand Lodge of the District to secure uniformity of working. We are pleased to note that he explains that the term "York Rite" is a misnomer when applied to American Masonry, but it is something of a shock to find Laurence Dermott, the famous Secretary of the "Ancients," whom Bro. R. F. Gould has called the "most remarkable Mason that ever existed," described as "Lawrence McDermott, an expelled Mason from Ireland" (p. 272).

This is followed by a chapter on Royal Arch (or as our American brothers call it "Capitular") Masonry, of which the first evidence in the District of Columbia is contained in the records of a Royal Arch "Encampment" meeting at Washington in 1795; in 1807 the first Grand Chapter of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia was formed, followed in 1822 by a Grand Chapter for the District of Columbia alone, which however was again united with Maryland in 1856 and again separated in 1867.

Bro. G. E. Corson then contributes a chapter on "Cryptic Masonry in the District of Columbia," Bro. A. W. Johnston one on "The Orders of Christian Knighthood in the District of Columbia," Bro. W. L. Boyden one on "The Scottish Rite in the District of Columbia"; while the main work is concluded with a chapter on "The Order of the Eastern Star in the District of Columbia."

Then in an Appendix of ninety pages a series of Biographies is given, comprising "The Life Story of each Grand Master of the District of Columbia Jurisdiction and other Brethren of Note," and thus completing a thoroughly comprehensive History of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia, which reflects the greatest possible credit on the labours of its compiler, and on the Grand Lodge that authorised its compilation.

E. L. HAWKINS.

HISTORY OF THE GREY FRIARS LODGE No. 1101, READING, PROVINCE OF BERKSHIRE.

BY W. BRO. G. THORNE PHILLIPS, P.M. 1101, *&c., &c.*

This Work is a specimen (deserving commendation) of the many Lodge Histories which have come into view of late years. The editor has done his part in a praiseworthy and workmanlike manner, and in summarising the result of his labours does not fail to discharge what he believes to be justly due, in tendering a graceful tribute to those brethren who have devoted time and thought in his assistance.

In his able but all-too-brief preface, W.Bro. Edward Margrett, P.M. No. 1101, P.G.St.B. Eng., says "A History mainly compiled from the Minutes of a lodge, is of "necessity but the dry bones which memory and imagination will clothe with flesh and "vivify into life." In perusing this history of their Lodge, many of the older members will revive in their mental vision charming episodes and happy reunions which the lapse of time had dimmed.

The graphic account of the foundation and early time of the Lodge is pleasant reading, depicting, as it does, the charmingly cordial attitude of the Mother Lodge towards its offspring. The truly Masonic spirit which existed then appears still to pervade the intercourse of the respective Lodges.

Generous donations in the cause of charity, from time to time, are noted, and all brethren of studious bent will observe with approval the success which has attended the efforts of the Reading Lodges towards the formation of a Masonic Library.

Features which add materially to the value and utility of the Work are, a table of all the W.M's (with their Masonic record) in order of succession, a list of members according to seniority in the Lodge Roll, donations to the Masonic Institutions, individually and by the Lodge, gifts to the Lodge, and an index.

There is also, by way of frontispiece, a portrait of the First Master, Bro. W. P. Ivey, and a typographical copy of the warrant.

The Lodge may justly feel proud of its history and of their member, the Brother who so ably records it.

(Blue cloth, 8vo., pp. 115, printed by Thomas Hunt; Market Place, Reading, and Wellington College, Berks.)

WILLIAM WATSON.

BY-WAYS OF FREEMASONRY,

A SERIES OF ESSAYS DESCRIPTIVE OF VARIOUS FEATURES OF MASONIC PRACTICE AND POLITY.

BY THE REV. JOHN T. LAWRENCE, M.A. (London, 1911.)

This is another of Bro. Lawrence's popular works dealing, as he says himself, with "matters of which brethren talk, in lodge and antechamber." The author's expressed view is that present-day problems are at least as interesting as historical and antiquarian researches. Well! "*Quot homines, tot sententiæ.*" Let us see what the present-day problems are.

The work contains thirty-three chapters—quite an appropriate number for a Masonic work—and is further blessed with a good index: at least we thought it was good, until we came to examine it, when it failed to satisfy a not very exacting test. We opened the book at random, and came on a discussion of the derivation of "Heredom," which seemed a good test word for the Index, but it is not there.

The first chapter, called "The By-ways of Freemasonry," is practically an enumeration with very brief details of the various Masonic or quasi-Masonic Orders, of which the Mark, Knight Templar, Secret Monitor, and Royal Order of Scotland are more fully described in Chapters 2-6. Surely in Chapter six the author strays from his own By-way, for he gives an historical sketch of the Royal Order of Scotland: was he tempted to do so by having it ready to hand in the pages of the Freemason? Chapter seven is also in the main an historical account of the Grand Orient of France.

Then follows a Sermon on "The Grand Lodge above," and an interesting chapter on King Solomon, succeeded by an account of the other Biblical characters referred to in the Ritual.

The author next discusses the association of the two Saints John with Freemasonry, and, abandoning any attempt to connect either with the Order in their own persons, transfers the connection to their teachings, and concludes that St. John the Evangelist, who wrote the Gospel of Light, is the patron saint of all who have received the blessing of Light, and St. John the Baptist of those who are seeking it.

Descending to more mundane matters, Bro. Lawrence then gives a chapter on "The Intermediate Purple," by which he means Provincial Grand Officers and London Rankers.

The next chapter, on "Making Masons at sight," touches upon landmarks, and the Grand Master's prerogative, and the author suggests that King Solomon probably selected worthy Masons and admitted them to the Order, and, therefore, a Grand Master who does so now-a-days is only following precedent.

Then come some consolatory remarks addressed to the "Rank and File," who do not attain to distinguished office: then the Toasts are discussed.

The chapter on the "Masonic Unemployed" contains many useful suggestions as to work which might be found for Provincial Grand Registrars, Past Masters, and even Deacons; and by work is not meant mere ritual rendering, but very different employments, *e.g.*, it is suggested that the Deacons should visit sick Brethren.

"Unmasonic Freemasonry" proves to be a title covering Masonic Balls, Masonic Outings, Masonic Services, Funerals, Ladies' Nights, etc., etc., on all of which Bro. Lawrence has interesting remarks to make.

Other subjects treated are:—Grand Lodge Library and Museum; The Charities, of which the management comes in for some pungent criticism; Monarchs who have been Masons (? have they exchanged the Sceptre for the *gavel*); Literary Lodges; Meeting Places, such as the licensed house, the objections to which are strongly urged; The Tetragrammaton (? is this much talked of in the antechamber); Dispensations, or permissions to suspend certain regulations on payment of certain fees, of which a full list is given; Masonry and Manners, under which heading the writer shows what an excellent school of manners a Masonic Lodge is or should be; Masonry and Morality; The Perfect Ashlar; Jacob's Ladder; The Holy Ground, in the chapter on which we notice a curious statement that Araunah the *king* is referred to in 2 Samuel, xxiv.; Ars Loquendi; Masonic Records; and a Sprig of Acacia.

The work concludes with an appreciation of the late Bro. Hughan and his services to the Craft.

On all these topics Bro. Lawrence writes *currente calamo*, and we are not surprised that his works are so popular with the members of the Craft.

E. L. HAWKINS.

SOME LODGE HISTORIES.

The Library of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge has lately been enriched by several Histories of individual Lodges, which deserve special notice in our *Transactions*.

A HISTORY OF THE HUMBER LODGE, No. 57,

of Hull, by Bro. G. A. Shaw, is a well printed and well bound volume of 176 pages, with an illustration of the Lodge Temple and several portraits of distinguished members, dedicated by permission to the Marquis of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master of N. and E. Yorks.

It is a pity that the author commences his history of the Lodge with the old statement that in 1751 certain dissatisfied brethren seceded from the Grand Lodge of 1717 and formed a rival one, for the researches of our late Bro. Sadler have proved conclusively that the founders of the Ancients were Irish Masons and not seceders; and the Duke of Sussex was appointed Grand Master on December 27th, 1813, not 1814, as stated on p. 50.

The warrant under which the Humber Lodge works is No. 53 of the Ancients, and was first issued in 1756 for a Lodge to meet at Liverpool, which soon lapsed; it was then re-issued in 1775 for a Lodge to meet at the Buck and Dog, Strand Street, Liverpool; from this Lodge it was withdrawn for unmasonic conduct in 1807; and in 1809 it was transferred by indorsement to a Lodge to meet at the Fleece Inn, Market Place, Hull. This Lodge was at first known as the "Ancient Knight Templars" (of which name the author suggests no explanation), and in 1810 it assumed the name of the Humber Lodge, so it has now completed over a hundred years of chequered existence, and has received a Centenary Warrant.

The early years of the Lodge were far from prosperous—numbers were few, but disputes were numerous, and for several months during 1823 the Lodge was actually suspended by the Provincial Grand Master. For the unusual expedient employed on one occasion to preserve the warrant we would refer our readers to the book itself, as also for the means adopted on another occasion to prevent a candidate from being blackballed.

In 1827 a new Masonic Hall, built by the Lodge, was opened and consecrated; the writer quotes a curious patent for the Consecration commencing with "Aum," but gives no explanation as to who issued it.

In 1864 the Foundation Stone was laid of the new Lodge buildings, which were consecrated in the following year, and the author gives a full account of the ceremony of the Consecration.

It seems curious that in 1877 the Lodge obtained a Centenary Warrant, although by the author's own account the Warrant was purchased only in 1809, when the Humber Lodge was established; how came the authorities in London to grant such warrant?

The Lodge has been fortunate in its financial matters, for it has a Sinking Fund of over £2,500, and one Treasurer of the Lodge Fund of Benevolence during his twenty-five years of office raised the fund from £5,419 to £9,484.

In fact, the whole later history of the Lodge is a continued record of advance, and is well worth careful perusal. Belonging to the Lodge are a well selected library and a collection of paintings and engravings.

The handsome work that we have been reviewing reflects the greatest possible credit on its author. (*Price 5/-. A. Brown and Sons, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.*)

A HISTORY OF THE POMFRET LODGE, No. 360,

of Northampton, by Bro. T. P. Dorman, is also a well printed and nicely bound volume of 175 pages, embellished with numerous portraits of distinguished members. It is an unusually complete history, for it commences with copies of the preliminary letters from the founders when applying in 1818 for a warrant of constitution; their petition was granted and a warrant issued in 1819. There is no record of any Consecration, but the Lodge simply began on November 9th, 1819. It is recorded that on November 6th,

1821, Bro. Peter Gilkes, whose name is erroneously given in the minutes as *Gilks*, came from London, and presided for seven nights, going through all the ceremonies according to the system of the Lodge of Reconciliation, receiving £1 7s. 0d. for his expenses. A portrait of this distinguished brother was hung up in the Lodge Room and is reproduced in the book, which shows him wearing a P.M. jewel with the arms of the square of different lengths and with the 47th Prop. suspended from the short arm instead of between the two as now.

The Lodge is called the "Pomfret Lodge" in the Warrant, but the author does not state any reason for the name as far as we can discover; it was obviously named after the Earl of Pomfret, who was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Norths. and Hunts. in 1798.

In its early days the Lodge was very fond of public processions, of which full details are given.

In the year 1840 a most persistent candidate presented himself for election to the Lodge; he was a London wine merchant, and was six times rejected on ballot, being elected at the seventh attempt.

At intervals from 1838 onwards the Lodge made attempts to get a Provincial Grand Master appointed, but could not obtain any answers to the applications they addressed to the authorities in London; and no reference is made in its minutes to the appointment of the Earl of Aboyne, until 1841, though, according to the Masonic Year Book, he was appointed in 1839.

The author does not sufficiently explain some of the matters recorded, *e.g.*, in 1842 several letters are quoted in which the writers complain of the intention expressed by Dr. Crucefix to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, as likely to produce discord, but he does not explain why it should do so, nor whether the Doctor did attend or not. Judging from the number of letters quoted in the course of the work, a matter which we think is carried rather to an extreme, the Lodge must be in possession of a vast number of letter-books.

It is interesting to note the gradual increase of the Initiation Fee from £3 3s. 0d. in 1842 to £10 10s. 0d. in 1890; during the same period the sum required by the Constitutions only increased from three to five guineas.

The history has been compiled with very great care, and should be read and re-read by every member of the Pomfret Lodge. The author was not a member of the Lodge whose history he has so laboriously compiled, but we should imagine that by this time he has been made an Honorary Member.

A HISTORY OF THE LODGE OF FIDELITY, No. 445,

of Towcester, Northamptonshire, has been compiled by Bro. T. P. Dorman, the historian of the Pomfret Lodge. This Lodge was warranted in 1837 on petition from seven members of the Pomfret. The petitioners wanted to call the new Lodge the "Fermor" from the family name of the Earl of Pomfret, but this the Duke of Sussex, G.M., would not allow, "as it is contrary to the Laws now adopted that any Lodge can take the name of an individual except of a member of the Royal Family."

An interesting story told in the minutes is the thorough manner in which the Lodge adopted and looked after a boy and girl, children of a deceased member, incurring considerable expense for them for about twelve years. But was not Eva Gibson very young to go as governess in 1888, if she was only four years old in 1877?

Otherwise there is nothing much to call attention to in the history of this Lodge, which is written with the same thoroughness as that of the Pomfret Lodge, but we think with the reproduction of too many letters, chiefly of condolence.

We find that the author has set himself the task of writing the history of each Lodge in the Province of Norths. and Hunts., and that this was really the first history that he produced; we shall hope for a further instalment from him in due course.

A CHRONICLE OF THE LODGE OF GOODWILL, No. 711,

of Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, by Bro. T. N. Cranstoun-Day, is a book of 103 pages, of which, however, pp. 65-100 consist only of lists of names of members and their former Lodges. Apparently the author is fond of statistics, and he gives a graphic chart showing how the number of members has varied from year to year, high-water mark (125) being in 1862.

The author has described at length the preliminary proceedings which resulted in a Warrant, dated July 30th, 1857, being granted for the formation of the Lodge, which was opened on June 24th, 1858, but with some irregularity, for the Master named in the Warrant was absent in England, and another brother was chosen to act in his place.

The Lodge made very rapid progress at first, and the next step was to start a Building Society, which resulted in the dedication of a new Temple in 1863, in the account of which it is interesting to find the word "Lodge" in its old sense as meaning "Tracing Board": and in 1861 the Lodge of Good Hope was started to relieve the pressure in "Good Will."

In the early years of its existence several irregular things were done by the Lodge, *e.g.*, in 1870 a candidate was "made at sight," *i.e.*, he was proposed, elected, and initiated without any previous notice.

In one point the Lodge was rather in advance of its times, for it was agreed in 1874 to form a Board of Installed Masters to consist of all the Past Masters of the Lodges in Port Elizabeth; such a Board would have been a pioneer of the Lodges of Installed Masters that are now becoming so common in England, but there is no record of its ever having come into existence.

In view of the agitation now on foot for a Grand Lodge of South Africa, it is interesting to read how the matter came forward in 1875, when there were 43 Lodges at work, 22 English, and 21 Dutch, with two District Grand Lodges; and again in 1892, when there were about 100 Lodges; in 1910 there were 283 Lodges and 11 District or Provincial Grand Lodges, which number, the author remarks, "certainly justifies the formation of a Grand Lodge."

There are many other matters of interest recorded by the author which we have not space to touch upon, and the book can be thoroughly recommended as a model of a Lodge History for brevity, and at the same time for completeness.

HISTORY OF THE FALCON LODGE, No. 1416,

of Thirsk, by Bro. E. Charlesworth, is a nicely printed little book of 78 pages, illustrated with many portraits and other illustrations. The Warrant for the Lodge is dated July 27th, 1872, and the Lodge was constituted in the same year. One

of its first acts was to lay the foundation stone of a new Masonic Hall, which was consecrated in 1874, and of which the walls are adorned with 196 cases of stuffed birds, presented to the Lodge in 1885 and insured for £500.

The book is sketchy and disconnected, consisting of little more than very brief extracts from the minutes, with various lists of names at the end. Page 66 is filled up with the poem commencing

"We meet upon the level, and we part upon the square,"

which is, we presume, Bro. Robert Morris's famous composition, but no hint of its authorship is given by Bro. Charlesworth.

THE ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE, No. 72,

of London, has found a historian in Bro. H. A. Darch, who has put together 45 pages of extracts from its minutes from 1828 to 1910. The Lodge was warranted in 1810, but its earlier minute books are missing. It succeeded to the number (77) of an Atholl Warrant, which had been previously issued in 1759 to a Lodge of unknown meeting place in London, which lapsed about 1784. This re-issuing of warrants by the Ancients seems often to lead Lodges to imagine themselves older than they are, and Bro. Darch speaks of this Lodge as of "Original Foundation on Roll of Atholl Grand Lodge in 1759," though its warrant is clearly dated 1810, and there is nothing to suggest any connection between the first Lodge No. 77 and the second bearing the same number.

It seems a pity that the Masonic Year Book gives the year of origin of the warrant and not the date of the constitution of the Lodge now working under it, thus the Royal Jubilee Lodge has the date 1760 attached to it, which is misleading, and No. 57—the Humber Lodge—has the date 1756, though it was established in 1809.

With the exception of frequent changes of meeting place the Royal Jubilee Lodge seems to have had an uneventful existence, and Bro. Darch's little book has been compiled as a souvenir of its centenary in 1910.

FREEMASONRY IN MARLBOROUGH

from 1768-1834, by Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett, is a work of 42 pages, in which is collected all that is known of Freemasonry in connection with Marlborough down to 1834, when the Warrant of the Lodge of Loyalty was surrendered.

After a brief but accurate sketch of the two rival Grand Lodges and their Union, the author gives a similar sketch of the life of Thomas Dunckerley, because the first Lodge in Marlborough of which we have any knowledge owed its existence in great part to his exertions.

This was the Castle Inn Lodge, which was constituted in 1768, probably with Dunckerley as its first Master, and was erased in 1777. It was before this Lodge at a public meeting that Dunckerley delivered his famous Charge on Charity, which Bro. Tuckett reproduces.

The author then gives as much information as can now be collected about the Wilts Militia Lodge, which is said to have been established at Hastings in 1794, and in 1814 (or 1818, according to Lane's Masonic Records) became the Lodge of Loyalty at Marlborough.

The original meeting place of this Lodge is given by Lane as " Seaford Camp, Hastings," and some years ago the present writer endeavoured to ascertain the situation of this Camp and came to the conclusion that the Lodge was never really at Hastings but at Seaford, which is a "limb" of Hastings as a Cinque Port, and thus might be described as " Seaford, Hastings"; anyhow on the date of the warrant the Wiltshire Militia were at Battle and at Seaford shortly after.

Bro. Tuckett conclndes his little sketch, which is practically devoted to these two Lodges, with some biographical details of the members of the Lodge of Loyalty, which must have taken great pains to compile, and which form a fitting termination to a most lucid and careful little book.

E. L. Hawkins.

A SHORT MASONIC HISTORY,

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GROWTH OF FREEMASONRY, AND SOME OF THE EARLIER SECRET SOCIETIES,

BY FREDERICK ARMITAGE.

This little book of 191 pages was published in 1909, and was followed, in 1911, by a second volume, entitled *A Short Masonic History, with some account of the Higher Degrees*, so that the two together form a comprehensive guide to any one who wishes to acquire some knowledge of Secret Societies in general and of Freemasonry in particular.

The author's design and the arrangement of the two volumes are very good, but unfortunately the execution of the work is marred by many inaccurate statements which prevent it from being an absolutely reliable guide. There are also various misprints, which seem to suggest hasty revision of proofs: but all of these can easily be corrected in a second edition.

In the first volume the author devotes fourteen chapters to an account of various Secret Societies, such as the Pythagoreans, Rosicrucians, Illuminati, and others, and then passes through the Operative Masons to modern Freemasonry, and concludes with describing the Orange Society, the United Irishmen, and various Friendly Societies.

All of this is done with great brevity, as may be guessed from the size of the book, but still quite sufficiently to serve as an introductory sketch and possibly to arouse in the reader a desire to pursue the matter more thoroughly.

It is a thankless task to pick out errors, but in the interests of readers and of the writer himself, with a view to a second edition, it does seem to be desirable to call attention to two or three more serious ones.

For instance:—*Aubrey* was the author of the Natural History of Wiltshire and not *Plot*, to whom it is attributed on pp. 105 and 107; it is by no means agreed that "only four Lodges in all can be numbered" at the Revival in 1717, as stated on p. 112, but there were almost certainly others in different parts of the country; it was the *Grand Lodge of York* that called itself the "Grand Lodge of *all* England," and not the *Grand Lodge of London*, as stated on p. 118; the present United Grand Lodge was formed on *December 27th, 1813*, not in *1814* (p. 123); it was *John*, not *Thomas* Boswell, who was present at the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1600, and he was not made Warden, but merely attested the minutes with his mark (p. 134).

In his second volume Bro. Armitage begins with an interesting account of the King's Masons and the Alchemists, and after tracing the early history of Craft

Masonry with some notes on the Constitutions and the Ritual, passes on to describe briefly the Mark Degree, the Royal Arch, Templar Masonry, and various other such "higher degrees."

The second volume is a great improvement on the first, and in it several of the previous errors are tacitly corrected, but there are still points that need revision, *e.g.*, we are told how Ramsay "was instrumental in founding various Templar orders," how he tried to talk over the English Grand Lodge into espousing the Jacobite party, and that he founded the Royal Order of Scotland, without any warning that these statements are unsupported by evidence, and are generally discredited; and on p. 134 it is stated that the letters K.H. in connection with the 30° of the A. & A. Rite stand for *Kodesh* instead of *Kadosh* as is usually supposed.

On the whole, we have read the two little volumes with interest and pleasure, and can cordially recommend them to all who are without the time or inclination to read more elaborate works.

E. L. HAWKINS.

THE SECRET TRADITION IN FREEMASONRY,

And an Analysis of the Inter-Relation Between the Craft and the High Grades in respect of their Term of Research, expressed by the way of Symbolism.

BY ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE. In two Volumes. With 28 full-page Plates, and many other Illustrations. New York; Rebman Company, 1123 Broadway. 1911.

In recent years there has been great activity in the field of Masonic research. Keen intellects accustomed to the weighing of evidence, critical minds well stored with the necessary apparatus, have examined, re-examined, and analysed the documents of Masonry, and collated them with information derived from widely diverse sources. The pages of the *Transactions* of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge bear eloquent testimony to the extent, profundity and painstaking care of these investigators to whom the whole Masonic world lies under a debt of gratitude. The student of the history of Masonry has been amply provided for. But the searcher for the hidden meaning and intent of Masonry finds, alas, but little to help, attract, or reward him. Even those articles which deal with the Symbolism do not give to the reader a deep and abiding satisfaction. They have been rather in the way of short pleasure excursions among the shallows of the waters of knowledge. It has remained for Bro. A. E. Waite to boldly venture forth upon the open sea in search of the Mystic Isle, where dwell the Masters of Wisdom, and to record for us the incidents and results of his adventurous journey. Starting from the mystic Mount Heredom, he reaches successively the degrees of the Craft, the High Grade degrees, and those of chivalry, dealing with each from the standpoint of their Symbolism, and its relation to the Great Central Legend of the Craft. Many of these degrees he rightly puts aside as futile or puerile, but in others he finds what he regards as the essential and necessary completion of the Craft Symbolism.

The theory he favours as to the origin of the Craft (and it is well to remember that all our efforts in this direction only end in theories), is that at some period, probably the seventeenth century, certain Initiates deliberately took over the organization and crude symbolism of the trade guild, and engrafted upon it their own richer and deeper symbolism and ritual. These Initiates were Christian followers of

the Kabbalistic system. The Craft degrees were intended to explain and enforce only the loss of a secret, whose restoration was, apparently, to be achieved in one or more of the Higher Degrees. As by supposition, the Craft degrees are thus closely related to the old Hebrew Covenant, the natural sequence and restoration is to be found in the new Christian Covenant. So the matter of the Craft degrees is Hebraic, that of the Higher degrees, Christian.

It must be acknowledged that the incidents and wording of the Craft degrees lend weight to such a theory. They are textually Hebraic. But their content is no more Hebraic than it is Christian or Buddhistic. Beneath the form, temporary and evanescent, lies the eternal teaching of all the mystic schools of the past. That teaching, though symbolic, is clear and sufficient. The candidate must follow closely the very footsteps of the Great Examplar. Though our Grand Master may not come to him, he may reach our Grand Master by voluntarily embracing the mystic death. It is important to notice that death is not a necessary element in a ritual of loss alone. It is the essential step for the recovery of those secrets. And so despite the fact that these recovered secrets are but dimly sketched, the Craft Ritual is complete in itself, as the candidate is led up to the final step necessary to that recovery. The higher Grades only elaborate the method or result of that recovery.

The principle upon which Bro. Waite classifies these Higher Grades is a somewhat arbitrary one, depending entirely upon the hypothesis he has adopted. It is, however, superior to any other I have seen, as it is based upon the Symbolism, the inner meaning of the degrees. No student of Masonry can study the legends as here arranged without widening and deepening his view of the Craft, or without being impressed by the fact that many of the makers of Ritual have perceived the hidden light of Masonry, and striven to express it in terms according with the bent and temperament of their minds. The total result is to deepen the conviction, that while the forms of Masonry are variable and comparatively unimportant, the fundamental truths—what our Masonic forebears meant by the landmarks—are unchanging and unchangeable, and are everywhere seeking materialisation. This classification is into (*a*) those degrees which are based on the Craft motive; (*b*) those with a Christian motive, or, rather, perhaps, those offering a Christian explanation or development of the Craft motive; and (*c*) "those designed to incorporate some "specific portion of the Secret Tradition in Christian times as a part of the Masonic "system."

It is interesting to note our author's opinion on the two extra-Craft degrees, perhaps best known to the great majority of Masons, namely the Mark and the Royal Arch. The Mark he considers as a "Methodised attempt to sustain the supposed claims "of the Operative Craft as demanding recognition side by side with those of the "Emblematic Art." The ritual would be of little value but for one curious fact, which is that the Lodge, insistently operative at its opening, "closes in the highest form of Symbolism." The detailed exposition, which is ingenious, must be left to the readers of the book. Mark Masons may note that our author considers the Scotch Ritual and especially that worked in Mother Kilwinning, more symbolically significant. The chief symbolic episode of this degree is, somewhat unexpectedly, closely related with the Holy Royal Arch, which is not complete in itself. "It is a degree of the Second "Temple, but it represents the beginning of the work and not the completion thereof. . . "The work of the Arch symbolises an examination of the grounds of doctrine, which is "old ground, worked at a previous time and now sought with the certainty of recovering "treasures once interred therein."

All these degrees, Craft, Mark, and Royal Arch, suggest to our author the work of a school, which while essentially Christian, stood behind Christianity, and intended to lead in the direction of Christian Masonry. The composers of the Craft Grade and its Legend knew indubitably that there was a Secret Doctrine in Israel, while the Royal Arch is an instruction that behind the literal sense of the old Scriptures there lies a holy mystery of interior religion, and those who can reach it will pass through experiences in the soul, receiving the living truth of doctrine in place of the forms thereof. So far from being the completion of the Craft, it is itself incomplete, and finds that completion in the Higher Christian Grades.

If Masonry did no more than keep alive the knowledge of the existence of this Inner Doctrine it would have justified its existence. But surely it does more than this, in that it points out to the earnest student the successive steps by which this knowledge may be acquired.

It is good to find a writer, learned in so many degrees of Masonry, saying that "from all the Grades and Degrees which deserve to be taken seriously, there sounds "a tocsin call; that in obedience thereto we may become not only a peculiar people, a "holy priesthood, but that we shall take also our place in the seats of the installed "Masters who have truly passed the Chair."

In conclusion let us say, that those who study the legends and history of the Craft, will find much to interest them in these two handsome volumes; whilst those whose feet are already on the Secret Path will welcome Bro. Waite as a fellow pilgrim whose lamp helps to illumine the somewhat dim and uncertain road which all must traverse who would attain the Realm of Light.

B. E. J. EDWARDS.

OBITUARY.

DEATH has removed from our Correspondence Circle the following Brethren, the loss of whom we record with regret:—

Robert Baelz, of The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., P.M. Pilgrim Lodge No. 238. He died on 16th February, 1912; and had been a member of the Correspondence Circle since May 1897.

William J. Bennison, 6, Bromley Common. Bromley, Kent, in November, 1911. A Past Master of the Phœnix Lodge No. 173. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1904.

James Hind, of Messrs. Burgess & Ball, La Plata Works, Malin Bridge, Sheffield, in January, 1912. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1909.

Edward Lawson Horne, 54, Angell Road, Brixton, London, S.W., on 15th March, 1912. Bro. Horne was for many years Secretary of the Ionic Lodge No. 227 and Scribe E. of the Royal York Chapter of Perseverance No. 7, as well as Secretary of the Avondale Lodge No. 2395, from its consecration.

H. J. D. Kellevink, of 44, Vossius Straat, Amsterdam, Holland, a member of the Lodge *La Paix*, in March, 1912. He was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle in June 1905.

John Goshorn Kelley, 302, East Mission Street, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A., on 29th May, 1911. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1897, and was a member of Lodge No. 368 and Chapter No. 250.

Henry Joseph Lardner, Highdene, Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex, on 9th February, 1912. This Brother was initiated in the West Smithfield Lodge No. 1623 in 1877, became its Master, and was Secretary at the time of his death, which occurred in his 74th year. He was a Past Grand Standard Bearer of Grand Lodge and P.A.G.D.C. in Grand Chapter, and was also a Freeman of the Goldsmiths Company and a Liveryman of the Joiners. He was an Officer of the Inland Revenue Department for over forty years. Bro. Lardner's funeral service was conducted at St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, when the building was filled by over two hundred brethren. The remains were interred in Ilford Cemetery. Bro. Lardner's membership of the Correspondence Circle dated from May, 1890.

Robert McAlister, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, P.M. Lodge St. Andrew No. 701 (S.C.), who joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1895.

Mark Quayle, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., elected to the Correspondence Circle in October, 1889, and died on 9th December, 1911. He was born in England and went to the States some sixty years before his death. He was initiated in Marion Lodge No. 68, in 1879, was W.M. in 1883, 1884, and 1885. His burial was conducted with the ceremonial of the A.A.S. Rite, of which he had been a member for nearly thirty years.

Edward Roberts, M.A., J.P., of Plas Maesincle, Carnarvon. Bro. Roberts, who was one of the most popular and valued residents in Carnarvon, was born in Bala sixty-eight years ago. At the age of 27 he became H.M. Inspector of the Schools in North Wales, and held the post for thirty-seven years. He assisted in establishing the North Wales University College, and until shortly before his death acted as Chief Examiner in the Welsh Language for the Board of Education. He was much interested in antiquarian matters, being local correspondent of the Cambrian Archæological Society. Bro. Roberts was W.M. of the Segontium Lodge No. 606, in 1888; was appointed Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (England), in 1889, with the rank of A.G.D.C. in Grand Chapter; and was Deputy Provincial Grand Master of North Wales from 1904. He died quite suddenly on the Bench in the County Magistrate's Court, on 23rd March, 1912.

Charles Winlove Smith, 50, High Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk, P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Norfolk, on 20th March, 1912. Bro. Winlove Smith, who was elected a member of the Correspondence Circle in October, 1891, was the holder of several Royal Warrants as a caterer, and his services were frequently requisitioned at Sandringham.

Gordon Berkeley Ward, 645, Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1911. A member of Victoria Lodge No. 2329, Masefield Chapter No. 617, and of our Correspondence Circle since June, 1907.

FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, 1912.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. Wonnacott, J.D.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; and Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:— Bros. Fred. H. Postans, Gordon P. G. Hills, H. A. Badman, Rev. Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.Chap., Alfred S. Gedge, A. B. Joscelyne, H. R. Justice, Fred. Armitage, Walter Dewes, Bedford McNeill, F. Postans, F. W. Levander, Osborne Pearston, George Elkington, John Church, R. E. Landesmann, W. Howard Webb, Curt Nauwerck, H. Newman Godward, H. H. Riach, Capt. A. W. Stokes, R.E., T. Cann Hughes, H. Hyde, J. Procter Watson, J. Leach Barrett, P.G.St.B., J. Smith, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bt., Albert Loftus Brown, J. C. Zabban, M. Thomson, G. Vogeler, C. Gough, S. J. Fenton, N. Chaplin, Walter Lawrance, P.A.G.Sup.W., Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew.,Wm. A. Tharp, J. Jellis, H. F. Bayliss, Seymour Bell, P.G.D., C. F. Sykes, W. A. Barker, J. R. Thomas, R. W. Anderson, Fred. A. Robinson, Robert Anthony Gowan, J. M. Goodwin, W. F. Keddell, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Henry Lovegrove, P.A.G.Sup.W., John Foulds, Wm. J. D. Roberts, D. Bock, H. G. Warren, Thos. M. Timms, Dr. William Hammond, P.G.D., Charles Clarke, John White, P.G.D., W. Busbridge, O. Leo Thomson, Lewis Wild, Leonard Danielsson, F. E. Stafford, Major John Rose, Herbert Y. Mayell, and William Hall.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Geo. Duncan, Eureka Lodge No. 3 (Brazil); S. V. Williams and H. J. Otten, Lodge of St. John No. 1306; F. W. Richardson, Sec., Bridge Trust Lodge No. 2878; C. H. Watson, Stew., Loyalty and Charity Lodge No. 1584; Fredk. G. Weston, St. Margaret's Lodge No. 1872; H. Porter Cox, Electric Lodge No. 2087; J. Speedy, Strand Lodge No. 1987; Alfred Bannister, P.M., Stuart Lodge No. 1632, L.R.; W. Laird Clark, Lodge Aberdeen No. 1ter (S.C.); H. Yolland Boreham, Hiram Lodge No. 2416; A. E. Symes, P.M., Doric Lodge No. 933; Charles H. Downes, P.Pr.G.R., Suffolk; F. Shipton, P.M., Londesborough Lodge No. 1681; P. H. Hood; and E. Lipman, Lodge Ferdinande Caroline (Hamburg).

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Gotthelf Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; Edward Macbean, P.M.; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.; Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., I.G.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas.; W. B. Hextall, S.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; and L. A. de Malczovich.

It was announced that Bro. Edward James Castle, K.C., P.Dep.G.R., P.M., died on 27th April, and a vote of condolence with his family was unanimously carried.

Bro. Castle was born on 1st May, 1842, being the third son of Professor Castle, of King's College, London. He was educated at King's College and the Woolwich Military Academy, as he had chosen the Army as a profession. He received a Commission in the Royal Engineers in December, 1860, and served subsequently in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, retiring from the Army in 1867. He then turned his attention to the Law, and was called to the Bar in 1868, becoming Queen's Counsel in the same year. He was later made a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and was appointed Recorder of Bristol in 1897, having previously held the post of Recorder of Winchester for eleven years.

Our Brother's Masonic career commenced when his Regiment was stationed at Chatham, and he was initiated in the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity No. 20. Later he joined the All Souls Lodge No. 170, at Weymouth, and was exalted in the Chapter attached to that Lodge. After he had left the Army and had been called to the Bar, he joined the Middlesex Lodge No. 143 London, and became its W.M. He also joined the Carnarvon Lodge No. 708, Hampton Court, and became W.M. of that Lodge also. He was appointed Provincial Grand Registrar for Middlesex; and in 1904 received the collar of Deputy Grand Registrar in Grand Lodge. He joined the Quatuor Coronati Lodge on 4th May, 1888, and was installed in the Chair on 8th November, 1902.

Bro. Castle had written works on "The Law of Commerce in Time of War" and the Shakespeare, Bacon and Jonson question. He was an authority on the history of the Knights Templar, and contributed several papers on the subject to the pages of our *Transactions*; "Enquiry into the Charges of Gnosticism brought against the Freemasons and Templars" (vol. xix.); "Secret Societies" (vol. xv.); "The Reception (Initiation) of a Templar" (vol. xv.); and "Proceedings against the Templars in France and England for Heresy, etc., A.D. 1307-11" (vol. xx).

The funeral took place at Brompton Cemetery, after a service at the Church of St. Mary Boltons, South Kensington.

Brothers Frederick William Levander, Thomas Johnson Westropp, and Arthur Cecil Powell were proposed as Joining Members of the Lodge.

One Provincial Grand Lodge (Mark), four Lodges and fifty-one Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

A vote of Congratulation was accorded to members of the Correspondence Circle who received Grand Lodge Honours at the Festival held on 24th April.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. R. E. Landesmann, London.

Breast Jewel, of some Society not identified—metal-gilt, of rectangular form. The main design consists of the letters B.C.M., with a representation of the "Bolt in Tun." It hangs from a piece of light blue watered ribbon, and is of modern make.

By Bro. A. Ernest Jones, P.Pr.G.W., Monmouth.

Design, hand-drawn and coloured, probably intended for a K.T. Certificate. The paper has the watermark "Iping 1804." The reproduction (slightly reduced) shows at the left-hand bottom corner vertical lines, which are continued right down the paper, thus forming a margin. The colours of these lines are blue, red, and yellow.

By Bro. Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., London.

Warrant, issued 10th March, 1812, for a Royal Arch Chapter, No. 171, to be called the "Chapter of the Mystic Stone" and to meet at the "George Inn, at Martock, in the County of Somerset." The Principals designate were the Rev. John White Middleton, Robert Chaffey and Thomas Hamlyn, all of whom were members of the Lodge of Brotherly Love No. 329, now meeting at Yeovil. The Chapter must have had a very short existence, as the present Chapter attached to that Lodge was warranted in 1822. No records of the earlier Chapter are known to exist. The warrant is signed by the Duke of Sussex, Z.; the Earl of Moira, H.; Waller Rodwell Wright, J.; and Saml. Newman, Grand Recorder.

By Bro. Alfred Gates, Sherborne.

Leather Apron, with design printed from an engraved plate, and hand-coloured, "pub. Feb. 28th, 1811, by Bro. Sadthorpe Chapel St. Cripplegate." The apron is lined and edged with dark-blue silk. It will be noticed that the arms of the Masons' Company and of the Carpenters' Company appear as part of the design.

By Bro. T. A. Withey, Knaresborough.

Ram's Horn Snuff-Box, silver mounted, with square and compasses on lid.

Copper Tobacco-Box; on the lid the inscription

John Cox
Made
This Box
1793

Above is a representation of an eye, on the left a pair of compasses and on the right a square.

By Bro. C. F. Matier, P.Dep.G.D.C.

Jewel, in the form of a square of white enamel with gold mount. On the enamel are a circle formed by a serpent, a triangle, and a celestial crown. The jewel is suspended from a gilt representation of St. George and the Dragon. It is not known to what Society this belonged.

By Bro. Sir William Watts, K.C.B., Dep. Pr. G.M., Dorset.

Jewel, of the Order of Bucks, silver-gilt, set in garnets.

Jewel, of the Recorder of the Royal Grand Modern Order of Jerusalem Sols, 1783.

By Bro. Dr. Wm. Hammond, Librarian of Grand Lodge.

Dresden China Figure of a pug-dog. It is suggested that this may have been used in connection with the Order of Mopses.

Medal, struck to commemorate the Dedication of Freemasons Hall, Bath, by the Duke of Sussex in 1819. The reverse of the medal has been rubbed down, and the following inscription engraved:—"Freemasons Hall Bath. Dedicated by His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex 23rd Sept$^{r.}$ 1819. Brother W. C. Hayes G^{d}. Director of the Ceremonies." The medal has been mounted in paste and worn as a breast jewel.

By Bro. R. Clay Sudlow, P.G.D.

Silver Jewel, R.A., inscribed with the name of Anthony Oats, 1803.

Silver-gilt pierced Jewel, with pillars, arch, and keystone, enclosing a triangle, in which is the letter A, surmounted by a star. At foot three steps lead from a tesselated pavement, on which are a Bible, square and compasses. On the left and right of the pillars are respectively the sun and moon. At foot is the motto, *Amor Honor et Justitia.* On the reverse a triangle is shown upon the three steps enclosing the letter G, and on the pavement is a scroll, bearing the name Anthony Oates. These jewels are believed to have belonged to the same brother, notwithstanding the different spelling of the name.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those Brethren who had lent objects for exhibition.

Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills read the following paper:—

NOTES ON SOME MASONIC PERSONALITIES AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

BY BRO. GORDON PETTIGREW GRAHAM HILLS, L.R.,
P.M. 2416; P.Z. 2416.

AMONG papers formerly belonging to my Grandfather, the late Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, S.G.D. (1827-8), which came into my possession a few years since, were some letters which have afforded me the clue to a little group of friends connected with Masonry, flourishing just at the end of the eighteenth century.

In these notes I have endeavoured to put together some particulars, Masonic and otherwise, of these few interesting personalities, which, I trust, may be acceptable to the Brethren of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge as affording a link here and there in the history of the evolution of the Craft, and illustrating the environment in which it was placed at that period.

I take for my text a letter dated May 2nd, 1797, written by Bro. George Downing, of Lincoln's Inn, to Bro. The Rev. Thomas Maurice. It runs as follows:—

> Dr. MAURICE,
>
> I felt concerned to receive your note, which I did not do till eleven at night. My Servant told you no story, at least as far as I am concerned, for I dined with the Conveyancers' Club, at the Crown & Anchor. My Wife, however, & her Sister dined at home, but at an early hour in order to go to the play, so that in fact they had dined when you called, & had given a general order of denegation, at which my Wife felt vastly concerned, when I shewed her your note in the evening. I am peculiarly sorry not to have seen you for two reasons, one because I wanted to say that Jones of Nayland is to come to our house to-day & will make some short stay with us, & to know whether you would like to be introduced to him. I cannot now make an engagement for him, because I know he ^always makes many before he leaves the country, but if you wish to meet him, say so, & I will contrive it on a day that shall suit you both. The next thing I wanted to say is, that General Rainsford, who, tho' ~~an odd~~ a peculiar Man in some of his speculations, is an ingenious & a worthy man, wishes to establish a Masonic Lodge, consisting wholly of men of literary attainments or ~~at least~~ ^ literary propensities, for the express purpose of enquiry into the origin, &c., of the order; he has been already at great pains in tracing it through its various ~~Symbols~~ Channels, and elucidating the symbolic part of it.

Will you be one of the party? You must ~~how~~ take this with you, that it is not to be a *convivial* thing. Let me know your mind on these two points & believe me, your faithful Friend

GEO. DOWNING.

Lincolns Inn,

May 2. 1797.

A courteous letter, in which the judicial weighing of words is very apparent when the writer proceeds to introduce his friend General Rainsford, as he has made several corrections of his expressions in order more precisely to convey his meaning.

Brother GEORGE DOWNING was initiated in Somerset House Lodge No. 2, on November 25th, 1793, and exalted in the Chapter of St. James, on December 24th, 1795. We learn from Bro. Rylands' History of this Chapter that Companion Downing remained for a long period an active member, his last attendance appearing on July 10th, 1800. There is an account of his presentation of a set of "Three Elegant Gilt Sceptres for the use of the Principals" on March 10th, 1796. He was First Principal of the Chapter in 1796, and also held the appointment of Grand Superintendent for Essex the same year. I am indebted to Bro. Sadler's *Life of Thomas Dunckerley* for further particulars of the career of this distinguished Mason, where a full account of the installation of "George Downing, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Ovington" as Provincial Grand Master for the County of Essex, at Chelmsford, on May 15th, 1797, is quoted from *The Freemasons' Repository* for June of that year. This installation took place in consequence of the death of Bro. Dunckerley, which had occurred on November 19th, 1795, when the Provincial Grand Mastership thus vacated was filled up by the appointment of Brother Downing. The address delivered by Brother Cook, of Barking, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in introducing the business of the Meeting, after a suitable reference to the great loss the Province had sustained by the death of "our "late worthy Past Grand Master, Brother Thomas Dunckerley, a gentleman most "justly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him," proceeds to refer to his successor as—"a Brother and a Gentleman who, I believe is well known to several of "the Brethren present—I mean *George Downing*, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and of Ovington "in this County, who is as much esteemed in private life as he is publicly honoured as "a Mason." And he continues "I take this opportunity of observing that shortly after "the demise of our Brother Dunckerley, the different Lodges in this County, being "made acquainted with our Brother Downing's character, connection, and situation in "life, and his having expressed a wish to succeed to the honour of presiding over this "respectable county, unanimously petitioned His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, "our present Most Worshipful Grand Master, to nominate and appoint Mr. Downing "to fill up the vacancy that was so great a loss to Masonry in this county. I can "assure you, Brethren, that when you have the happiness of being acquainted and "connected with him as a Man, who is to preside over you in future, you will not repent "permitting me the great honour of placing him in the Provincial Chair, and investing "him in due form with the insignia of his office, to preside over this truly respectable "and numerous assemblage of Brethren, to renovate our knowledge, guide us in the "true path between the Square and Compass, and amply console us for the great loss "we have sustained—And may the three Grand Masonic Principles, Brotherly Love, "Relief, and Truth, aided and assisted by the three Masonic virtues Faith, Hope, and "Charity, be a guide to our conviviality this day." From this eulogy we can gauge the esteem in which the newly appointed Provincial Grand Master was held by his friends.

After his installation Brother Downing delivered an oration, from the report of which I will quote to illustrate the opinions which he held with regard to Masonry. In the course of his address, he said :—

> "From my first initiation into the mysteries of our venerable Order, they have been subjects of my continual admiration, not so much on account of their *antiquity* as their *moral tendency* :—for though the former may attract the enquiry and gratify the research of the antiquarian, it is the latter which invites the cultivation, gives energy to the exertion, and ensures the final perserverance of the genuine Freemason. Let us not, however, affect to think lightly of the venerable sanction which our mysteries have acquired by the adoption of successive ages. Of their antiquity there is a sort of evidence which eclipses tradition. The method adopted by the craft for communicating instructions to their disciples, was in use before the invention of letters.
>
> "All the learning of the ancient world was conveyed in symbols, and entrenched in mysteries . . .
>
> "Those who have made enquiries into the rise and progress of science, have found that in the early ages all speculative knowledge was confined to a few, and by them carefully concealed from vulgar curiosity under the veil of mysteries, into which none were initiated, till not only their intellectual capacities, but the firmness of their characters, had been put to a severe test; the result of which determined the degree of probability that they would resist the stratagems of curiosity and the imperious demands of authority. The most famous mysteries on record are those in Persia, which were celebrated in honour of the God Mythra, and those at Eleusis, in Greece, in honour of the Goddess Ceres.
>
> "Many arguments might be adduced to prove that both these were corruptions of Freemasonry, and hereafter I shall not want the inclination, if I do not want the opportunity to discuss them. At present, however, I shall content myself with pointing out the similarity which subsists between the initiatory rites practised by the professors of those mysteries and by our Brethren, both antient and modern ; more especially in the allegorical part of their ceremonials."

Here followed an historical detail of the ceremonies attending initiations into the Mythraic and Eleusinian mysteries, and a comparative examination of them with Freemasonry, which could not for Masonic reasons be reported, after which Brother Downing made "some remarks on the practises of different Lodges in England and "France, in what is termed making Masons," and then proceeded as follows :—

> "I conceive it to the credit of the English Masons in general, that they are content to make a solemn impression without doing violence to the feelings of the candidate, to *awe* without *intimidating* ; and we may be bold to affirm, that by how much soever the terror of an initiation into either of the Heathen mysteries above alluded to exceeded the terror of a Masonic examination, by so much, and more do the moral and social advantages of the latter institution exceed those of the former."

Leaving these more abstruse subjects, the orator proceeded to say that "For "proofs of the moral tendency of Freemasonry we need only appeal to our lectures, a "due attention to which cannot fail of proving highly auxiliary to the practice of "religious and social duties," and, after some enlargement on this topic, concluded with the practical inculcation of the Grand Masonic Principles in support of the "Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School"—the present Girls' School then recently removed to new premises in St. George's Fields. The subsequent proceedings seem to have fully realized the aspirations expressed by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the success of the meeting; suffice it to say, in the concluding words of the reporter, it was "a day—never exceeded, if equalled, in the annals of Masonry."

His friend, Maurice, in his own Memoirs, writes:—"the learned, the generous, the "accomplished, George Downing, a conveyancer of considerable eminence . . . "caught his death by his patriotic exertions, while too rigidly attending his duty in "that noble corps of which he was one of the principal founders and supporters—the "LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS" (of London and Westminster).

The "Crown and Anchor" Tavern, where Brother Downing dined with the Conveyancers' Club, stood at the eastern corner of the junction of Arundel Street with the Strand, "a large and curious house with good Rooms, and other conveniences fit "for entertainment," it was the home of many Clubs and Masonic bodies.[1]

We will now direct our attention to the Brother, to whom this letter was addressed—THE REVEREND THOMAS MAURICE. Born at Hertford in 1754, where his father was master of the school in connection with Christ's Hospital, he received his education at several schools, and started with the intention of following a legal career by taking Chambers in the Inner Temple. This project he soon forsook, and after a course of classical study, under the celebrated pedagogue, Dr. Samuel Parr, matriculated at Oxford in 1774. There he published a translation of *Oedipus Tyrannus*, for which Dr. Johnson wrote a preface. On leaving Oxford he was ordained by the Bishop of London, to the curacy of Woodford, Essex. In 1785 Maurice became incumbent of the Chapel of Epping, and about the same time purchased the chaplaincy of the 97th Regiment, which was disbanded shortly after, but on acconnt of which he continued to enjoy half-pay for the rest of his life. In 1798 our brother became Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum, and in the same year was presented to the Vicarage of Wormleighton, Warwickshire; afterwards, from 1804, he held as well the Vicarage of Cadham, Kent. In 1786 he married the daughter of Thomas Pearce, a Captain in the service of the East India Company, who predeceased him, dying in 1790. Rev. Thomas Maurice died on the 30th of March, 1824, in his residence at the British Museum. I cannot do better than quote the summary in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (to which I am indebted for these particulars), where the characteristics of our friend are thus tersely put:—"Maurice was on intimate terms "with many of the foremost of his contemporaries. He was an industrious student, a "voluminous author, and one of the first to popularise a knowledge of the history and "religions of the East." His principal work was *Indian Antiquities*, in seven volumes, published 1793-1800, of which two later editions were brought out, besides the separate publication of *A Dissertation on the Oriental Trinities*, extracted from the 4th and 5th volumes. A *History of Hindustan*, in two volumes, was published 1795-1798. *Poems and Miscellaneous pieces* (1779), were followed by *Grove Hill, a Descriptive Poem, with an*

[1] See Brother J. Percy Simpson's paper, *A.Q.C.* xx., p. 30.

Ode to Mithra (1799), *Westminster Abbey, an elegiac poem*, (1784), and numerous other poems, many of a eulogistic nature, amongst which *Richmond Hill* (1807), was an ambitious effort. Later works were *Brahminical Fraud Detected*, 1812, re-published in another edition the next year as *The Indian Sceptic Refuted*, also in 1816, *Observations connected with Astronomy*, published in two editions. We see here with little doubt the source from which Brother George Downing drew the information with regard to the Mysteries of Mithras, which formed part of the oration already referred to, and this I am able to illustrate further by some letters which passed between Rev. Thomas Maurice and his friend and patron Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, whose suburban villa, Grove Hill, Camberwell, became the subject of his friend's muse. The labour of writing the *Indian Antiquities* pressed heavily on our author; he was handicapped by the expense, which brought him into monetary difficulties; his eyesight troubled him; he was half blind with copying; whilst convivial tendencies, which Downing, in his letter so expressly says, must be no part of the New Masonic Body under contemplation, probably affected him more acutely than was the case with some of his friends and so interfered with his more serious pursuits.

We learn from the *History of the Chapter of St. James* that Brother Maurice belonged to the Burlington Lodge, and that he was exalted on December 8th, 1796, but no further attendance at the Chapter is recorded.

On 17th November, 1796, Maurice wrote from 31, Norton Street, to Dr. Lettsom: —

Dear Sir,

Happy to obey your injunctions when I *can*,—that is when my mind, unimpeded by the constitutional infirmity of its partner—has power to act. I have already launched the quill in praise of Grove Hill. The new openings already present new hills, rich in verdure, deep in shade., Ferguson already copernicizes from his temple.—The bees have already commenced their sublime lessons of industry and harmony to the nations whose names distinguish them.—Already the farmyard lows and the granaries appear to burst, &c., &c., &c. I came to your house with the firm determination to act like a man and no more expose the writer of *that book*,—but you were uncommonly jocular and festive. I could have stood firm against bloated stupidity but I sunk before the burst of genius and good nature. Pray, dear sir, forgive your repentant and suffering friend,

Thomas Maurice.

The reply from Dr. Lettsom bears the same date. Some little peculiarities in expression are due to the fact that the writer was a member of the Society of Friends:—

Reverd Friend,

There are few errors but are obliterated by repentance; I do not know, however, that thy conduct in my house, was reprehensible. I observed some words between thee and my daughter, but I thought it was merely a matter of sparring, more for the sake of conversation, than from any excitement of displeasure or anger. I heard, indeed, that Dr. Hawes enjoyed thy being half-seas over, *as he imagined*; whilst poor fellow, he was quite gone—spilling the coffee about the room instead of spilling it *per orem*--tho' unconscious of his situation. Good little Beaumont with

his "*sweet little cherub sitting on a tree*," was himself incapable of sitting on a chair. But Heaven surely will not suffer a few drops of Nectar, when ye soul is joined in innocent sociality, to curtail it of future joys. No unkind sentiment went athwart of any of our hearts. Why then should we recall the day with solicitude? I went and returned with pleasure, rejoicing at the innocent conviviality of my Guests. I did not ask them to come and mump at each other, but to prove that with strong brains, in the vicinity might gambol some risible muscles. Newton himself kept kittens to frolick and divert him after severe studies,—and we are not yet grown so rigid and stiff, but occasionally we may kittenize among ourselves.

To-day Edwards of the Academy paid me a visit, and I pointed out to him the Temple (of Science), as an object to be painted (for thy Muse).

Seriously however, if thou could say less about me, and better should I like thy muse—If thou thought as little of me as I do of myself, the epithets would be humble indeed,—instead of my name could not *my friend*, or anything besides, be substituted? My origin was humble—my acquirements moderate, and I may say truly, I have nothing to boast of but my infirmities. My father was a planter who died in easy circumstances—but I was a younger son, and my elder brother ruined his property. I had in negroes about £3000, but when I returned to the West Indies I gave them their liberty, and found myself exactly £500 in debt. Before I returned to the West Indies, then a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, I rambled on Grove Hill, then a wild place. I said to a friend with me—"were I able to live in England this is the place I would wish to live and die at," little imagining I should ever possess an inch of land in this proud kingdom.

I do not know whether or not thou observed the painting of an Island in my Drawing-room. In that little island I was born. It was once the property of my father, but my family were not provident enough to keep it; last week, however, the proprietor happening to be in England, I repurchased the whole of it, and with it the bones of my parents. The house on it is still perfect, and the pins, whereon my hammock hung, remain. Considering therefore my origin—and the narrowness of my mental improvements—however Grove-hill may be praised; praise cannot be appropriate to one of such slender merit, as can be claimed by

J. C. LETTSOM.

Maurice wrote again on December 30th, apologising for delay in the progress of the poem owing to his work on *Indian Antiquities*:—

When I shall have finally compleated what I am about, nothing shall tempt me to resume my pen on subjects of considerable research, for, in fact my constitution, not less than my pocket, has felt a deep wound during the close application of five years. . . . . You may fully depend that whatever may in future fall from my *poetical* pen will be extremely guarded in point of commendation of a personal nature.

I certainly when I wish to afford pleasure, ought not to admit anything that may have a tendency to raise a blush, or to give the slightest

> pain to mental sensibility. Happily the world does not want to be informed who and what Dr. Lettsom is. The public Charities that bear his name, attest beyond any rhetorical figures, what are the true lines of his character.
>
> Can you leave out for me any topographical book that may be useful,—something provincial, relative to Surry, Kent; is there not such a book as a Tour Five Miles round London? I mean the first fine day to take a very long circuit, on horseback, which will do me good, round Camberwell. Your gardener must be my *magnus Apollo*, and I shall possibly make love to the Cook for some cold meat—for we poets can do nothing without eating and drinking—its an old failing, you know, of the corps.

Other letters give particulars of the progress of the work—the consultations about the various references; the vignettes; the paper; and fully illustrate the truly Masonic characteristics of Brotherly love, Relief and Truth in the case of the good doctor and the gratitude and good intentions of the poet. He writes:—

> I think you do me but justice to impute my faults to want of ballast, rather than good intentions. . . . I am now resolved that . . . . . nothing on earth shall divert me from the path of rectitude and duty—the good intentions of my friends shall no longer be frustrated by my absurd eccentricities, nor their sensibility outraged by my imprudence. I esteem Dr. Lettsom among my most tried and firm friends, and I trust I shall live (now there is little prospect of my being able *to live*) to let him see that his calculations concerning me were not ill-founded, and that his repeated kindness has not been thrown away. It is, sir, conduct like yours, blending benevolence with occasional severity, that gains upon and reclaims the sensible mind. I am happy that I have not entirely wearied out kindness so uncommon; nor outraged, beyond the possibility of recovery, the feelings of a friend whose worth *I feel*, and whose manly, decisive understanding I have had frequent opportunities of discerning and admiring—who possesses virtue without ostentation, genius without pride, and religion upon a broad scale, untinged by weakness and superstition. I assure you I write this with no studied attention—but *currente calamo*, and it is the result of experience and conviction.

The letters with their quaint verbosity seem so vividly to conjure up these men of other times and manners, yet with human nature—ever the same—peeping out all along the line, that I cannot resist quotation, but not to weary my readers further, will conclude with the letter announcing the completion of the Poem. It is as follows:—

> Dear Sir,
>
> I have just returned from a second visit to my living in Warwickshire. I shall now be constantly in London for some time and happy to do every thing in my power to improve Grove-hill, and am now preparing such a kind of introduction to that poem, as shall do away all the personality of the allusion to the owner of that celebrated seat. I inclose what I requested permission to add to it—the second part of my much-liked "Ode to Mithra,"—by right the first part should also be printed,

but that may make the thing too long, unless you raise the price to Half-a-guinea, which the rich decorations will justify. Bulmer had a guinea for *the Chace*, not so well adorned. I have no correct copy of this second part but the inclosed; so after ~~Miss~~ it has been sate in judgment upon, some sober evening at Grove-hill (the reader, Pickering, who spouts my poetry so well), I request of you to return it me hither,—the first part of it (to which I have added a long stanza, *bran-new*, recently) will be found at the end of Vol. 2, of the Indian Antiquities, and the subject you will know, or will well recollect, when I sign, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

28th Feby, 1798. MAURICEBOAM.

No. 19, Princes' Street,
Cavendish Square.

The Descriptive Poem of Grove Hill was accordingly published in 1799, with a preface, in which the author states that " whilst on a visit at Grove-hill, [he] was so "struck with the interesting scenery and beautiful landscapes which that villa and its "vicinity presented to his view, as to have an instantaneous desire excited in his mind "to express the sentiments he felt, in poetry." He concludes—" The anxious desire of "a few friends to see the Ode to Mithra in a better garb than that in which it has "hitherto appeared, has occasioned its being added to the descriptive poem; and it is "accompanied, through the liberality of the Proprietor of Grove-hill, with such "embellishments as must fully gratify their obliging predilection, in favour of that "juvenile effusion."

The character of the poem on Grove-hill may be sufficiently indicated by an abbreviation of the argument:—Address to the Deity, dictated by a general view of Grove Hill, &c.; The Grove described; moral reflections; the Garden House and Library described; the Museum; the Lawn, and Symbolic Sculpture of Hygeia; the Landscape; the Telegraph; the Arbustum, and Cupid sleeping; the Observatory, or Temple of the Sybils; the Apiary; Shakespeare's Walk; the Cottage, Fountain, and Reservoir; to the beauties and associations of all of which full justice is done. *The Ode to Mithra*, however, bears directly on our subject, as no doubt it was the Author's knowledge in this direction, which led to his being invited to join in the researches of Rainsford and Downing.

I will quote some lines from Part the Second, where the mystic " Cave of Mithra," emblematical of the world, and the experiences of a candidate for those mysteries are described as follows:—

Above, array'd in tints of loveliest blue,
  A concave dome, with glitt'ring symbols bright,
  And orient gems, that shed a vary'd light,
Pour their full splendours on th' astonish'd view!
Deep on the rock and jasper walls portray'd
  The mighty circle of the zodiac shines.

* * *

High in the centre, wrought in burnish'd gold,
  MITHRA, thy own refulgent orb appears;
And round the vast circumference are roll'd
  Attendant planets and revolving spheres.

* * *

Of virgin *Silver* form'd, with ray serene,
Shines fair Astarte, night's resplendent queen;
Next, Mercury his ardent aspect shews,
As *iron* in the raging furnace glows,
Of ruddy *copper* formed, the blood-stain'd Mars
On earth's affrighted race terrific glares;
Venus, whom beauty's loveliest smile arrays,
A brilliant vest of sparkling *tin* displays;
Next, dazzling Jupiter's enormous mass
Rolls on, a ponderous globe of burnished *brass*;
While *leaden* Saturn's mightier sphere
Through fields of azure wheels his vast career
The myriad sparkling gems that burn on high,
To rapt Philosophy's bold ken display
The blazing wonders of the starry sky,
That through the vast abyss of space extend
To other worlds their cheering lustre lend,
And light, through Nature's bounds, eternal day.
Smite, loudly smite, the choral string,
Aloft the golden censer raise;
Let heaven's bright arch with triumph ring
And earth resound with MITHRA's praise!

* * *

The deeper mysteries prepare . . .
To the pale Candidate's astonish'd eyes;
In all thy dreadful charms, great nature rise!
With fearful prodigies appal his soul,
Around him let terrific lightnings glare,
And the loud thunders of the tropic roll,
While winds impetuous rush, and waves resound,
And rending earthquakes rock the lab'ring ground
Through the deep windings of the mystic cave,
While midnight darkness hovers o'er,
Let the blind wretch his toilsome way explore.

* * *

Through all the elements that wrap the Globe,
The soul that dares to heav'nly birth aspire,
Must strenuous toil . . . earth, ocean, air, and fire;
Then purg'd of all the sordid dross below,
The daring spirit shall with angels glow,
And change its earthly, for a heav'nly robe,
Yon mighty LADDER, let his feet ascend.

* * *

And sev'n bright gates their radiant valves unfold
Of various metals wrought, those portals gleam;
And, through yon orbs, the soul's migration shew;

Until finally, to draw my quotation to an end:

Now having rang'd creation's vast extent,
From all its base terrestrial dross refin'd,
Let the glad Candidate's unclouded mind
New-fledg'd and vigorous, take its rapid flight
Beyond the bounds of yon blue firmament,
To the pure mansion of the source of light;
There drink th' effulgence of the Godhead's ray,
And bound and revel in eternal day.

The poem is explained and illustrated by copious notes with references to the *Indian Antiquities.*

It is not for us to criticise our Brother Maurice's literary style, but were one inclined to do so, we might well pause on consideration of the various opinions expressed on his efforts in the later poem on *Richmond Hill.* Dr. Lettsom wrote of this "it will place thee on the lofty eminence of Parnassus. . . . . In it dignity "is united with softness—sublimity with tenderness—and copiousness with Pierian "melody. Is there no Mæcenas to feed the flame of poetic inspiration—no Sydney to "reward the genius of Spencer? A Catalani claims her thousands for evanescent "notes, whilst the muse, whose sublimity reaches the stars and elevates humanity "into celestial regions, languishes under neglect or the tribute of reward is only "offered when it cannot be received."

Yet Byron in his *English Birds and Scotch Reviewers* took a very different view, describing Maurice as "dull" and this same poem as "the putrefactions of a plodding brain."

A glimpse has been afforded by these letters of that remarkable man John Coakley Lettsom, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., etc., etc., whom we may be proud to claim as a Brother in the craft. An account of his life was written by my grandfather, who owed not a little to Dr. Lettsom's patronage and help in the early days of his own professional career.[1] It was in connection with this Memoir that the letters of Downing, Maurice, and other of Dr. Lettsom's correspondence came into Mr. Pettigrew's hands. Space will only permit a brief notice of Dr. Lettsom's career, which I condense from the *Dictionary of National Biography.* Lettsom was born 1744, at Little Vandyke, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, of a Quaker family, of Cheshire origin. He was one of the most successful of the long roll of Quaker physicians. He was not a rigid Quaker, being, to use his own words, "a volatile creole,[2] in his nature and essence unchangeable"; but he always attended worship, and retained the Quaker dress even in the presence of Royalty. He was a man of warm heart, active benevolence, and so much perseverance and practical skill as to secure him a very large practice, but although obtaining a considerable income of several thousands, his great munificence, and still more, his lavish expenditure, kept him in continual pecuniary difficulties, so that (as he himself explains) constant occupation became a necessity, and for 19 years he never took a holiday. A voluminous writer and correspondent on the most varied subjects,—medical, scientific, popular, and philanthropic—his literary activity was the more remarkable because most of his works, as well as his private letters, were written in his carriage while driving about to see his patients. His practice was carried on at Sambrook Court, Basinghall Street. Boswell, a frequent guest of the Doctor, commemorated him in an Horatian Ode, three verses of which run as follows:—

Methinks you laugh to hear but half,
The name of Dr. Lettsom:
From him of good—talk, liquors, food,—
His guests will always get some.

[1] *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late John Coakley Lettsom*, by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, F.R.C.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, etc., 1817.

[2] *Creole. i.e.*, a native of Spanish America or the West Indies descended from European ancestors. Dr. Lettsom is described as being in appearance "of a tall delicate extenuated structure; his face was very strongly furrowed, and his skin was of a dark yellow tint."

And guests has he, in ev'ry degree,
  Of decent estimation ;
His liberal mind holds all mankind
  As an extended Nation.

West India bred, warm heart, cool head,
  The City's first Physician :
By schemes *humane*,—Want, Sickness, Pain,
  To aid is his ambition.

Of his acquirement of the Grove Hill property at Camberwell, we have read his own account, and the headings of Brother Maurice's poem give some idea of the quaint pedantry of the arrangement of the grounds of what the owner styled his "Tusculum." The house itself is described in a note to the poem as "a plain structure, consisting of six rooms "on the ground floor, and of four on each above ; the front is ornamented with three "emblematic figures, in alto relievo, cast in artificial stone," representing Liberality, Plenty, and Flora. Outside the Library or Western wing were panels of sculpture representing the seasons; on the East wing appeared the emblems of the Arts, Commerce, Peace and Plenty, Woollen Manufacture, the Sovereignty of the Laws, Truth unveiling herself, and Prudence with a mirror. In the centre between the wings is a tablet, on which the great pyramid of Egypt appears at a distance, and forms the background, which is skirted by a palm. The principal figure is the Isis of Sais, or Nature, and on each side is a sphinx, emblematic of mystery; under the Isis is a serpent representing eternity, in a circular form, including the following inscription :—

ΕΓΩ
ΕΙΜΙ ΠΑΝ ΤΟ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ
ΚΑΙ ΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΝ ΠΕΠΛΟΝ
ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΠΩ ΘΝΗΤΟΝ
ΑΠΕΚΑΛΥΨΕΝ.

"signifying—'I am whatever is, or has been, and will be; and no mortal has hitherto "drawn aside my veil.'" It was under Dr. Lettsom's auspices that the same emblematical figures and inscription were placed over the door of the house in Bolt Court, Fleet Street (then the headquarters of the Medical Society of London), where it still is to be seen. Amongst his many avocations our Brother was Founder, with others, of the General Dispensary in Aldersgate Street (1770), the first of its kind in London; assisted Dr. Hawes in founding the Royal Humane Society (1774); one of the original founders of the Medical Society of London; an ardent supporter of Dr. Jenner, in the introduction of vaccination; and interested in the introduction in 1786, of the cultivation of mangel-wurzel in this country. Dr. Lettsom passed away after a brief illness on Nov. 1st, 1815. I have been disappointed of finding any definite Masonic matter amongst the published correspondence of Dr. Lettsom, the nearest approach, so far, being an interesting letter from Dr. Zimmerman, first Physician to the King of England at Hanover. Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry* refers to this personage at considerable length in connection with the rise of the so-called Illuminati of Bavaria, a philosophical party in Germany and France, who were accused of fostering all manner of revolutionary ideas in religion and politics, and associating themselves under the cloak of a spurious Freemasonry, for purposes subversive of Christianity and all constituted authority. This organisation was

suppressed by the Elector of Bavaria in 1784. Zimmerman took a leading part in striving to counteract this movement, but eventually the stress of the controversy completely wrecked the unfortunate Doctor's nerves and even affected his mind. He died the victim of his morbid hallucinations, in October, 1795. Zimmerman's letter to Dr. Lettsom is dated from Hanover, May 27th, 1794, and written in French ; I quote from a translation :—The letter refers to medical subjects, his melancholy disposition, "tormented by a thousand nervous affections," for which he has tried various forms of relaxation and occupation. He confides in his friend "that I have been very "unfortunate in the translators of my works, *and that there does not exist a more* "*dreadful torment to me and my poor nerves, than when people tell me that they wish to* "*translate them*; *or when they speak of the translations which have been made of my works* "*or when I am obliged to speak of them* . . . . *terror seizes me when I am told by* "*people that they are desirous of reprinting, and even correcting, these abominable* "*translations.* My works have been translated into all the European languages; ". . . and I would much rather not have had a line translated into any language "whatever." He instances "my 'Essay on National Pride,' translated (which is a "lie) from the German of Dr. Zimmerman, London, printed for J. Walker and "Heydinger, 1771." The translator has inserted his own ideas, "he has crammed the "text with Latin and English verses, not one of which appears in my work. . . has "made me appear throughout the work like a *fool*. . . Such a translator is not only a "dunce, but he is an impostor." Mr. Mercier has translated his work on *Solitude*, omitting "all that might displease the Romish Church—all the details of ecclesiastical "history put into the crucible of philosophy; precisely that which has caused my "work to succeed. . . . The French translation of the 'Essay on National "Pride' (1769), is the work of a French Abbé, who knew nothing of German, and "was, in the strict sense of the words, an Idiot and a Fool."

I have no record of the Masonic Lodge to which Dr. Lettsom belonged, but the name of his second son—Samuel Fothergill Lettsom, of Camberwell, appears on the roll of Shakespear Lodge, as initiated in 1801.

I must now introduce the character who is the most interesting of the group from the standpoint of Masonry, General Charles Rainsford, of whom Brother Downing wrote, "though a peculiar man in some of his speculations, is an ingenious and a worthy man." His name has already appeared in the pages of *A.Q.C.*, in connection with the paper on *The Good Samaritans, or Ark Masons* (XXIV., 81).

Some thirty-six volumes of MSS. purchased by the British Museum in 1860,[1] afford considerable information as to his life and pursuits. There are many volumes referring to military service and correspondence with Lord Amherst; the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland; the Duke of Gloucester ; etc., but our special interest lies in the autobiographical notes, in the General's own handwriting, entitled—*Progression of General Charles Rainsford's Rank in the Army, from 1744 to 1795* ; Miscellaneous papers relating to Freemasonry, Magnetism, etc., 1783-1796; and a few letters among the general correspondence.

Charles Rainsford was born February, 1728. At the age of 17 he joined the Army as a second Cornet, in General Bland's Regiment of Dragoons, then serving in Flanders under the command of Colonel Honeywood. Under 1745 the notes proceed :—

> H.R. Hfs. The Duke of Cumberland, being appointed to the command of the Allied Army in Flanders, composed of English, Dutch,

[1] *Additional MSS.*, 23644-80.



The Rev. Thos. Maurice.

(From an engraving by Ridley, after Drummond, in the *European Magazine*, January 1801.)



George Downing

(From an engraving by Ridley, after Spicer, in the *European Magazine*, March 1801.)

> and some Hanoverian Troops & they took the Field early, & on the 30th April, attackd the French Army at the Village of Fontenoy, near the Bois de Barry, & not a great way from Tournay, the Result & Detail of which Battle is very well known, & had the Dutch troops done their Duty the Event of the Battle which is well known, would in all Probability have had a different Result in Favour of the Allies. The Cornet was on Duty the whole Day before with some advanced Squadrons and carried the Standard; and the next Day no elder Officer of the Rank demanding it of him, he carried it during the whole Action, from four in the Morning till two in the Afternoon, & he escaped totally unhurt after many dangerous Risks—Among Others, being exposed to the Fire of a Redout near the Bois de Barry. He observed a Cannon shot that had ricocheed in a direct Line before him, & just as [it] lighted on the Horses Head, of Capt. Wade who covered The Cornet in the Front Rank, He being in the Centre Rank, & stooping very low to avoid it he felt the Wind of the Shot in passing over Him, & upon raising Himself He saw the Captain on the Ground under his Horse, which was killed. The Captain narrowly escaping by inclining, & the Dragoon behind the Cornet in the Rear Rank, not observing the shot, had received it in his Body & was dead when the Cornet rose again. . . . . . . The next Day being the 1st of May, while the Cornet was sitting at his Tent Door ruminating upon past Events Lieut.-Colo: Honeywood came up to him on Horseback & ordered him to mount his Horse immediately & accompany him to Head Quarters to kiss H.R. Hſs. the Duke of Cumberland's Hand being appointed an Ensign in the Coldstream or 2d Regimt of Foot Guards.— He was of course much surprized but obey'd the orders.

He was duly presented and ordered to pitch his tent with his new regiment.

The simple modesty of the account gives so charming a picture of the man that I must complete the story in the General's own words:—

> He obeyed as soon as possible, & from a Second Cornet in the morning became an Ensign of Foot in the Evening; highly to his satisfaction, & most unexpectedly. As this may seem a singular event, it is necessary to observe that The Guards had lost many Officers in the Action and that Lt.-Colo: Honeywood being at Head Quarters had met with Lord Albermarle [Col. of the Coldstreams], . . . & being asked . . . if he knew an active young Man He could recommend to Him for an Ensigncy. . . . The Colonel was so good as to mention the Cornet, which produced what has been related.

The Guards were shortly after ordered to return to England owing to the Rebellion in Scotland, they

> arrived safe in London, where Ensign R. found several of his Friends, & remained there doing Duty till the year 1751, & passed his Time very comfortably.

Meanwhile Lord Albermarle died, and was succeeded as Colonel by Lord Tyrawly, to whom Rainsford, now Captain, was "strongly recommended by His Good Friend the Countess of Rochford," and being appointed General upon the staff and, in 1758, Governor of Gibraltar, took the Captain with him as Private Secretary. He was

also employed at Gibraltar in the "Engineer Branch." Capt. Rainsford got his company in 1761 and served with the Battalion under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany, distinguishing himself by volunteering for special service in preparing the town of Lippestadt against a threatened siege which the defeat of the French at the battle of Wilhelmstadt rendered, after all, unnecessary. Colonel Rainsford accompanied Lord Tyrawly as his *aide de camp* to Portugal and stayed on, serving there as Brigadier General and Chief Engineer, until in 1763 he was ordered home. Appointed

> second Major to the Regt. of Guards he was in, [he was] not long after this chosen Member of Parliament for Malden, in Essex, by the Influence of his very esteemed Friend The Earl of Rochford, & after continuing there that Session He was chosen for Bere Alston, in Cornwall, & afterwards for Launceston, thro' the Interest of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland & His Brother Lord , and continued 3 Sessions in Parliament thro' their Friendship & interest.

During this time Col. Rainsford was engaged in raising the 99th Regiment of Infantry. In 1777 appointed *Aide de Camp* to the King and Major General; in 1780, at the time of the Gordon Riots, he was in command of troops in Hyde Park and at Blackheath; in 1781, in command at Harwich, and later—Commissary General to inspect the troops hired in Germany, and Col. of the 44th Regt. of Foot. In December, 1782, General Rainsford was despatched on a delicate mission owing to a dispute between General Murray, the Governor of the Island of Minorca, and Sir William Draper, but embarking at Leghorn the ship was driven on to the Barbary coast, and he reached Algiers only to learn that Minorca had capitulated. From 1782 till 1793, General Rainsford records himself as having "remained quiet." At the latter date he was sent to Gibraltar as Second-in-Command, when circumstances so fell out that—owing to the death of Sir Robert Boyd—the Command of the Garrison devolved on him. Meanwhile his appointment as Governor of Chester had been succeeded by the Command of Tynemouth, and on his return home in 1795, he was appointed General of Infantry, since which, "he remain'd totally unemployed." It is a pleasant characteristic of our distinguished Brother that he is always so ready to acknowledge his indebtedness to his patrons. The Memoir draws to an end with the following passage:—

> He had been chiefly indebted to His very Good Friend Lord Amherst who commanded The Army, nor must Mr. Morse, His Lordship's Secretary, be forgotten, who on all occasions had shown himself The Generals very good firm Friend & the General being now of an advanced Age near 70 Years He was very fully satisfied to remain quiet after such various Circumstances of Service in Several Parts of Europe, & remained in full Hopes of going down the Remainder of the Hill of Life in Comfort & Ease, under his own Roof & enjoying the Society of his Family & Friends & by strictly observing His Duty to God & his Neighbour to go when called upon to those Regions of Eternity assigned to Those it shall please God to approve of for that glad Purpose.

General Rainsford was twice married. He died at his house, in Soho Square, May 24th, 1809, and was buried in a vault in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower of London.

The narrative of the Biographical notes concluded with my last quotation; but over the page the General added the following Memorandum :—

Singular Avocations of General Rainsford 1794

1. C. R. Lieut General of H. M^{ys}. Forces upon the Brittish Staff
2. Colonel of the 44th Reg^{t} of Foot, or East Eſsex $Regim^{t}$.
3. Governor of the Town & Castle of Chester
4. Commander in Chief of the Garrison of Gibraltar
5. Member of the Brittish Parliament
6. Fellow of the R. Society F.R.S.
7. D^{o} of the Antiquarian F.A.S.
8. Member of the Society for making Discoveries in Africa.
9. Member of the Society for helping the Poor.
10. Member of the Exergetic[1] Society at Stockholm — Duke of Sudermania President.
11. R ∴ Cru ✡ a Rosi Crucian Order
12. Of the Orient Order at Paris [O]
13. Of The [AR] of AR at D^{o}.
14. Of The Order of E ∴ B ∴ at D^{o}. [EB]
15. D^{o}. — of E at Lyons [E]
16. D^{o}. — of [A] at Avignon
17. D^{o}. — of S at Strasbourg [S]
18. D^{o}. — of P. at Philadelphia [P]
19. Inspector of All ▭ Lodges Universally & Member of 32 Elevations to 7th Degree exclusive
20. Grand [L] at London
21. Of the mixed Order of Mopses [M] [NA] Noahs Ark, & Adoption [A^{n}]

We have already followed the account of General Rainsford's distinguished professional career here briefly recapitulated; we see him a member of learned and philanthropic Societies, whilst his private correspondence bears many records of his kind and charitable disposition, and we now come to the record of his Masonic activities.

Brother Rainsford was evidently a zealous student at a time when Continental Freemasonry was a prey to the introduction of countless novelties in Rites of high-sounding titles, and Systems Philosophical and very much the reverse, "innovations" which, as Brother Oliver wrote, "covered pure Masonry with disgrace." The objects of Masonry were confused by the introduction of political aims, as in the case of the Illuminati; the propagation of theories of natural forces, chemistry, alchemy and the magnetic system of Mesmer; of the supernatural, such as Eastern Theosophy and Swedenborgianism, affording a fruitful field for the exploitation of the charlatanism of Cagliostro and other adventurers.

[1] This word is doubtful. Probably *Exegetic* was intended.

The Rainsford MSS. at the British Museum furnish a key to some of the "avocations" enumerated, but beyond their illustration of the General's Masonic career I must not now attempt to consider them. On some future occasion I hope to bring forward further information on points on which these interesting, but by no means voluminous, papers may throw some light. For the present I append to these notes a brief list of the contents of the vol. 23,675.

The Brethren of the Lodge *Des Amis Réunis*, under the Grand Orient of France, of which our Brother was a member, took an active part in the Masonic research of the period, and were members of many of the kindred Societies. Brother Woodford writes that, founded in 1772, this Lodge "was for a long time distinguished by its members and the high intellectual character it sought to maintain." In 1775, under the Mastership of Savalette de Langes, a Council of Philalethes, Philalètes, or *Chercheurs de la Verité* was formed amongst the members of the Lodge. When organized it became a system of twelve "Chambers of Adoption" or grades:—1, *Apprenti;* 2, *Compagnon;* 3, *Maître;* 4, *Elu;* 5, *Maitre Ecossais;* 6, *Chevalier de l'Orient;* 7, *Chevalier Rose Croix;* 8, *Chevalier du Temple;* 9, *Philosophe Inconnu;* 10, *Philosophe Sublime;* 11, *Initié;* 12, *Philalète.* Brother Woodford adds:—"It seems to have been based on Martinism and Swedenborgianism, at first to have had some slight success, but to have expired about 1790." Savalette de Langes was its leading spirit. It was under the auspices of the "Philalethes" that the gathering styled the "Convent of Paris" was convoked and met February 15th, 1785. This Masonic congress "seems to have sat until the end of April or beginning of May that year. It was numerously and influentially attended by French and German Masons, and a few English, among whom may be cited—be they who they may have been—Bousie (London), Brooks (London), Heseltine (London), Maubach (London), Reinsfort (London), said to be an English General. We may observe that they are mostly, if not entirely, of the high grades. The second convent was assembled in 1787, as a continuation of the former; but" says Woodford, "nothing practical . . . resulted from these lengthy deliberations." We here recognize Rainsford's name mis-spelt.

It appears from the Rainsford papers that the Lodge E.·.B.·., *Echarpes Blanches* (White Sashes), which is designated by the initials placed within the Lodge "Amis Réunis" thus:— A[EB]R entered into correspondence with the German-speaking Lodge *der Pilger* at Freemasons' Hall, London, Bros. William Bousie and General Rainsford being the intermediaries. A series of questions on Masonic subjects were propounded, evidently with a view to the discussions of the Convent, to which the Pilgrim Lodge replied on July 18th, 1783. More questions followed in 1784. Among the signatures to these papers occur those of Savalette de Langes, as member of the Council of the "Philalèthes" and archivist of the *Amis Réunis*, of Sainte de James and the Marquis de Chef de Bien, all holding the 12th degree. Sainte de James was afterwards a supporter of Cagliostro, and the Marquis, who was French Secretary of the Convent, was also a member of the Primitive Rite or "Philadelphes" of Narbonne, an order which, in 1784, executed a *concordat* with the Philalethes on account of the similarity of their objects, which were stated as the Reformation of Intellectual Man, and his restoration to his Primitive Rank of Purity and Perfection.

There is also among the correspondence a letter from de Langes relating to the Convent in 1786, and letters from William Bousie (1783), John Brooks (1785), and Maubach (1784), so that all the names of the English Representatives appear except

Heseltine, whom no doubt we may identify as the Grand Secretary of the Moderns at that time, who we know was interested in the high grades.

How's *Freemasons' Manual*, p. 387, states with reference to the Rite of Philalèthes that "an attempt to revive a rite bearing this name was at one time made in London," but it does not appear at what date. I would hazard the suggestion that we are dealing with one such occasion, and that it is very probable that the Lodge which Brothers Rainsford and Downing wished to establish in London in 1797 for research and *not* conviviality was intended to be on the lines of the "Philalethes." I understand that there exists at present in Paris an order of Philalete Knights, but whether they can show any connection beyond their title with the organisation of the eighteenth century I do not know.

With regard to the Orders at Lyons, Avignon, Strasbourg, and Philadelphia, a little consideration of the various systems then in vogue affords a very near, if not absolutely certain, identification. Pernetti, originally a Benedictine Abbot, founded about 1770 his Hermetic Rite, a Rosicrucian Order, more an Alchemical than a Masonic Society, having for its objects symbolic instruction in the art of transmuting metals and preparing the elixir of life, from which was evolved the more strictly Masonic Order of the Philosophic Scotch Rite. Court de Gebelin, a founder of the Philalethes, took a leading part in this Order in 1777. In this connection we note Brother Rainsford's membership of a Rosicrucian Order at Paris, a letter referring to Alchemy (Sept. 24th, 1785), where he adds the cypher of that Order to his name and the particulars in his own handwriting of "Alchymical processes, communicated to him, at Rome, 1772, by Gasparo Landi."

Martinism or the Rite of St. Martin (*Marquis de*), founded at Lyons 1770-1775, was an adaptation of Pasqualis' Rite of "Elected Cohens," which dealt with Eastern Theosophy. It spread through France and Germany, and even to Russia.

Avignon was the headquarters of several Hermetic Orders, and it was there that the Rite of "Illuminés of Avignon" was started by Pernetti and Count Grabianka, a follower of Swedenborg. From this system the Marquis de Thomé framed his Swedenborgian Rite in 1783, and the name of Benedict Chastanier is also connected with it, he having introduced an adaptation of Pernetti's system, which he called "The Illuminated Theosophists," at Paris, which he brought, in 1767, to London, where he was long identified with Swedenborgian propaganda.

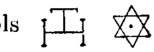
What appears among the "Avocations". as the Exergetic Society at Stockholm, suggests a kindred if not the same body, the title of which was the *Exégétique et Philanthropique Société*, founded there in 1787, which included magnetism and Swedenborgianism in its researches.

"P. of Philadelphia" is probably a fictitious name, such as it was usual to confer on places which were the seats of Chapters of some of the high grades, possibly it denotes the "Philadelphes" of Narbonne.

Cagliostro is said to have opened the first Lodge of his spurious "Egyptian Masonry" at Strasburg in 1779, where he was under the protection of the Archbishop, Cardinal de Rohan. In 1782 he opened a "Mother Lodge" of his Rite, *La Sagesse Triomphante*, at Lyons, and was very active in Paris in 1784-5, when in this connection Brother Woodford says a Lodge of *Les Philalèthes* is said to have been held at the Cardinal's Palace. It was at this time that Cagliostro made the acquaintance of Mesmer. Mesmer's *Statuts de la Société Harmonique des Amis Réunis*, published in 1786, suggest by the title of his organisation some connection with the Lodge *Amis Réunis.*

I find that there was a Lodge *Des Amis Réunis* in London from 1793 to 1799, when it was merged in the *Loge L'Espérance*, the Lodge in which Cagliostro is said to have been initiated in 1772.

The Rainsford MSS. contain papers relating to Count Grabianka and Swedenborgian propaganda;—letters from Chastanier (1785-1802), who mentions an impending visit of the Marquis de Thomé;—particulars of the Illuminés at Paris;—particulars of magnetic healing;—a list of books relating to Mesmer;—alchemical notes, etc., all showing General Rainsford's interest in these movements.

I have not been able to find any record of Brother Rainsford as a Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England. A letter dated September 24th, 1785, referring to alchemy, bears his signature, followed by the symbols  indicating Membership of the Royal Arch and of a Rosicrucian Order, to which I have already referred. He was proposed for exaltation in a Royal Arch Chapter held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on November 12th, 1784. A letter from John Brooks (who appends the R.A. symbol to his name) invites the General to "the Hall" for the annual Election Meeting, on Wednesday, January 12th, 1785, when there will also be "exaltations." Two printed forms of summons, dated March 3rd, 1792, and February 11th, 1793, are from the Grand Chapter of the Order of Harodim to General Rainsford. Commencing "Excellent Companion" they invite his attendance at Freemasons' Hall, the Meetings being in the "Second Class," the business on both occasions being "The Public Lecture" and the Secretary "T. Harper"; on the latter date the Secretary was "Stephen Jones." On the first summons are notices of a Meeting of the Council of Harodim at which initiations will take place, and of a Meeting of the Harodim Lodge (RAISING). On the second summons, "Such Companions as are *not of* "*the* SECOND CLASS *are requested to attend the Meeting of the Council for the Purpose of* "*Initiation*." These refer to the Grand Chapter of Harodim, which Brother Preston informs us was opened in London, in January, 1787.

There was a "Royal York Lodge of Perseverance" connected with the Coldstream Guards, 1793-1821, with which General Rainsford might well have been connected, but I think we can certainly detect his influence in the case of the "Rainsford "Lodge No. 18., Provincial, 44th. Regiment, Quebec." constituted in 1784, for although he does not appear to have gone to America himself, he was appointed Colonel of that Regiment in 1781.

The recent paper by Brother E. L. Hawkins, on *Adoptive Masonry and the Order of the Mopses* (*A.Q.C.* xxiv., 6) has given us some particulars of one of the General's "Avocations" from one standpoint, but the account quoted by our Brother is probably, like other Masonic exposures, hardly a friendly one, and does not, we may well believe, show those orders at their best.

In his membership of "Noah's Ark" we come across the intimacy with Brother Ebenezer Sibly, with which Brother Brookhouse, in his paper relating to that Order (*A.Q.C.* xxiv., 81) has already made us acquainted. Besides the letter addressed to General Rainsford by Dr. Sibly, I find among the MSS. a summons addressed to Dr. Sibly from the

"CHAPTER of Observance of the Royal Order of H.R.D.M.K.D.S.H. Palestine, Ist & IInd Column of the Seven Degrees, III. V. VII. IX. . . . . . . LXXXI.

NE PLUS ULTRA."

The Chapter was to meet at the "Surry Tavern, Surry Street, Strand," on Wednesday, Dec. 21st, 1796, for "Installations" the Secretary being "B. Cooper."

A list of books, jewels, etc., belonging to the late "Br. Peter Lanbert De Lintot" bears the insignia of the Lodge of St. George "De L'Observance" "of all Degrees of Masonry VII°." Brother Yarker has thrown some light on de Lintot (*A.Q.C.* xvi., 160, and xvii., 88), but I must not now pause to say more than that perhaps it was because de Lintot appears to have controlled the VII°, that that degree is specially excepted from Brother Rainsford's Inspectorship of all Lodges, No. 19 of the Avocations.

Here I must leave General Rainsford for the present, to add a few words, in conclusion, about the only name yet unmentioned of those which occur in Bro. Downing's letter. He refers to the impending visit of "Jones of Nayland," and wishes to know if Bro. Maurice would like the opportunity of being introduced to him. The Rev. William Jones (1726-1800) incumbent of Nayland in Suffolk, was one of the most prominent Churchmen of his day. Canon Overton writes of him (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*):—

> He represented the School . . . which formed the link between the Non-jurors and the later Oxford School. His leaning to the Hutchinsonians led him into some scientific errors but did not injure his orthodoxy. It gave him a more spiritual tone than was common in his day, and deepened his attachment to Holy Scripture.

His principal work was *The Grand Analogy; or the Testimony of Nature and Heathen Antiquity to the Truth of a Trinity in Unity* (1793), of which it is said that he propounded "a singularly ingenious but rather fanciful theory." Whether he was a Mason I cannot tell, but the name "Hutchinsonian," to which school of thought he was attached, raises the question whether good Bro. William Hutchinson (1732-1814), author of *The Spirit of Masonry* (1775), can have been any relation of John Hutchinson, the originator of these ideas. John Hutchinson (1674-1737) was a writer on Biblical subjects. He claimed to have found in Holy Writ a number of original and symbolical meanings, but his scholarship appears to have been rather doubtful. Amongst his collected works in xii. volumes, 1748, No. ix. is "Glory mechanical . . . " with a Treatise on the columns before the Temple."

Brief particulars of *Add.* MSS. 23,675, "Miscellaneous Papers of General Rainsford relating to Freemasonry and Magnetism; 18th July, 1783—15th December, 1796," extracted by Brother Gordon P. G. Hills. March 1912.

Lodge Certificate, Bro.·. Saur of "l'Immortalite de l'Ordre," London. 15th June, 1768	f. 1
Lodge diagram (high grade)	2
Particulars of Members, etc., of Lodge l'Immortalité de l'Ordre, 1766-1770	3-4
Alchemical Notes	5-10
Letter from Pilgrim Lodge, London, to *Echarpes Blanches* Lodge, Paris. 18th July, 1783	11-12
Questions from the Lodge *E.·.B.·.*	13-16
do. do. 28th January, 1784	17-18
List of Lodges under Grand National Mother Lodge of Holland. Latest date, 1783	19-20

New Jerusalemists (Swedenborgians) propaganda. 25th November, 1786 ...	21-22
List of 23 Corresponding Societies (?) ...	23
Copy of Letter and Translation—Count Grabianka and others—to the Children of the New Kingdom at London. Written at Avignon 12th February, 1787 ...	24 & 26-27
Particulars in French of Masonic regulations, (?) byelaws; writing very like folios 3-4 ...	25
Particulars of the Visions of Maid Margaret in the house of Ralph Hodgson, West Auckland, October, 1788. Copy of letter from Strasburg, same writing, and further correspondence. She foretold the speedy end of the world ...	28-32
Account of an Operation performed at Paris by one of the Society of Illuminés ...	33-34
Fragment of Account of Magnetic Healing, Dr. Beikers, Bremen ...	35-36
Copy of letter (and translation) from a member of a High Society of Learned Men at St. Petersburg. 15th September, 1798.—(? a Martinist, it is in the terms of the Zendavesta) ...	37-40
Letter referring to *des E.B.*, Bousie and the Convent ...	41-42
A Masonic Charge on Initiation ...	43-45
Summons, Order of Harodim. 3rd March, 1792...	46-47
do. do. 11th February, 1793 ...	48-49
Inventory of MSS., drawings, jewels, etc., of the late Bro. Peter Lanbert de Lintot, engraved heading of Lodge of St. George De L'Observance ...	50-51
List of German Works on Freemasonry about 1781-1788 ...	52-53
List of Magnetic Works:—Reports of French Royal Commissioners on Animal Magnetism, names of publications of Mesmer, etc., about 1781-1787 ...	54-55
Proposals for Printing Works of Swedenborg ...	56-57
Summons, Chapter of Observance of the Royal Order of H.R.D.M., &c., to Dr. Sibley, 21st December, 1796 ...	58-59
Letter, asking General Rainsford for assistance, in French, except the words *to the Smallest Donation*, and *Strength, Beauty, Wisdom* ...	60-61

Bro. SIMPSON said :—

I rise to move a vote of thanks to the Brother who has so kindly given us this paper. It is a paper which is very difficult to criticise, and I propose merely to make one or two general remarks on it. It is always pleasant to revive the faces and the personalities of the past, although they be but actors and shadows of a period long finished and forgotten, and I think probably the best way of reviving such personalities has been taken by our Brother Hills. In my opinion there is nothing like the private letters of persons to bring before us distinctly their personalities and individual characters. Of course, there have been in our history great and distinguished letter-writers, but it is not letter-writers such as Horace Walpole and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu who bring their personalities before us, so much as the obscure and private

person. I have a shrewd suspicion that those great letter-writers knew that their letters were not to be merely for the actual recipients, but were for the world at large. But here, in the correspondence which has been brought before us to-night, we have letters written which neither the writers nor the recipients had the remotest idea would, more than one hundred years later, be of interest to the brethren here. The dry bones, as it were, become clothed, and we have brought before us the little coterie of friends of more than one hundred years ago. Bro. Hills said that he had no wish to weary us with more of these letters. Personally, I should have liked to hear more of them, and, indeed, should have preferred them greatly to dates and facts from any Dictionary of Biography whatsoever. Bro. Hills has interested us in four people characteristic of the time in which they lived. There is, first, George Downing, the kindly and acute lawyer; then there is the Rev. Thomas Maurice, learned, but, I am afraid, somewhat weak-minded, whose divers cures and posts might have distracted even a stronger mind than his; then there is Dr. Lettsom—and very pleasant it is to read his letters, and to number him among our fraternity, for here we have a character of a true and great Mason, an ornament of a great profession, which has placed many distinguished members amidst our Order. Lastly we have General Rainsford, a gallant, but, I fear, a somewhat eccentric soldier, and a very, very *speculative* Mason. You have heard some of his degrees and societies. Our Brother has, perhaps discreetly, avoided giving you the whole of them to-night; but the number of degrees and societies to which the General belonged is something almost appalling. But where are all these various Societies of the eighteenth century? They have all vanished; they are, as it were, only ripples on the sands of time under the shadow of the eternal Rock of true Freemasonry.

Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott sent a copy of the "Plan and Regulations of the Grand Chapter of the Order of Harodim instituted at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street, January 4, 1787, and removed to Free Masons Tavern, Great Queen Street, October 21, 1790." Printed in London, 1791. With this tract is bound up also "The Bye-Laws of the Harodim Lodge constituted by Warrant from the Grand Lodge of England; dated March 25, 1790." These Bye-Laws were read and approved December 9th, 1790 – they bear no Secretary's name. The former tract of the "Chapter of Harodim" is signed "William Loggin, Secretary."

This "Harodim Chapter" does not appear to have been related to Royal Arch Masonry in any way, and had not Three Principals. It was managed by the Chief Harod, Assistant Rulers, a General Director, and Members of Council. The work of the Chapter was to deliver and to hear "Lectures which included every branch of the Masonic System and so to represent the Art of Masonry in a finished and complete form." The Plan states "The Order of Harodim is totally independent, being established on its own basis, and as a Chapter is no otherwise connected even with the Society of Free Masons, than by having its members selected from that Fraternity. The Mysteries of the Order are peculiar to the Institution itself." The Lectures were given by specially selected Sectionists and Clause-holders.

Clause IX. of the "Chapter of Harodim" (1790) is as follows:—That a Warrant of Constitution having been obtained from the Grand Lodge of Free Masons at the expense of this Chapter, to empower the Companions of the Order to meet as a regular Lodge of Masons, and discharge the Duties of Masonry separate and distinct from the Chapter, all monies received in the said Lodge shall be paid into the Chapter Fund.

Clause III. states that the "Chapter of Harodim" shall consist of five classes of Masons: Apprentices, Fellow-crafts, Master Masons, Masters and Past Masters of Lodges, and Royal Arch Masons.

Observe that the newly-invented "Chapter of Harodim" preceded the warranted Harodim Lodge.

The Officers and Councillors appear to have worn Robes and Jewels, but these are not described. Kenneth Mackenzie considered that the lectures of the "Chapter of Harodim" were the Masonic Lectures on the Tracing Boards, and led to Lodges of Instruction.

Bro. Dring said:—

As the W.M. has remarked, it is rather difficult to criticise a paper of this kind. I have listened to it with great pleasure. It certainly is a clear light thrown on a little coterie of Freemasons at the end of the eighteenth century. I was much surprised to learn that Thomas Maurice was a Mason. He was a man of whom I cannot say that I entertain a very great amount of regard. I have been intimately acquainted with his works for the last thirty-five years, and I was really surprised to find him complaining that his *Indian Antiquities* did not pay him, because, as a matter of fact, that book happens to be one of the most popular books of that kind that was ever printed, and thousands of copies must have been sold. It is really absolutely nothing less than a compilation of other people's writings. There were from 1780 to 1795 a large number of books published on Mythology and kindred subjects, and I think you will find that Maurice's *Indian Antiquities* is nothing more than a *rechauffée* of all these. The references to the Eleusinian Mysteries were no doubt instigated by the appearance of Taylor's well-known book, *The Eleusinian Mysteries*, published about 1793-4, and that no doubt gave rise to this allusion or suggestion of tracing Freemasonry to these Mysteries. It is not the first time that theory has been suggested by many dozens of times. It is still one of the most popular suggestions of people who have not the slightest knowledge of classical mythology or Oriental legends, but try to trace the origin of Freemasonry to the Eleusinian rites. I am much afraid that the people who are trying to do this now are not much nearer the goal of their research than were their predecessors of more than one hundred years ago.

Dr. S. Walshe Owen referred to the well-known epigrammatic verse on Dr. Lettsom, of which several variants have been published.

Bro. W. B. Hextall *writes*:—

The *Bibliotheca Sussexiana* (1827) and *Egyptian Mummies* (1834) were illustrated by George Cruikshank, and it is likely that one of them furnished occasion for Cruikshank's autograph, addressed to Mr. Pettigrew, which is exhibited to-night.

Bro. Robert Cook, of Barking, D.Prov.G.M., Essex, under Dunckerley and Downing, is the subject of an obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxx., 490. Dying at the age of 50, and described as "late an eminent surgeon" and an officer in the Barking and Ilford Volunteers, he was buried on May 4th, 1800, at Barking, with Masonic honours, Downing, Prov.G.M., his Officers, and upwards of 300 of the Craft attending. "After the funeral service, an affecting oration was delivered over the grave by brother James Asperne, Master of the St. Peter's Lodge, King's Head,

Walworth; which was followed by an excellent exhortation from the [Provincial] Grand Master to the brethren, delivered with great feeling and effect."

The letter from Bro. George Downing at the commencement of the paper mentions Jones, of Nayland, a well-known divine of his day. The privately-printed *Biographical List of the Members of "The Club of Nobody's Friends,"* 1885, pp. 254, says that Downing was son of a Prebendary of Ely, an intimate friend of the Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, Suffolk, and of Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich, through whom he became acquainted with Mr. Stevens, founder of the Club. Downing, like his friend Maurice, was educated under Dr. Parr, and he was articled to an Attorney at Nayland, but practised in Lincoln's Inn as a conveyancer, eventually becoming a "Barrister of eminence on the Western Circuit." As an officer of the Light Horse Volunteers, he "acted gratuitously with happy effects at the time of the French Revolution. . . In an arduous service during a time of public alarm in 1800, he caught a cold which in a few days terminated in his death." He died October 9th, 1800, aged 37, and was buried with military honours in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. The order of procession is given in the *European Magazine*, vol. 38, 319, and includes "Deceased's Horse, with black cloth, boots reversed, &c., and led by a Light Horse Volunteer (the Hon. Spencer Percival). . . the seventh Troop fired three vollies over the corpse (as expressed in the military order) to the memory of a worthy man." The same volume contains lines, "To the memory of George Downing Esq.," the earliest (and best) being,

Ye who departed excellence revere,
Approach, with silent step, this hallowed bier,
That bears, to mingle with its native dust,
A man supremely kind, and truly just;
Whose powers convivial made e'en sorrow gay,
And gave to Mirth a more enlivening ray.
Such DOWNING was. Oh! much lamented shade,
Accept our homage to thy memory paid.

"The Club of Nobody's Friends" was instituted in 1800 by and in honour of Mr. William Stevens, a warehouseman in the City, for nearly 30 years Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty, a man of literary ability, who edited the works of Jones of Nayland, and wrote his life: whilst Jones dedicated an edition of Bishop Horne's works to his friend Stevens. Downing was a member of "Nobody's Club" only from June, 1800, to his death in October of the same year, but it may interest Essex brethren to know that William Wix,[1] who succeeded Downing as their Prov.G.M., was a member from 1818 to his death in 1846; and his brother the Rev. Samuel Wix, who, I believe, was. Prov.G. Chaplain, Essex, was a member from 1822 to his death in 1861.

I assume Bro. Gordon Hills is satisfied that Dr. John Coakley Lettsom was of the Craft; his name does not occur in a paper by Bro. R. F. Gould on *The Medical Profession and Freemasonry*, at *A.Q.C.*, vii., 153. *The Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors* (1816) attributes to Lettsom over thirty separate works between 1769 and 1803, besides "a great variety of articles in various collections of a miscellaneous kind," and says, "Not long since by a decree of the Court of Chancery he has been put in possession of estates in Tortola worth, as it is said, £20,000 a year," and "he declined in favour with the Society of Friends some years before his death, owing to

[1]Initiated in the Shakespeare Lodge, now No. 99, in 1795; Prov.G.M.Essex, 1801-1824; elected member of the Special Lodge of Promulgation, Nov. 21, 1809. *A.Q.C.*, xviii, 113; xxiii, 57.

his want of conformity to all their peculiarities." Before this accession to fortune he had been compelled to part with his villa, library, etc., and he lived only a short time to enjoy renewed prosperity. An obituary notice of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxx., 93 (1800) says, "The suavity of his manners, and the undeviating rectitude of his character, rendered him universally beloved, as he is now universally lamented, and prepared him to quit the society of friends for that of angels, to which his spotless mind was ever congenial." There is a well-known epigram on Dr. Lettsom, which I need hardly quote; the following verses from an "Horation Ode to Charles Dilly," (the publisher), by James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, may possess more novelty :—

Yet we are gay in ev'ry way,
  Not minding where the joke lie ;
On Saturday at bowls we play,
  At Camberwell with *Coakley*.

Methinks you laugh to hear but half
  The name of Doctor *Lettsom* :
From him of good—talk, liquors, food—,
  His guests will always get some.

The praises of Grove Hill were also sung by John Scott, of Amwell, the Quaker poet, and there is an illustration of the house in Walford's Old and New London, vi., 282. It is gratifying to learn what there is relating to Masonry in General Rainsford's MS. volumes in the British Museum, to which attention was called just a year ago (*A.Q.C.*, xxiv., 97). The "Rainsford Lodge in the 44th Regiment, Canada" existed as No. 467 and No. 378 in the lists of Regular Lodges from 1784 to 1813, when it was erased.

I have collected some notes on William Hutchinson, author of *The Spirit of Masonry*, and do not think he was connected with John Hutchinson, whose "Hutchinsonian doctrines" were based on denial of Newton's theory of gravitation. Both Bishop Horne and Jones of Nayland "distinguished themselves as the principal champions of the Hutchinsonian doctrines." (*Gorton's Biographical Dictionary*).

Bro. Gordon Hills *writes as follows in reply*:—

As was observed by the W.M. and Bro. Dring, the subject of my paper does not lend itself to criticism, so that little remains but for me to thank the W.M. for the kindly appreciation of my efforts conveyed by his remarks, and Bros. Dr. Wynn Wescott, Dring, and Hextall for the interesting information which their notes add on several points, whilst I have also to thank Bros. Songhurst and Wonnacott for their valuable hints during the preparation of my paper. Bro. Wonnacott had drawn my attention to the particulars about the Grand Chapter of the Order of Harodim to which Dr. Wynn Westcott refers, and I am in hopes that more may be found out as to the aims of that body. Bro. Hextall's query as to Dr. Lettsom's masonic standing was replied to in Lodge, and a reference to Bro. Maurice's letter of February 28th, 1798, leaves no doubt on that point.

Since writing the paper I have come across a reference in Mackenzie's *Royal Masonic Cyclopædia* to the effect that Cagliostro was connected with the Philalethes under the name of Count Grabianka. What grounds there may be for this assertion I do not know, but the suggestion is of interest in connection with the Rainsford MSS.

THE LODGE AT THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON.

RECORDS OF THE LODGE, ORIGINAL No. 1, NOW THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 2, OF THE FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

ACTING BY IMMEMORIAL CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I.

EDITED BY W. HARRY RYLANDS, F.S.A., P.M.

PRIVATELY PRINTED. 1911.

A REVIEW.

BY BRO. W. WONNACOTT, J.D. 2076.

THE History of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, which has been eagerly expected for many years by Masonic students and which it was hoped would throw much light on the doings of the Craft and on the Old Lodge of St. Paul's at the time of the so-called Revival, has at last appeared. The present handsome volume, the first instalment of the records, covering the period of the Lodge's history down to the end of 1779, the year of Preston's schism, has been produced under the extremely able editorship of Bro. W. H. Rylands, P.M. of No. 2 and of our own Lodge, No. 2076.

Bro. Rylands has adopted for his work the modest title of "Records" of the Lodge of Antiquity: he makes no pretension to be the Lodge historian, for all through the work he carefully effaces himself, and allows the *litera scripta* to tell the plain and simple story of the Lodge in its own quaint manner, with but few remarks of his own and these only as signposts to lead the reader along the path of Masonic history, and permit him as he goes to draw his own inferences and conclusions. Never was historian less dogmatic, or more modest. But let me say at the outset two disappointments await the student: one is that this coveted volume will be found only on the shelves of the fortunate members of No. 2, or a few libraries which have been favoured with presentation copies, for it is privately printed and circulated: the other is that nothing authentic exists in the form of Lodge records anterior to 1736. This gap of nineteen years from the time of the formation of the first Grand Lodge, to the date when we find the earliest Lodge Minutes, has been skilfully dealt with by the gifted editor, and its nakedness concealed, as far as possible, by excerpts from the records of Grand Lodge, and the first and second Books of Constitutions, by Anderson, but without relying on the latter as at all infallible.

Of the four Lodges known to have been represented at the birth of the Mother Grand Lodge, though the anonymous author of *Multa Paucis* (which appeared in 1763 or 1764) alleges six were present, the first has hitherto had no history written, and the early doings of the Lodge at the "Goose and Gridiron" are now revealed to the Craft for the first time. The second, at the "Crown" in Parker's Lane, said to have dated from 1712, died an early death, and is now almost forgotten: of the third, at the "Apple Tree Tavern" in Charles Street, Covent Garden, which in 1723 dropped to the eleventh place on the list, we have not much information beyond what is in Bro. R. F. Gould's

Four Old Lodges and his *History of Freemasonry.* The fourth, at the "Rummer and Grapes" in Channel Row, Westminster, was the aristocratic Lodge of the day, and its history is only known in the form of a pamphlet: we may, however, expect, at no distant date, a history of that Lodge, similar to the present volume, dealing with the records of the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4 of 1717, and of the present enumeration. So that as none of the four original Lodges have hitherto published a record of their proceedings in the early times of the Grand Lodge, the appearance of the Antiquity records will be the more welcome.

We are unable to say when the Lodge was first formed, although knowing of its existence prior to the events of 1717, under the alleged name of "the Old Lodge of St. Paul's," with which Sir Christopher Wren is traditionally said to have been connected while carrying out his masterpiece after the Great Fire of London. I may here note that there is in possession of the Lodge of Antiquity, and hanging in the room at Freemasons' Hall where our own Q.C. Lodge usually meets, a fine portrait of Wren, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The label bears the legend :—"Grand Master 1685". I will revert to this later.

Before proceeding to consider in detail the story of the Lodge at the Goose and Gridiron, let me first draw attention to the compilation of the volume in which its story is related. It is in large quarto, of 407 pages, clearly printed and well bound, and abundantly illustrated with facsimile reproductions of the minutes and signature books at various periods. For frontispiece there is a charming reproduction of the heading of the roll of "Constitutions" known as the Antiquity MS. with its heraldic blazon in gold and colours. Another valuable illustration is a copy of a Lodge summons issued in 1760, when No. 1 was known by the name of the "West India and American Lodge": while a third is a print from the original plate of the Lodge Certificate in 1777, when it had adopted its last and best known title, Antiquity.

Of the NAME of the Lodge we find no authentic reference in the records recently published to the title "The Old Lodge of St. Paul's," which seems to have been an appellation concocted by Anderson, followed by Preston, and appears in the latter's 1775 edition of the *Illustrations of Masonry.* As was customary in the early years of the eighteenth century the Lodge had no number, and no name other than that of the tavern at which it met. Hence it came to be known as the Lodge at the "Goose and Gridiron," St. Paul's Churchyard, and was meeting there as late as 1724, and probably later, In the year 1737 at its new house, the "Queen's Arms," it is thus styled in the minutes :—"At a Meeting of the Lodge of ye Antient Goose and Gridiron held at the Queen's Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard." For many years after the first existing minute book commences, there is no name mentioned, the record of each meeting from 1736 to 1759 being headed :—"At the Queen's Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard," or "At a meeting at the Queen's Arms." In some few instances the minutes and accounts of 1745 and later are headed "Queen's Arms Lodge," and it is not until the influx of several new members, mostly merchants connected with the West Indies, and the consequent revision of the By Laws in 1759 that we find a distinctive title adopted, viz., "the West India and American Lodge late the Goose and Gridiron held at the Queen's Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard." The Lodge held its meetings at the last named tavern for many years. We know it was here somewhere about 1729 and continued to meet at the same place until 1768, with two exceptions. For a short time in 1734 it was at the "Paul's Head," in Ludgate Street, and in 1736 (from April to June) at the "Horn and Feathers," more commonly known as the "Horn," in Doctors' Commons. It was between June and September in the latter year that it returned to the King's (or

Queen's) Arms, within a stone's throw of its first home. In November, 1768, the removal of the Lodge was again considered, one of the four taverns proposed for its new quarters being the "Goose and Gridiron," but "on a private ballot it was determined by a great majority of 8 to 5 to remove it to the Mitre, and the Same is removed accordingly." Its first meeting at the "Mitre Tavern" in Fleet Street was held on 23rd November, 1768, when the dates of meeting were also changed, and for the first time the present name of the Lodge appears,—"likewise our R.W.M. moved that the name of the Lodge might be altered, Bro. W^{m}. Rigge proposed that the name of LODGE OF ANTIQUITY be given to the same, as also that the plate be altered immediately." In the month of January following, the minutes for the first time are headed with the number "No. 1," although the Lodge had borne this number in the engraved Lists of Lodges from the year 1729, when the Lodges were first enumerated.

The "Goose and Gridiron" Alehouse disappeared in 1894 or shortly after, owing to improvements, but there are in this book measured plans of the tavern and its meeting room over, together with two views of its south front which give us some idea of the aspect and accommodation of this early home of the Lodge and the first meeting place of the Grand Lodge. Bro. E. F. Bristowe's scale drawings are carefully reproduced, and form a pattern by which similar records should be preserved before the old masonic taverns finally disappear.

To turn for a moment to the Lodge Records. It appears by an inventory of the year 1778 that there were then in the custody of the Lodge "All the existing records of the Lodge in eight folio Books: with three Books in quarto for treasurers and tylers: beginning with the year 1721 . . ." It is difficult to reconcile this list with what remains in possession of the Lodge, and Bro. Rylands' effort to marshal the facts is a trifle involved. Without attemping to follow his argument, I may briefly recount those portions of the minutes which have been preserved to the present day. From 1721 to 1733 the records have disappeared, together with the years 1734 and 1735 in the first book available. From 1736 to 1748 we have the minutes in two volumes, except for 1741-43. The next book (1748-67) has disappeared, and the gap thus created is partially bridged by "rough minutes" and cash accounts from December, 1748, to August, 1759, and from July, 1759 (partially repeating some of the notes) to 1767, in two note-books. From June, 1767, the series runs on in a fairly complete form to our own times with only an occasional hiatus where leaves have been torn out or proceedings have not been recorded. From the list of these books dealt with by Bro. Rylands we gather there is some interesting information yet to be brought to light, which will appear in his second instalment of the "Records," such as the absorption of the Harodim Lodge in 1794, and the minutes of Noorthouck's and Bottomley's Lodge, the remnant which adhered to the Grand Lodge of the Moderns when Preston's schismatic body drifted away and became the Lodge of Antiquity under the Grand Lodge of All England, South of the River Trent (1778 to 1790). Then the following book contains long reports of the Permanent Committee, which brings the history up to the close of the year 1812, with the Union looming largely ahead: another follows for the period 1813-26 inclusive, which has Addresses from the Lodge to the Duke of Sussex and his replies, together with other papers relating to the affairs of the Lodge. We know of at least one surprise which Bro. Rylands is holding over for future revelation. From early in 1827 the remaining records are now complete.

In one of the books, marked E, is a series of notes which *may* be extracts from the original minute books, or even the original minutes themselves. But the presumption is that they are not, for they are written in a fairly modern hand, evidently a copy

from some unknown original, and until their source is made known we must regard them with more than suspicion, in spite of the interesting matter they contain. From internal evidence they cannot be dated earlier than 1768 (though headed 1721 and onwards), indeed, we are inclined to put them much later, and connect them with Preston's Mastership. The first note, dated 25th December, 1721, is headed "Old Lodge of St. Paul's or the Lodge of Antiquity, Queen's Arms Tavern, St. Paul's Church Yard." As shown above, there is no mention of the former of these names other than in Anderson and in Preston's *Illustrations* of 1775, and the name "Antiquity" was not adopted till late in 1768. One other item given refers to the mallet with which the first stone of St. Paul's was laid, and still another to the mahogany candlesticks.

> 1722. 18th March. Several Vestiges of the Old time were laid before the Lodge, particularly the Old Mallet used at laying the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral . . . and the Mallet ordered to be preserved in the Lodge as a Curiosity.
>
> 1723. 3rd June. The three Mahogany Candlesticks presented to this Lodge by its Worthy old Master Sir Christopher Wren ordered to be carefully deposited in the Wooden case lin'd with Cloth to be Immediately purchased for that purpose

Both these extracts have a curious resemblance to the wording of the footnotes in the various editions of Preston's *Illustrations*, suggesting that there is a close connection between them, and that they originate from a common source, which I incline to think was the fertile brain of William Preston.

Then there are also two curious Oaths under the date 1726, one being the Oath of a Master, which begins:—"Having been regularly elected Master of the most antient and right worshipful Lodge of Antiquity . . ." and the other, the Oath of a Member, which also mentions "the Right Worshipful Lodge of Antiquity No. 1 at London." We have already seen that the name of Antiquity was not used before the November meeting in 1768. From these extracts we can incline to no other decision than that these notes were fair copied later than 1768. Hence there must be no surprise at Bro. Rylands' opinion: "It would be a waste of time to analyse these notes," and again "All that can be said is that historically they are of no value whatever." But he is not inclined to consider them entirely unauthenic; on the other hand, there may be some degree of truth in them. He accepts the list given of the Masters of the Lodge as being probably correctly stated. From this list we learn the following Masters held office in the years from 1721 to 1736, at which latter date we have the existing minutes to rely upon:—

1721.	25 Dec.	...	Bro^r Morris,	Master.
1722.	18 Mar.	...	Lowfield	,,
,,	3 Nov.	...	John Bristow	,,
,,	10 Dec.	...	Bristow	,,
1723.	3 June	...	Strong	,,
,,	8 June	...	Morris	,,
,,	27 Nov.	...	Desaguliers	,,
1724.	26 Feb.	...	Desaguliers	,,
,,	19 Sept.	...	Villeneau	,,
1725.	24 June	...	Morris	,,
1726.	6 March	...	Houghton	,,

1727.	16 Dec.	...	Adams	Master.
1729.	26 July	...	Wren [Junr]	,,
,,	29 Dec.	...	Revis	,,
1730.	24 June	...	Houghton	,,
1731.	1 March	...	Revis	,,
1732.	18 April	...	Strong	,,
,,	25 Nov.	...	Rogers [1]	,,
1733.	17 Dec.	...	Revis	,,
1734.	20 March	...	Carpenter	,,
1735.	3 April	...	Sir Edwd. Mansell, Bart.	
1736.	1 April	...	Rogers [2]	,,

The first Rogers here mentioned is not C. Blunt Rogers, who was in the chair of Master when the minutes begin, and held that office again in the second half of the year 1745; the second Rogers was C. Blunt Rogers, admitted in 1734, on the 5th November.

The first of these minutes from Book E gives the date of removal from the "Goose and Gridiron" to the "Queen's Arms" as 1721, 25th December, "Bro^r Morris then being the Master." This date is pointed out by Bro. Rylands as erroneous. The Lodge did not shift its quarters "until after 1725" (p. 13), but he says in another place (p. 36) it was "about 1729."

We must avail ourselves of rather copious extracts from these suspicious notes, because the book is not available for many in our large Circle, and also because probably some other evidence may yet be forthcoming to prove or disprove the reliability of the statements therein set forth. And apart from any question of authenticity, they contain many curious and interesting points.

Some of these might be mentioned for what they are worth, but the following few will be sufficient to show that the Lodge carefully and jealously preserved one of its most valuable privileges, that of assisting at the Installation of the Grand Master at each succeeding Feast.

> 1721. 25th December. Agreed una vose That the dignity and Consequence of the Old Lodges be always suported and that the Members of this Lodge who meet in Grand Lodge do firmly adhere to the Old Constitutions and lay the same Obligation on the Masters and Wardens of New Lodges when Constituted.
>
> 1722. 3rd November. The Master reported . . . Bro. Anderson's Appointment to revise the Old Constitutions. It was the Opinion of the Lodge that the Master and his Wardens do attend every Committee during the Revisal of the Constitution that no Variation may be made in the Antient Establishment.
>
> 1723. 8th June. [The Duke of Richmond being proposed as Grand Master Elect] It is the Order of this Lodge that the Master Do attend Merchant Taylors Hall on the 24th of this Month to require a public Conformity to the constitution from the Grand Master Elect.
>
> 1724. 19th September. Resolved una vose that the thirty ninth Article of the Old Regulations be carefully observed on every occasion and that the Officers of this Lodge do strictly enforce an observance thereof.
>
> 1727. 27th February. This being the day appointed for the Installation of Grand Master this Lodge attended in form at Mercers Hall to deliver the Constitutions in the usual form to the Grand Master Elect.

1729. 26th July. Several Regulations were unanimously agreed to for supporting the Antient dignity of this Lodge on public Occasions.

1729. 29th December. The Officers of this Lodge were requested to attend . . . to deliver the Constitutions to the Duke of Norfolk who was then to be installed Grand Master.

1733. 29th May. This Lodge met and adjourned to attend the Procession to Mercers Hall and to deliver over the Constitutions to the Earl of Strathmore Grand Master Elect.

1734. 20th March. The Brethren of this Lodge were then requested to accompany the Master and Wardens to Mercers Hall on Saturday Se'nnight to assist at the installation of the Earl of Craufurd Grand Master Elect.

1735. 3rd April. Requested the early attendance of the Members of this Lodge at the Grand ffeast at Mercers Hall on the 17th inst. in order to assist at the Installation of our Worthy and Noble Brother Lord Viscount Weymouth.

1736. 1st April. . . requested that the Master of this Lodge with his Officers would attend early at Fishmongers Hall to assist the present Grand Master in the usual fforms of Installation.

Besides these, there are more instances of the name of the Grand Master Elect being submitted for approval in this Lodge. For instance:—

1723. 8th June. The Duke of Richmond was proposed to be the Grand Master Elect and highly approved.

1725. 24th June. Lord Paisley was proposed as the Grand Master Elect and approved and Colonel Houghton and Sir Thomas Prendergast being present were ordered to be recommended from this Lodge as Grand Wardens for the year ensuing.

One more excerpt must be here given, because it supplements the account given by Anderson of the Feast in 1721, and the long list of names appears for the first time: the doings here recorded are interesting because there is no mention of any difficulty as to the Duke of Wharton, who was present at the Installation of the Duke of Montague.

At
A General Assembly of a Greate Number of
Free Masons Held at Stationers Hall : London.
On the 24th day of June 1721 The Most Noble
John Duke of Montague,
Was then chosen Grand Master
Dr. John Beale Sub^{t}. Master
Mr. Josias Villeneau } Grand Wardens.
Mr. Thomas Morris }
The Most Noble Phillip Duke of Wharton
The Right Honble Ld Herbert
The Right Honble Ld Hinchinbrook
The Right Honble Ld Hillsborough
Sr Willm Leman Barr^{tt}.
Sr George Oxenden Barr^{tt}.
Sr Robert Rich Barr^{tt}.
Sr Andrew Fountaine Kn^{t}.
John Holt Esqr
Sackville Tufton Esqr
Willm Young Esqr
Willm Stanhope Esqr
Coll. John Cope

Coll. Campbell
P [hilip Lord] Stanhope
Christopher Wren Esqr
Richd Boult Gent.
Thos. Sayer
W. Weston Esqr
James Batemen Gent.
Charles Hedges
Jos. Bullock.

This Day the Most Noble Prince the Duke of Montague was Installed in form Grand Master of Masons and Solemnly Swore with his Right Hand upon the Holy Evangelists to Observe and keep Inviolate in all tyme Coming the Fraunchises and Liberties of the free Masons of England and all the Records of Antient tymes in the Custody of the Old Lodge of St. Paul in London and was Moreover firmly held and Bound never to Connive at any Encroachment on the LLand Marks of the old Lodges in England or Suffer the Same to be done by his Successors who shall be also bound by Oath to the Same.

This day the Free Masons of London in the Name of themselves and the rest of their Brethren of England Vested their Separate and Distinct rights and powers of Congregating in Chapters &c. in the present old Lodges in London in trust and the same was this day Publickly Recognised and Notified to their Brethren in Grand Lodge Assembled.

The Masters of the old Lodges Accepted the Trust for their Lodges and were Sworn Accordingly.

Desaguliers, who is not mentioned in this account of the proceedings, was present, and made a speech "suitable to the occasion." (*Post Boy*, June 24-27, 1721.)

The extract of 3rd April, 1735, given above, concludes:—"This Evening our Worthy Brother John Ward Esq the intended D.G.M. was readmitted a Member of this Lodge."

A short summary is given of the Annual Feasts of Grand Lodge with the names of the Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens, from 1717 to 1723, which confirm the similar list given by Anderson, and is of value, as Bro. Rylands points out, as being the only piece of contemporary evidence known. The slight variations in the two accounts are given in detail but need not be dealt with here. But as regards the proceedings in Grand Lodge on St. John's Day, 24th June, 1722, when the irregular election of the Duke of Wharton occurred, as related in the 1738 Constitutions, there is no suggestion of discord given in the Antiquity version, which names Merchant Taylors' Hall as the meeting place, while Anderson gives Stationers' Hall, the Feast being held afterwards at the King's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard. It also contradicts Anderson's statement that no Grand Officers were present, for it appears Desaguliers was chosen Deputy Grand Master, and he had been Grand Master in 1719.

But on page 5 of Book E begins a list of the "Members of this Presnt Lodge, Sepr. 18th 1721," evidently prepared in accordance with old Regulation XII (1723 Constitutions), and as this is of sufficient importance to be reproduced in its entirety I give it as an Appendix (A). This list has been collated by Bro. Rylands with the Grand Lodge MS. lists of 1723 and 1725, and the additional particulars he appends to the names are of extreme value. From this list we gather that in 1721 the Lodge numbered forty-one members, and this was reduced to thirteen between 1721 and 1723. It had twenty-two when the 1723 list was compiled, fifteen in 1725 and

sixteen in the 1730 list. In explanation of this reduction and shortage in the number of members is given the sequence of events from 1717 to 1723 as regards the Grand Officers, and the passing of the operative character of the Craft little by little into the non-operative or purely speculative element which then took almost entire possession of Freemasonry after the "Ingenious men of all Faculties and Stations" became Masons. The Lodge No. 4 at the "Rummer and Grapes," which shortly before 1723 moved to the "Old Horn," in Palace Yard, became the fashionable Lodge, and this was not without effect on the senior Lodge at the "Goose and Gridiron." The former had in 1723 no less than seventy-two members, headed by the Duke of Richmond as its Master. We quote Bro. Rylands' pertinent remarks on this change in the aspect of affairs.

> Original No. 1, the old Lodge of St. Paul's, on the contrary, seems to have preferred the old traditions of the Craft, and although at first, perhaps by the accident of circumstances, it admitted some of the new Masons, who afterwards left to join their friends in other lodges, it is pretty certain that the older members had little sympathy with the new order of things. For a short time the influence of these older Masons lasted, and they obtained the Grand Office of Warden. After the election of the Duke of Montague, followed immediately by the casting aside of the "Old Constitutions" of Masonry, and a little later by that most extraordinary departure, the publication of a *new* Book of Constitutions in 1722-23 (utterly useless in their eyes for the purposes for which it was intended); it may well have been looked upon as a marked infringement of one of the oldest traditions in Masonry, and although still true to the allegiance they had given at the "Revival" of the Grand Lodge, some of the old Lodges declined to be overwhelmed with the new Masons, and tenacious of the old forms, preferred to hand down Masonry as it had been handed down to them. This, I think, is the explanation of why the Lodge at the Goose and Gridiron, and probably some others, in the early years of the eighteenth century could not boast that its members were gathered from the rank and fashion of the period.

Then follows in support of this view a quotation from Prichard's *Masonry Dissected* (1730), which is an attack, not against Masonry in general, but against the new Fashions which threatened the "Old Fabrick."

Dealing with the issue of the 1723 Constitutions as an official publication, Bro. Rylands characterises this as an extraordinary departure, sufficient in itself to outrage the feelings of the older Masons.

> To them it would be a severance from one, perhaps the most treasured, of their ancient usages—the use of the Roll of the "Old Charges" or Constitutions at the making of a Mason. . . . It seems more than likely that the edition of the Old Charges printed by Roberts in 1722, of which I think only one copy is now known, was issued not only to forestall Anderson's Constitutions, published by the Grand Lodge in 1723, but to supply a demand for the old form of Constitutions, so entirely different from that sanctioned by the Grand Lodge.

Having concluded this sketch of the early records, be they authentic, or otherwise, of the period following on the election of the first noble Grand Master, Montague, we now come to the time when the existing minutes commence, on 7th September, 1736. A new Master was elected every six months (in early times they were even elected quarterly)[1] and the minutes at this time give little more than a list of the members attending the meetings, with the expenses of each evening. The

[1] Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, ii., 358.

meeting days were, as we learn from the 1723-24 List of Lodges, every other Monday, from 29th April inclusive, and according to Pine's 1729, and Pritchard's 1730 lists, the Lodge met on the first and third Mondays of every month. In 1731 or 1732 it was changed to the first Tuesday, and about 1753 to the second Tuesday, which arrangement continued until in 1759, and down to 1779, it was altered to the second and fourth Wednesday, the latter being at first the evening on which the Masters' Lodge was held. In the year 1739 we read first of a "Private Meeting," confined to the members of the Lodge, and the term was applied to those meetings held on nights other than those provided for in the By-Laws, the equivalent of our emergency meetings. We meet the term "Emergency Night" in the year 1767 (18th January), and one such meeting was held on a Sunday, for some reason undisclosed in the minutes, for no less than fourteen visitors attended: their Lodges are not stated, and the only ones that can be traced are Bro. Tenbrocke, and Bro. Muller (Ephraim Goliel Muller) both of the Caledonian Lodge. The latter was expelled by Grand Lodge on the 24th October, 1769.

During the summer of 1745 and the following years it became customary to rise for the recess of about four months,—

> 1745. July 2d. A motion being made and Seconded that the Lodge do not meet till the 1st Tuesday in September next, it was agreed for the motion Nem. Con.

and again,

> A Motion was made to Adjourn the Lodge to the Second Tuesday in October and carried Nem. Con.

Then one meeting a month in the summer was arranged, the Lodge reverting to its fortnightly meetings again in the autumn. In 1763, on 27th April,

> Agreed that we should meet Viz. the fourth Wednesday in May June July and August,

and in 1765, May 8th,

> It was proposed that this Lodge should be held only once a Month for four Months, and the Tyler ordered to inform the Brethren thereof.

We also find one instance of the term—"Convention night," in connection with which we can only discover that the minutes of the last Lodge were not read and confirmed. Another sort of meeting is recorded which must be allowed to go without any Masonic title,—"1770. August 15. No Lodge held this Evening. Sevl. Bren. spent their Evening below Stairs at their own Expence." On another occasion in the following year,—"April 3. No Lodge opened"—the Bill of the Night amounted to nineteen shillings, three members and three visitors being present.

There were several lists of Members at various dates in these pages, from which we may follow the fluctuating fortunes of the Lodge. We have already referred to the 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists: In 1737 there were twenty members, and at the end of 1740 there were thirty-one, and this number diminished in four years to seventeen. During 1745 efforts were made to strengthen the membership, for on the 5th February "Seven Brethren from the Red Cross Lodge in Barbican Were admitted Members of this Lodge." By 1748 things had become very unsatisfactory: officers and members were frequently absent, no new names had been added to the list for some time, and it appears no ceremonies were performed, as far as recorded. In 1753 only thirteen members remained, eight of whom had already passed the Chair, some of these on

more than one occasion, as will be seen by the list in Appendix B, and it became increasingly difficult to fill the Master's chair, so the rule as to the election every six months was temporarily set aside. By 1755 the total had crept up to seventeen, and in 1759, after a Committee had met on 17th July "to Consider on some particular affairs" no less than thirteen brethren were proposed "to become members of this Lodge. . . . That each pay 10/6 for this Admition." The name at the head of the list is "Thomas Marriott Perkins Past Steward and Good Brother," who nursed the Lodge back to a strong and healthy condition. A Grand Steward in 1756 he became R.W.M. in the latter half of 1760, the whole of 1761, and the first half of 1762, when he appears to have "gone abroad to the West Indies." In the latter year he became Provincial Grand Master of the Musquito Shore and of Jamaica and held that post down to 1770.

Negotiations were opened in August of 1767 with the *Loge de l'Immortalité de l'Ordre* for uniting the two Lodges. On 26th August "The R.W.M. of the Lodge of "Immortality and several of the Brethren of that respectable Lodge, with the Consent "of the whole Lodge, attended at this Lodge with Proposals of Union between the "two Lodges, which were read: the Consideration whereof was postponed till "Wednesday the 2d. of September next at 6 o'Clock in the Eveng. at this Place, and "that every Brother shod. have due Notice thereof." This French Lodge, No. 376, at that time meeting at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, where it was constituted in 1766, was ultimately erased on the 28th April, 1775. On the day named "a "Committee of the Bretheren met, when nothing in the Proposals of the Bretheren of "the Lodge of Immortality was objected to, but it was agreed that the Expences of "each Lodge should be first settled and adjusted, and that the Bretheren would "further consider the Articles of Association, and the further Consideration of them was postponed till the next Lodge night." After a second postponement, and on the 28th October, "The R.W.M. proposed that an answer might be given to the letter "received the 26th of August last from our Bretheren of the Lodge of Imortality "respecting the Union of the two Lodges, which Proposal was seconded and carried: "whereupon he produced and read a Dra[f]t of an Answer which he had prepared, "and which was unanimously judged very proper upon the Occasion, and was there- "fore ordered to be transcribed and presented to the Lodge of Immortality as soon as "convenient." After a considerable interval, on the 23rd March, 1768, "Bror. Des "Barres and Bror. Leautier attended from ye Lodge of Immortality and were com- "missioned to give an Ansr. to a Letter from this Lodge but ye R.W.M. being absent "they were requested to give their Attendance at a future Time for that purpose, "which was readily agreed to." Des Barres attended on the 13th April, and Leautier on the 25th May, but the negotiations appear to have been dropped, for there is no further mention of the proposed union. Des Barres and others joined No. 1 in 1769.

A list of members in January, 1768, is given, numbering thirty-six members, and in the margin is written "So often as 7 New Members are admitted into the "Lodge an Accot. of them are to be transmitted to the G.Sec. that they may be "registered." We may note that the Grand Lodge Register of Lodge membership commenced in this year.

Another list of the Lodge in 1774 has nineteen names, and the first printed list, of December, 1776 (reproduced in facsimile), gives no less than forty-eight names. This list was printed by William Preston "at his own Expence," and his name heads the list in large type as R.W. Master. This is the only one we have giving the professions and occupations of the members, but the errors are somewhat numerous.

Honorary Members are mentioned, the first as early as March, 1734, when Ralph Farwinter is referred to as such. The next is in 1772, when "Thomas Amies a Member of the Lodge who had been absent for several years," and was then residing at Exeter, was "deemed an Honorary Member." In 1774 another brother on his resignation, "being disabled from attending by disorder of body was continued on the "Books as an Honorary Member."

The Minutes "read and confirmed" are first so mentioned in 1754, 10th September, with this orthographical variant at a somewhat later date, "the Muniet of the Last Lodge Night Red and Conformed." On the 3rd December, 1777, the minutes are signed by the R.W.M. and Steward, but this I think is a slip, for the signature of the so-called Steward is that of Benjamin Bradley, who, at the time, was the duly appointed Secretary.

Of the Lodge being "regularly opened" we note the first occurrence is in 1756, on 13th January. In 1759, 10th July:—

> All Business being over The Lodge was Closed.
>
> The Lodge was oppen'd again at the Request of Bro. Humphreys who proposed the follow^s^. Bror^s^. to become Members of the Lodge, wch was seconded balletted for and admitted. Viz^t^. Bro^rs^. Ketell, Cross and Kemp.

Another instance is given of again opening the Lodge, and on this occasion the reason appears to have been more satisfactory, to settle a dispute in a masonic manner if possible, but the result was somewhat deplorable.

> 1776. 21 Aug. The Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren adjourned to Supper.
>
> After Supper, the Master with the consent of the Brethren again opened the Lodge in due form. It being represented to the Lodge that Brother H—— and Brother W—— had retired to another room, and were there, contrary to the rule of the Institution & their own character as Masons, grossly reviling each other, and committing other irregularities, to the disgrace of the Society, and discredit of the Lodge, and that in the Squabble one of the Candlesticks belonging to the Lodge of Freedom had been broke: and it appearing that Brother H——was the aggressor. Resolved, That he is justly entitled to have the censure of this Lodge, passed upon him: and as Brother W—— had likewise misbehaved and had not applied to the Master of the Lodge for redress on account of Brother H——'s conduct towards him, but had been a party in the fray. Resolved that he also deserves censure.
>
> A motion was then made for the expulsion of Brothers H—— & W—— from this Lodge to be determined by ballot at our next meeting, and that the said Ballot be separate. The motion being seconded, the question was put, and it passed in the affirmative.
>
> Ordered That the Candlestick belonging to the Lodge of Freedom which has been broke be repaired at the expence of the Lodge.
>
> Bro. W—— engaged to indemnify the Lodge.

On the 10th October following W ——— refunded 4s. 10d., the amount of the damage, and it is entered as "By repairing the Candlesticks, and glasses &c., broke in the fray of last meeting." Both offenders obtained "a fair and candid hearing. . . in vindication of their conduct. . . and they were both expelled the Lodge."

"The Lodge was closed" is mentioned very early,—in 1738 "March 7th Nothing being proposed the Lodged was closed"; but here we find Bro. Rylands makes a slip, for under the year 1753 (p. 182) he says—"up to this date, so far as the records show,

the Lodge was neither opened nor closed," and again (p. 187)— 1755. Dec. 9th. "This is the first mention of the Lodge having been closed."

In 1767 the note about closing is expanded in this manner, "9th Sept. "nothing further being proposed for the good of the Craft in General or this Lodge in "particular the same was closed in due fform." In 1777 this is slightly varied,—"for the "Benefit of Masonry in general, . . . All this weighty business being over, the "Lodge was closed in due form. Nothing further offering it was closed in due form "and admirable Harmony."

On the question of DEGREES one naturally looks for the slighest scrap of information that the Antiquity records can give us. Without leaning to either side in the controversy of Two *versus* Three Degrees, about which the last word has not yet been said, it will serve our present purpose better to examine and state the facts as we here find them. So far as we can discover, a Brother was simply "made" and seldom proceeded further in the early days: he was quite content with being a Mason, and without becoming a member of the Lodge, enjoyed the privilege of visiting where any body of Masons was congregated, of course on giving proper proofs of proficiency. Hence we find in these minutes the commonest expression used was "making a Mason," without reference to any distinctive degree, or of initiation or passing, and so on. The earliest reference of all is of 1736, 2nd November:—"Mr. George Garnett was this Evening proposed to be "made a Mason . . . and he was voted Mem. Con. to be made." On the 4th January, 1736 (New Style, 1737) "George Garnet was this Evening, as before proposed—Made a Mason," the fee paid being £2 7s. 0d. inclusive of "Quarteridge." Thus we see that the custom then was to propose and elect the candidate at one meeting, and at the following one to "make" him. There are of course variations of this simple formula and it is interesting to trace the gradual change of the expression as years went on. "1737/8 3 Jan. Br. Midford was proposed seconded and Ballotted for and Chosen to be made a Mason.—Feb. 7, Br. Midford was made a Mason in due Form." In 1737 occurs this entry—"At a Committee of this Lodge that were desired to Attend to make "Bror. Sparrow for the good of ye Lodge who was well Recommended by . . . and "paid Two pounds Seven shillings According to Our Orders for the same." It appears this Committee of the Lodge was specially called, Bodychen Sparrow being considered a desirable acquisition, but it became necessary to regularise the proceedings, or at least the financial part of the transaction. At the following meeting, 6th September, 1737, "It being put up by the Master of this Lodge the Next Lodge Night after Bror. "Sparrow was made whether what was Expended the Night he was made should be "Allow'd out of what he paid for his Making, and the Remainder carried into the "Lodge [funds], and Carried by Ten for paying it out of the Stock and Onely One "Negative . . . There healths that were p[r]esent at ye Making of Bror. Sparrow "were drank by the whole Lodge with thanks for ye Good Services done them."

The expression "proposed seconded and thirded" often occurs, sometimes in this form.—"Br. . . . proposed that Mr. . . . be made a Mason in this Lodge, which "was 2d., 3d., ballotted for and carried Nem. Con." One interesting feature is first heard of in 1767, when on 8th August "Bror. Hammon past Mastr. at the desire of the "R.W. Master gave a very proper charge to the new made Brethren."

It is only in 1758 we get the first clue to a mention of the first two degrees in an explicit statement. "Mr. Willm. Provost of New York Gentlemã and Merchant being "in a short time to go abrod. the Lodge after due consideration and having Receiv'd an "Exceeding good Character of Said Gentlem̃ did Mutually agree to make him a Mason

"which was done in the two first Degrees. The Master gave a Lecture in Enter'd "Apprentice's part and allso in y[e] Fellow Crafts." "1761, 25 Feb. Bro[r]. James Pool was "this night made a mason in this Lodge and was Rais'd to the 2[d], degree of Masonry."

The usual formula "made a mason" seems always to have included the two first degrees. This old custom was retained down to 1777, although in other Lodges a different practice may have prevailed.[1] In proof of this retention of the ancient rule referred to let us glance at what happened in the Lodge in Preston's time.

> 1777. 3 Dec. B[r]. Noorthouck moved that no Person shall be initiated into more than the first Degree of Masonry on the first night of his reception. This motion being duly Second[d], the question was put and passed unanimously. Resolved that public Notice be given of this Regulation in such manner as the Master shall think most Expedient for the Information of other Lodges.

Early in 1778, on 4th Feb. :—

> Bro[r]. Rigge moved that we do for the future initiate every Gentleman into the first two Degrees of Masonry on the same Night, Seconded. . . . Order'd That this alteration in the By Laws be ballotted for agreeable to the Eleventh Article.

On the 18th Feb. this was done :—

> A ballot was taken for the proposed alteration in the fourth Bye Law. Upon opening the Ballot, there appeared Twoe Negatives in the Ballotting Box. Whereupon the Lodge Resolved, That a Letter should be sent to the Grand Secretary of [? from] this Lodge to inform him, that it is the Resolution of this Lodge to Initiate Gentlemen only into one Degree of Masonry on the same Night, and to request the favour of him to communicate said Resolution to the Masters of such Lodges as shall attend at the next Committee of Charity and quarterly Communication.

Here we have by a formal act of the Lodge the separation into two parts of what was originally considered to constitute "making," and it was because of the practice elsewhere in other Lodges being of a different pattern to that in Antiquity that it became necessary to draw attention publicly to the change made here by falling in with the general custom.

And as the two first degrees were always conferred together, it is not surprising to find that it was only after a brother had attained to the second degree that he became a member of the Lodge if he so chose. In 1759 we read :—"Nov. 28. Four Candidates were "made Masons . . . the above Brethren were also honoured with y[e] Second Degree of "Masonry and were ballotted for to become Members of this Lodge." There is an entry of 1776, 21st February, to the following effect :—"Mr. Joseph Hawkins was Accordingly "Initiated into the first Degree of Masonry, and Admitted a Member"—but this is an error on the part of the Secretary, as the next item will show,—on 20th March another candidate was admitted—"Mr. T. Essex was Accordingly Initiated into the first Degree "and Pass'd into the Second, as was also Bro[r]. J. Hawkins, and admitted Members."

"With the Consent of the Lodge"—is an occasional formula used when the candidate was "Pass'd into the Second Degree" at the same meeting at which he was made. Here is a rather fuller entry :—

[1] Bro. Gould remarks on the F.C. Degree ". . . . in England, under the purely operative régime, the apprentice was not a member of the lodge, and that he only became so and also a freemason, on his admission—after a prescribed period of servitude—to the degree of Fellow or Master." *(History of Freemasonry, ii., 363).*

> 1770. 2d May. The W.M. produced and read a dispensation from the R.W. D.G.M. Dillon for leave to receive and pass Mr. T. Cox, on this Night altho' something under age.
>
> Mr. Tho. Cox having been duly prepared by Bro. Pryce [a visitor from the Mourning Bush Lodge] was received in the first degree with the usual Ceremonies. . .
>
> Both these New made Bretheren being retired the R.W.M. opened the Lodge in the 2d degree, and they being brought in again, were admitted to the said degree.

Again on 17th October of the same year,

> A ballot was taken for the Admission of Mr. Rainshaw, which proved unanimous in his Favour, whereupon he was made a Mason in the first Degree and according to custom was passed to the Second in due Form and paid the usual Fees.

But the 1760 By-Laws, Article IV., provided for conferring the second degree separately. "Each Brother who was made in any other Lodge, paying Five Shillings for being passed to the Second Degree in this," it being remembered that at this time the Lodge still kept to the old custom of two degrees together, and not, as in other Lodges, of initiating and passing as separate ceremonies on separate occasions.

The first mention we have of passing is in 1737, but it refers to the degree of Master, and gives the fee then payable for taking this step. "Received Aprill 5th. 1737, Reddall for passing Master, 5/s." This was the old word, used also in the records of the *Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas*, 1725.

Bro. Rylands draws our attention to the fact that there is no mention of a 'Masters' Lodge,' the ceremony being performed on the ordinary day of meeting, and nothing to mark it as an unusual event. Right down to 1751, and even later, there is never any note made of any ceremony between 'making a Mason' and 'raising Master.' It seems that a Fellow Craft often applied for the honour of raising, if he wished to proceed further, as he was then eligible. The Master's step is thus termed in one instance,—"1761. 25 Feb. Bror. Tindall was this night rais'd to the third and Honourable degree of Masonry."

In 1759 it became the practice to confer the three degrees in one evening,—"made and raised" is the term used,—but the instances are so numerous that it is needless to particularize. Sometimes this was done by dispensation, but more often without: as a specimen of the authority given on such occasions the following document may prove of interest:—

> London. Sepr. 12, 1764.
>
> By the recommendation of Bror. Gibbs and Bror. Dyne I grant a dispensation to make and raise through the three degrees of Masonry Mr. Richard Hall and this shall be your warrant for so doing.
>
> (Sign'd) Jno. Salter D.G.M.

This letter "from the Depute Grand Master adres'd to the Master and Wardens of this Lodge was presented by Mr. Richard Hall" (the candidate). I do not think this system of conferring the degrees is evidence of any slackness among the Lodges of the Moderns but it was the custom: on the contrary, after it was adopted in this Lodge, the candidate for the third degree had to be examined by a Board of Trial, composed of the experienced Past Masters, and, if approved by them, was reported on favourably to the Lodge, entrusted by the Board of Trial with certain requisite secrets, and then went through the usual ceremony of being raised a Master Mason,

Thus in 1775, 15th November:—

> Lodge opened in the Third Degree. A Board of Trial formed and Brothers . . . examined and approved as Candidates for the degree of Master Masons, and intrusted in due form by the Board. A report being made from the Board in favour of the Candidates, they were exalted to the Third Degree in due form. The Masters' Lodge was then closed, and the Lodge opened in the First Degree.
>
> 1777. 15 Jan. [The meeting at which the Rev. Wm. Dodd, D.D., Grand Chaplain, was expelled from this Lodge.] A motion was made and seconded that all the Brethren who have been made in this Lodge, and have not been raised to the third Degree, be exalted at our next meeting, if duly aproved by a Board of Trial. On the question being put it passed in the affirmative.
>
> Ordered that Bro^r^. Brearley, Hartley and Axtell do compose the said Board of Trial, and make a faithful report to this Lodge.
>
> On Feb. 19th. Bro^r^. Brearley reported from the Board of Trial, that Brothers le Caan, Ergas, and Bradley had been examined and approved as qualified for preferment, but that Bro^r^. Delwalle [Delvalle] was disapproved as not qualified.
>
> It was agreed that the Brethren approved by the Board of Trial for exaltation, be raised to the Third Degree on Wednesday next.
>
> Feb. 26. The Lodge was opened in the third degree. A Board of Trial appointed as follows, Bro^r^. Brearley President: Bro^r^. Manning and Hartley Assistants. Bro^r^. Brearley reported from the Board of Trial that the following Brethren had regularly passed under an examination for the Third Degree and been approved. . . .

As above hinted there is not much information to be gleaned about the doings of the Masters' Lodge as such, the first mention being in 1758. The election of the new Master sometimes took place in the third degree, and he appointed his officers, or they were elected as we shall show below, then the Lodge was closed. An interesting entry of 1773—16th June—is here given:—

> The Lodge was opened in the 3^d^ Degree and this being Election Night, Brother Bottomley was elected Master for the coming half year upon a Ballot, in the usual way, and he was pleased to appoint his Officers as follows. . . . And ye Secrets in the 3^d^ degree being found the Lodge was closed.

It was not until 1760 that one night a month, the fourth Wednesday, was set apart for the business of the Masters' Lodge, but the arrangement was continued for some years, and as we learn from the Lodge Lists between 1760 and 1769, it was so entered for the information of those who wished and were eligible to attend. No mention of a lecture in the third degree is made until 1760.

But a solitary example is given of a much debated occurrence, showing something else was worked, of which no satisfactory explanation has yet been arrived at, and to this attention must be called.

> 1740. 17 June. [Audit night, not one of the ordinary meetings of the lodge.] The following members of this Lodge were this Evening made Scotch Master Masons by Bro^r^. Humphrys of the Mourning Bush Aldersg^te^. [Names given, including the Master, Senior Warden, Secretary & some Past Masters of the lodge, nine in all, two brethren present at the audit not being made.]

Bro. Rylands is unable to give any clue beyond this—"the degree of Scotch "Master must have been something different from the degree they had already received "in English Masonry. I am inclined to think that the degree given by Bro. Humphreys "was not the foreign degree of the same name but the same as that given in the Scott's "(Master) Masons' Lodges of 1733-34." He refers us to Hughan's *English Rite*, 2nd edition, and to Lane's paper in *A.Q.C.* i., on "Masters' Lodges," which includes a notice of the Scott's or Scotch Masons' Lodge at the "Devil Tavern," Temple Bar, in 1733 and 1734.

Of the INSTALLATION Ceremony the first inkling we have is that the Master, upon his election, "take the usual Oaths on taking the Chair and that the same never "be omitted in this Lodge and that every new Member be also Obligated." This was on the 7th December, 1736, but the entry is a little suspicious, as it is in another hand and written in paler ink of a different sort, and must be considered in connection with what has been pointed out above, the Oath of Master, and of a new Member, apparently of a later date than 1768. The next occurrence noted is dated 7th June, 1737—"Bro^r^. "Hen. Niblett being Senr. Warden was nominated for Master for the ½ year Ensuing "and was Voted Nem. Con. . . . Bro^r^. Niblet sworn as Master." The last phrase is in the same hand as the entry just before quoted, and again is written in a different ink. A facsimile of the entry is given facing page 26.

Nothing more occurs giving us satisfactory information, beyond this bald statement—"1745. 2^d^. July. Bro. Rogers being Chose Master succeeded Bro. Trent in the Chair,"—and no mention of a special ceremony is made till the year 1754, when there is found the following—"8 Jan. According to the Minutes of last Lodge Night Br. Moses was placed in the Chair, as Master of this Lodge." Allusion is made to Bonnor's demonstration before the Lodge of Promulgation, in 1809, of the manner of working the degrees, etc., "as adhered to in the Lodge of which he is a member," and to Bro. Sadler's remarks upon the same in his *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation.* Bro. Rylands agrees that Bro. Sadler was right when he wrote—"It would appear "from this that the Lodge of Antiquity, although No. 1. on the Roll of the Moderns, "had never adopted their innovations, but had preserved the Ancient practices, "including the Ceremony of Installation."

A later entry of 1763, 21st June, gives us the first occasion when the Master was elected and installed on the same evening, and says—"Being Election Night for a master of ye Half Year Insueing the Choice fell on Bro^r^. Nicholson as R.W.M. and was Invested According."—while three years later we find this entry, on Dec. 24th, 1766,—"This being election night the Brethren present Proceeded to the Election of a Master when Bro^r^. Rigge was duly chosen invested and Install'd."

> December 17th. A.D. 1777. A.L. 5782. This being the usual time of Electing Officers for the ensuing six Months, the Lodge proceeded to Ballot for a Master, Secretary and Chaplain agreable to the Bye Laws, when a Majority approved in favor of the following Brethren, Viz^t^.
>
> John Wilson Esqr. R. W. Master
> Benjamin Bradley Secretary
> and the Rev^d^. Allan Harrison Eccles: Chaplain.
>
> [Wilson I should note was previously the Master.] The Rt. W.Mast^r^. in the Chair proceeded to deliver the vsual Charges to the Master Elect, after which he was installed and invested in antient form.

Of the procedure of election for the Mastership very little is told, usually the brief statement is given—"Bro^{r}. . . . . Chose Master," and then we find the Master was "nominated."

> 1736. 7 Dec. Bro. Strong Junr. Being Senr. Warden was Nominated for Master for this Ensueing half Year and was voted Nem. Con.

In 1744 the M. Elect is thus described:—

> Bro^{r}. Wilder Elected Master } Master

and on this occasion, for the first time, the Wardens were nominated by the Master.

> 1746. 9 Dec. Note. Bro^{r}. Mason was this Night put in Nomination to serve as Master of this Lodge for the coming half year with a Proviso that if Bro^{r}. Kirkman [the S.W.] should Chuse to serve in the said Office, then Bro^{r}. Mason was to Submit to him.

and at the foot occurs the following note:—

> Note. Bro^{r}. Kirkman has not paid his ffees of honour for being Chose Ma^{r}. by Reason of an Uncertainty of his being willing to serve in that Quality.
>
> 1747. July 14th. Bro. Wilder having been Nominated Master for ye Ensuing half Year and Not Attending the Election is put of to the Next Lodge Night and for Whant of a Number to Make a Lodge.

Bro. Wilder attended on 11th August

> and being Chose Master desired to be excused serving the Office and to be Admitted to the Usual ffine which was granted Accordingly and thereupon Bro^{r}. Trent as next in Rotation [J.W.] was put up and voted Nem. Con. for Ma^{r}. for the ensuing half year and Bro^{r}. Wildair paid for the ensuing half year and his ffees of Honour making as in the Margin. — 11 —

Wilder, who joined from the Swan and Rummer, had once before declined to serve as Master, but he filled that office in 1744, and was besides a Warden on six separate occasions. There was another Wm. Wilder, of the Mourning Bush Lodge, and we find them both entered in 1740, one as a member, and the other as a visitor on the 6th May, the former having joined on the 5th February.

It was proposed in 1761 that the half-yearly election be changed for an annual term, on 22nd July ". . . proposed that the R.W.M. of this Lodge should be "chose annually at Midsummer and continued in that respectable office for Twelve "Months ensuing: but it being deem'd an improper time to make any such proposal, "was disapproved of by every other member, especially as the Bye Laws otherwise "directed." The proposal was accordingly dropped, but in 1777 a Deputy Master was suggested and the proposition favourably received.

> 20 August. . . . proposed to be ballotted for at our next meeting, seconded . . . , that every Master of this Lodge, shall have Liberty to appoint any Qualified Bro^{r}. to act as Deputy, or Assistant to ye Master, as in former times in making, raising, Installation and every other business of ye Lodge, that order might [be] establish'd, and Solemnities [be] more strictly observed,

which seems to point to an office remarkably similar to our Director of Ceremonies, and the brother so appointed was styled "W.Dep.Master."

The Master himself was always termed "Master" until the first meeting in the year 1748 (1747 Old Style) on 12th January, and then we find the first occasion of his being called the R.W.M.

The WARDENS were always at first nominated: it appears by the records as they run on that the Master had a voice in their nomination and they were elected by the brethren. This procedure is what is indicated by the word nominated.

> 1743-4. 7 Feb. Bro. Kirkman junr. Warden was this Evening Nomtd Senr. Warden for the Ensuing ½ year Nem. Con. Bro. Wildair was this Evening Nomtd Junr. Warden for the Ensuing ½ year Nem. Con.

But at the later election in the same year, on 3rd July, the entry is varied to read thus:—

> Bror. Wilder was Elected Master and Nominated Bror. Trent Senr. Warden and Bror. Chapman Junr. Warden for this half year.

But a great many of the entries refer in a still briefer form to the business of elections, *e.g.*, July 2d., 1745.

> Bro. Faber Chose Senr. Warden
> Bro. Figes ,, junr. ,,
> Bro. Mason ,, Secrytary.

On reaching the Warden's chair for the first time the selected brethren had to pay a fee of Honour, and these payments were usually recorded in the accounts: and if the honour was declined an equivalent payment had to be made, and there are many instances of this.

The first mention of the Master *appointing* his Wardens occurs in 1760, on December 24th.

> This being Election Night, Bror. Perkins had the Great Honour of being Unanimously Re elected R.W.M. of this Lodge, when he appointed Bror. Isaac Pearce S.W. and Bror. Wm. Nicholson J.W. after which Bro. John Wheeler was elected Secretary.

This election of the Secretary continues with the appointment of the Wardens down to 1769. We have one instance of the Senior Warden taking the chair in the absence of the Master, but must note in connection with this event that there is no record of any ceremony being worked on the occasion.

> 1762. 10 Febry. Our Rt Worshipfull Master Br. Perkins being gone abroad to the West Indies Br. Pearce being Senior Warden took the Chair in the absence of our sd. Rt. Worshipfull and having opened the Lodge appointed Br. Dr. Power Senr. Warden in his room; when the Minutes of the last Lodge Night were duly read and confirmed Nem. Con.
>
> The Right Worshipfull Master (pro tem) having gone thro' the two first Lectures in Masonry to the great satisfaction of all the Brethren and Visitors present, the Lodge was thereupon Closed in due form and the Brethren parted in the greatest good friendship and harmony.

This is a clear case of the S.W. ruling the Lodge, taking the chair, and appointing a deputy in his own place. We have yet to discover an instance, if it has ever occurred, of the Senior Warden doing any of the ceremonial work, and for that purpose sitting in the Master's chair.

Occasionally two nominees were put forward for the office of Junior Warden, being ballotted for by the brethren present, and the survivor of the ballot took up his duties and paid his fine, or, rather, fee of Honour.

> 1752. June 9. This Night Bro^r^. Nicholson was Nominated Master Bro^r^. Hammond S.W. Bro^rs^. Moses and Gower to be Ballotted for next Night,

and again in 1755,

> Decr. ye 9th. Bro^rs^. Pollard and Feild to be Ballotted for Junr. Warden, and the Lodge was Closed in Dew form.

The Treasurer, now considered a very important officer of the Lcdge, is not heard of in these minutes until 1756, it being the custom previously for the Master to be responsible to the Lodge for the accounts, and these were entered up after each meeting, showing the subscriptions received and fines, the visitors' nightly fees, and the expenses of the evening. On election night, 13th July, 1756, we read—

> The New Regulations for the future paiments for the Expences of the Lodge was agreed to be made a Law of the Lodge and Bro^r^. Humphreys was Chose Treasurer.

This Bro. Humphreys was the one mentioned previously as having made the Scotch Master Masons in this Lodge, and joined from the Mourning Bush Lodge, now Emulation No. 21. He must have been held in great esteem by the members, and the Secretary shows this in one place by entering his election thus—

> 11 July 1758. Proceeded to Election of Officers . . .
> Br. Humphreys Ld. H. Treasurer.

This election of a Treasurer was usually taken with that of the principal officers on each half-yearly election night, until September of 1759, when, under the provisions of the new Bye Laws then adopted, the Treasurer was elected separately at the last meeting of the month of September annually, while the half-yearly election of the other officers went on as before.

> 1760. Sept. 24. This being Election Night for Treasurer, the Brethren qualified were Ballotted for when Bro^r^. Humpherys was Reelected.

The Bye Law referred to reads as follows:—

> Article III. The Treasurer shall be elected by a private Ballot on the last Lodge-Night in *September*, each Member having proper Notice for that Purpose, which if the Secretary neglects to mention in the Lodge-letters he shall pay as many Shillings as there are Members within 15 miles of the Lodge to whom he did not give proper Notice: and when the Treasurer is elected, he shall be invested by the Master, to whom, as the representative of this Lodge, he shall give his Bond for all the Lodge's Money in his Hands, when it amounts to Fifteen pounds or upwards, and give a Receipt every Lodge-Night for what Money he may receive on Account of this Lodge: and every Brother shall be on his Legs during the Installation of all the new Officers.

In 1760, 25th June, it was

> Mov'd by Bro^r^. Appleton that the treasurer should have a proper place allotted to him and a Jewel made at the Expence of the Lodge and for its honour, when it was seconded thirded and carried that the treasurer should have a Jewel for the time being, made under the direction of the Master.

In 1767, 25th February, David Humphreys having "resigned the Office and "Jewell of Treasurer [on February 11th] Brother Robt. Smith was Duly Elected "Invested Instaled and Congratulated."

At the December meeting of 1768 the Bye Law relating to the election of Treasurer in each September was superseded, and we find that officer was balloted for in the usual manner on the ordinary election night, with the Master, Secretary, and Chaplain. It was provided in the printed Bye Laws of 1760 that the Treasurer should give his bond to the Master for the Lodge monies. This no doubt was always done, but we only find one instance of its being recorded.

> 1770. 19th Dec. The Brethren then proceeded to Ballot for a Treasurer when Bror. Calvert was chosen by a great Majority and gave for his Securities Bror. Bottomley and Bror. Pinckney.
>
> 1775. 20 Dec. Bror. Calvert Treasurer chusing to decline the Office, Bror. Bottomley engaged to act for him until the usual time of electing a new Treasurer.

It was in 1777 (19th November) that the old form ceases of entering the cash accounts as they occurred at each meeting, and doubtless a separate book was then kept by the Treasurer.

The Secretary we first hear of in 1737 (July 5th) when a member was "Chose Secretary" at the same time as the Master and Wardens: and in 1760 the nominee for the office "had the honour of being chose Secretary and enter'd on his office accordingly." On the 5th July, 1743, occurs this note:—"N.B. Put off the Nomination of the Secretary 'till the M. Elect is present." He was apparently nominated by the Master and ballotted for by the Brethren and paid the usual subscription, there being no hint that the latter was waived. The ordinary entry is "duly elected by a private Ballot." In 1769, on the 21st June, "on a Ballott for Secretary Br. Heseltine was elected to that Office,"—this was after he had been appointed Grand Secretary, for at the previous meeting, 7th June, "Br. Heseltine informed the Lodge of his being appointed Grand Secretary, and that he shod be glad to hear from us on any Business relative to Masonry." After this, the appointment of Secretary was vested in the Master in the usual manner. A Deputy was appointed in 1752 to assist the Secretary, 11th August. "This Night the Rt. Wl. Mre. appointed Br. Trent Secretary which he thought a Very great Honour done him and Br. Trent Requested Br. George Mason to be his Deputy which Br. Mason very Readily accepted." The minutes of the period 1777-1787 appear to have been written by a professional clerk, but in 1772 there is recorded this grievance:—"Dec. 2. The reason no minutes have been entered for several nights past is the want of a Secretary, and no Member was kind enough to officiate."

The Past Master, or, as we should now call him, the I.P.M., is first mentioned on the 5th February, 1745, although the Lodge had been in possession of a Past Master's jewel since 1739, an early date for that badge of office, and the Past Master had certain stated duties.[1] It was seldom that any Brother who had passed the Chair was distinguished by the initials "P.M.": only the official, if he can be called such,

[1] This appears to disprove the statement, often repeated, that the "Past Master" was an *office*, not a *rank*, invented by the Antients.

being termed the "Past Master." We have one instance of a "P.M.pro.tem.," the member so acting not having served a mastership.

> 1739. 7 Nov. The Rt. Worshipful Master Mr. Jno. Figes presented this Evening to this Lodge a past Master's Jewel, his health was drank in due form for that kind present.

It was not until the year 1777, that we find the usual Past Master's jewel was voted and presented for having served a term as Master.

> 1777. 17 Dec. The vsual complts being paid to Bror. [William] Preston, Rt. W. past M., Bror. Donaldson moved that as an acknowledgement for his past Services and steady Conduct in supporting the antient Rights and privileges of this Lodge during his Presidency, he be presented with a jewel at the Expence of this Lodge . . . Resolved That five Guineas be allowed for the said Jewel.

Two Stewards were appointed in 1777 (15th January).

> A motion was proposed and seconded that two Stewards be appointed for this Lodge, and on the Question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

I am inclined to think these officers were our modern Deacons, and from minutes of various Lodges that I have been privileged to inspect, conclude that they were known in the Lodges of the 'Moderns' as 'Stewards' (with some exceptions) and among the 'Antients' as 'Deacons.' The next entry, on the following 17th April, seems to point to this :—

> Bror. Bass having presented the Lodge with two white Rods for the Stewards he received the thanks of the Brethren in due form.

At the next meeting, 18th June, after the ordinary election business, "The Stewards were called up and thanked, when they nominated their successors, viz., Bror. Le Caan proposed Bror. Bradley, and Bror. Axtell proposed Bror. Dulaney, and these Brethren being approved were appointed Stewards for the coming six Months." At the close of the year these Stewards are entered in the list of Officers present as "Senr. S. and Junr. S."

There is no mention of an Inner Guard, and coming to the Tyler, there is a deal of information to be gathered as to this humble but useful officer. Usually he was not a member of the Lodge. His fee on ordinary nights was 1/6, but when a Mason was made, this was increased by a special fee from the Candidate of half-a-crown to four shillings. Later his remuneration was increased to 2/6 per night, and about the same time (1744) there is an item continually recurring—"Drawer, 6d." The "Drawer" I believe to have been the Waiter or Serving Brother who attended to the creature comforts of the Brethren, and not the one who "drew the Lodge": this was the duty of the Tyler himself, who had to prepare the symbolic diagrams on the floor of the Lodge and erase them when the evening's business had closed. This was also called "Forming the Lodge." A candidate for initiation having failed to present himself on the 5th December, 1770,—"Bror. Bottomley prayed that his making might be postponed, he undertaking to pay the Expences of forming last Night and this." A note in the margin says "Mr. Bengough did not attend on accot. of Illness of which he died."

> In 1776. 1 May. Conven'd Night. On account of the Tyler having neglected to form a Lodge the Brethren were not Rais'd.

Another duty to be carried out by the Tyler, was to deliver the summonses to the members of the Lodge.

March 1st, 1736 (1737). "Agreed by the Members then present that Bro^r^ Riddalls Servt be Allowed 12d. each Lodge night for Carrieing ye Letters to Each Member." Riddall was landlord of the "Queen's Arms" in St. Paul's Church Yard, where the Lodge was then meeting. And in 1744 (3rd July):—

> Ordered that the Tyler for the future do deliver out the Summon's for the meeting of this Lodge and be paid for the same One Shilling exclusive of his money for the Tyling.

The accounts for the 7th May state, in 1745,

Tyler	0	2	6
D^o^. for Carying Somonds to Settle last Masters acco^t^.	0	2	0
Drawer	0	0	6

At Christmas it was customary to give him a gratuity of 10/6.

> 1771. Wed. 11 Jan. A motion was made and seconded and passed Nem. Con. that in Consideration of the Tylers due Attendances on this Lodge and faithful Services an extra Gratuity of 10s. 6d. be given to him out of the Genl. Fund of this Lodge, but this not to be a President for another year.

But it did form a "President" for several years and we have many entries to this effect—"A motion was made that the Tyler may receive his usual Complim^t^ of half-a-guinea at Christmas which was unanimously agreed."

From other entries we discover other duties to be performed by the Tyler. For instance,—"5 Aug. 1740. 'Tis agreed that the Tyler shall take the Visitors' "money at the Door & bring it to the M^r^. to save the trouble of the the jun^r^. Warden "and Secra^ry^." And in the 1760 By Laws, it is provided in article IX—"the Tyler shall collect the Money of the Visiting Brethren before they enter the Lodge-Room," and in Article IV—"every Bro. . . . . shall pay. . . . . besides the Tyler's usual fees, which shall be Two shillings and Sixpence for being raised to the Third Degree: the said Tyler being obliged to present each New made Brother with a List of the Lodges."

Harris was the first Tyler we read about at the commencement of the minutes in 1736 to 6th November, 1738: but Bro. Sadler in his paper on *Tylers and Tyling* points out that in the 1723 list of original No. 1 Lodge there is the name of Edward Lewis, who for neglect of duty and insolence to the Grand Stewards was carpeted before the G. Lodge in 1732. We do not know who was Tyler from 1738 to 1747, as his fee is charged in the accounts nightly and his name not mentioned. Complin was for some part of that time in the service of the Lodge, and on 13th January 1746-7 we find—"Note. Bro^r^. Montgommery was Chosen Tyler of this Lodge this Night in the Room of Bro^r^. Compplin deced." Montgomery got in trouble very soon after his election, for in April, 1747:—

> Whereas it has been usual for the Grand Secretary to send Letters for the Committee of Charity & the Quarterly Communication to the several Lodges And whereas it was usual for the Tylers to carry the s^d^ Letter to the Ma^r^. of their respective Lodges and Mr. Montgomery who is present Tyler of this Lodge has violated this Custom, Therefore it is ordered by this Lodge that if the said Mr. Montgomery shall for the future during his s^d^. Tylership or any other in that Capacity neglect his s^d^. Duty in this respect that then & in such Case he shall be discharged from serving this Lodge in s^d^. Capacity.

Montgomery was also at this time "Guarder of the Grand Lodge"—or Grand Tyler,—and in these minutes he is called both Tyler and Guarder. The engraving of his portrait is well known; there is an oil painting, perhaps the original of this engraving, in the Lodge room of No. 24, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is said to be the portrait of *their* Tyler, but these extracts show this claim to be untenable. Montgomery died in June, 1757, and the Lodge "Order'd that Bro[r]. Bird should Attend as Tyler for the Benefitt of the Widow of Br[o]. Montgomery During pleasure."[1] Bird appears to have succeeded to the vacant post, but his tenure was brief.

> 11th July. 1758. The Lodge thought Right to discharge the present Tyler and have Chose B[r]. Fredin for to Succeed him.

We hear many times of two Tylers of the Lodge, first in 1756, at the election on 26th December—"and the Lodge continued Br[o]. West and Sherman Tylers for y[e] ensuing half-year."

> 1760. 25 June. Election for upper and under Tyler also came on, when Brother West was chose Nem. Con. for upper Tyler. Brothers Sherman Welch and Campbell were put up for under Tyler when Bro[r]. Sherman was Elected by a great majority.

The 1760 By Laws provide in Article X as follows:—

> One Shilling and Six-pence shall be paid each Lodge-Night to the Head Tyler, who has the Benefit of all Formations, and is to take care of the Lodge's Furniture: and Three Shillings shall be paid to the Under Tyler, who is to carry the Lodge-Letters to the Members:
>
> 1763. 22 June. . . proceed[d] to Ballot for Tylers it was propos[d] and 2[d] to have but one Tyler: it past in the affirmative. . . . & there was [a] Balled for a Tyler, the Balled fell on Bro[r]. Sherman and R.W.M. Gave him his Charg.
>
> 1767. 24 June. The Tyler having had notice to attend the Lodge the two Nights past which he neglected, and having omitted to summon the Brethren duly, he was made acquainted that if he omitted to attend the Lodge this Night the Brer[n]. would proceed to elect another which was done accordingly when Bro[r]. Oliver was duly elected into that Office for the next half year, and properly invested with the Badge of his Office.
>
> 1767. Dec. 23. The Tyler was then ballotted for, when Bro[r]. Oliver on Account of his Good Behaviour for the last Half-Year was duly elected into that office.

At the foot of the 1778 By Laws are the names of Barney (or Barnabas) Rutledge, "Mitre Tavern," Upper Tyler. John Oliver, Grub Street, Under Tyler. Barney Rutledge became the Grand Tyler of the schismatic Lodge of Antiquity under the Grand Lodge of All England South of the River Trent.

There appears to be some reason for the belief that the Indoor or Upper Tyler developed later into the Inner Guard, of which we have here no mention at all. In *A.Q.C.* vii., 194, is an extract from the minutes of "Love and Honour" at Falmouth, a "Modern" Lodge, given by Bro. Geo. H. Baynes Reed, which shows the I.G. became widely adopted at the Union, and that he formerly wore as his jewel a trowel, a practice we hear of in several other Lodges about the same time.

[1] His son Robert was Tyler of the Mourning Bush Lodge, and proved to be a bad character, for one day in 1764 "the Tyler did not attend, and the jewels, both new and old, were missing, together with the Pall, Hirams, Stewards' Aprons, etc., suppos'd to be illegally taken by the said Tyler." He pawned them for a guinea and a half, and in March 1765 he was imprisoned for the offence in the Wood Street Compter, being sentenced by Sir Richard Glynn, a former Lord Mayor, and member of No. 1 Lodge and of the Mourning Bush Lodge also.

The Waiter at the Tavern where the Lodge met was made in the first and second degrees together, as was the custom; on the 12th December, 1759 :—

> Br. Robt Smith was propos'd to be rais'd to ye 3d degree, which was 2d 3d & carried Nem Con and he was rais'd accordingly.
>
> 1771. 17 April. Br. Bottomley our R.W.M. finding there was not a waiter in this House who had been admitted to the Honours of Masonry, and that Barnabas Rutledge had not only lived long but was likely to continue with our Br. Cox, proposed that he should be made to wait upon the Bren. in Lodge which was agreed to & he was accordingly made a Mason gratis.

In the year 1778 occurred an incident concerning the prestige of the Lodge, in which William Preston played a part, and is best narrated in the words of the record.

> At the meeting of the Lodge held on the 16th. October 1776 Brother Preston then informed the Lodge that about a fortnight ago he had visited a Lodge at the Pontefract Castle, near Paddington, where a Member of the Stewards Lodge was also on a Visit, That the Master of the Lodge had with great politeness and agreeably to the antient custom of the Society, complimented Bror. Preston as Master of No. 1, with the thanks of the Lodge, for the honour of his visit, before the same compliment had been paid to the Member of the Stewards Lodge, then present. That the said Brother Steward had informed Brother Preston that he looked upon the Conduct of the Master of the Lodge, to be derogatory to the dignity of the Stewards Lodge, which he wished to support, and that he was determined to represent the Affair to his Lodge, and if it was their opinion to support him, he should lay the matter before the Grand Lodge. Brother Preston then acquainted the Brethren that he thought it necessary to apprise them of the intended complaint, as he might thereby obtain their consent towards the support of the antient rights and privileges of No. 1. He explained the first origin of the Office of Steward, the several privileges granted to the Brethren, who had served that Office, by Grand Lodge, and the several claims which the Lodge of Antiquity might assert to the honour of Masonry in preference to any Lodge under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England. The Brethren were unanimously of opinion to support their rights and privileges against all innovations, and voted the Thanks of the Lodge to Brother Preston for his diligence and attention to preserve them. It was likewise resolved, That the healths of the Master and Brethren of the Lodge at Paddington be drank, and That the Thanks of the Lodge of Antiquity be transmitted to them for the Compliment paid to Brother Preston, promising every support against any complaint that may be brought against them on that account.

At the next meeting the letter of thanks to the Lodge at the Pontefract Castle was read and approved, and ordered to be sent.

Perhaps before touching upon the subject of the Grand Chapter of Harodim, we may briefly refer to that of Lectures. It was not till the century had entered upon its second half that we find the first reference in the minutes.

> 1756. Aug. 10. The Minuits of Last Lodge were Read and Confirmed. A Lecture was had and Lodge Closed.
>
> 1757. May 10.—— a Lecture in Enter'd Prentice and fellow Craft given.

Bro. Rylands remarks on this last entry, and presses home the contention made earlier with reference to degrees in the Lodge:—

> Although it *appears* from some of the minutes as if the E.A. Lecture was given alone, it must, however, be remarked that in no single instance were the degrees themselves separated: that is to say, that the two first degrees were always given together and not for a long period separated even by name. I cannot think that this was caused by the laziness of the Clerk, but rather that, according to the old System, a man was 'made' a Mason and then a Master Mason: and those older masons, like the early members of Original No. 1, never departed from the ancient customs of Masonry, and even in the middle of the 18th century, although they adopted more or less the modern nomenclature it was not until the year 1777 that they gave the two first degrees separately.

But let us glance at a few more extracts, not perhaps of great importance, but as specimens of what was done in the way of Lectures in this old Lodge.

> 1757. Sep. 13. The M^r^. gave an Extraordinary joyous Lecture and all business being done in a most pleasing manner the Lodge was Closed.
>
> 11 Oct. The Master gave a Lecture by his Warden in the Fellow Craft & Enter'd Apprentice part.
>
> 8 Nov. The Master gave a Lecture by Bro^r^. Hammond in a most agreeable manner.
>
> 1758. June 13. A Lecture was given by Bro^r^. Hammon Senr. Warden at the Request of Bro^r^. Nicholson as Master and the proper Healths being Drank the Lodge Adjourn'd to the 2^d^ Tuesday in July being the Election Night.
>
> 1759. Nov. 8. Being a private Lodge night. . . . There were two lectures given in the Enter'd Apprentice and Fellow crafts part by Bro^r^. Hammond who was appointed so to do by our R^t^. W. M^r^.
>
> Queens Arms Lodge. Dec^br^. 12. 1758. . . the Masters Lodge being Open'd. . . . a lecture being given in folio the lodge being Closed.

This is the first mention of the Master's Lodge, and the "lecture in folio" must, says Bro. Rylands, be interpreted as "a Lecture in the Fellow Craft's part" given at the end of the proceedings.

> 1759. Aug. 22. Our R.W.M. gave Lectures in the Enter'd Apprentice and Fellow Crafts parts, and Bro^r^. Hammond a Charge to the New made Bro^rs^.
>
> Sepr. the 12th. 1759. . . The R.W.M^r^. gave a Lecture in the Enter'd Apprentice part. Drank the Usual Toasts & no other Business Offering the Lodge was Closed.
>
> 28th Nov. The Master gave Lectures in the 2^d^ & 3^d^ Degree, & ye Lodge was closed in due Form.
>
> 1761. Sep. 23. Our R.W.M. Bro^r^. T. M. Perkins retiring before the Lodge was closed, was pleased to invest Bro^r^. Dr. Jos. Power [a visitor] with his Jewel as R.W.M. pro tempore: from whom we had a Lecture in the Second and third Degree.
>
> 1762. 10 Nov. The R.W.M. was pleased to favour us with a Noble Lecture in the Third Degree.
>
> 1763. Feb. 9. . . [the lecture] that of the First Degree of Masonry was given in a most Excellent & Explicit Manner.
>
> 1765. Wed. April 24th. The Master examined the Brothers present in the three Degrees of Masonry: Agreable songs sang.

Preston, when he became Master in 1774, held public lectures, which were attended with considerable expense, without any emolument, as he himself tells us in the *State of Facts*, and developed a system of instruction peculiarly his own, and which later developed into his Grand CHAPTER OF HARODIM, of which little appears to be known. Its By Laws have been reprinted several times.

> 1777. Jan. 15. A motion was made & seconded, That a Chapter of the Order be held at our next meeting, On the Question being put, it passed also in the affirmative.
>
> 1777. Feb. 26. [After postponing the Chapter to the 5th March, and a number of Brethren had been "exalted to the respectable Degree of Master masons according to antient form,"] The Brethren then proceeded to settle the plan of conducting the Chapter on Wednesday next, when the several departments for that occasion were filled up: and a motion was made and seconded, That a Committee be appointed to settle matters for the more proper management of the Ceremonies, in order that the honour of the Lodge may be duly supported, and on the question being put, it passed in the Affirmative unanimously.
>
> 1777. March 5th. Lodge of Antiquity, Mitre Tavern, Chapter Night.

Members.

Bror. W. Preston, R.W.M.
,, John Wilson, S.W.
,, Sam: Bass, I.W.
,, W. Manning.
,, Sam. White.
,, Sam Axtell, Steward.
,, Theoph. Hartley [Sec[y].]
,, Charles le Caan, Steward.
,, James Brearley
,, William Barker
,, Benjamin Bradley
,, Henry Miles
,, Edward Willets
,, Richard Hunt
,, John Craigie
,, John Hay
,, John Sharp
,, Ralph Ergas

Visitors.

Bror. Phil. Rich[d]. Fendall, King's Head, Poultry.
,, Dr. Tho[s]. Clerke, Canongate Kilwinning, Edin[r].
,, Joseph Penn, No. 23, Globe Lodge.
,, Henry Cox, No. 128.
,, W. Moody, Lodge of Utility.
,, Tho[s]. Loach, No. 243 Dover.
,, Tho[s]. Deeble.
,, William Stiles, late of No. 50 [1].
,, James Donaldson, Lodge of Utility.
[and others, see *post*.]

> Lodge opened in the Third Degree in an adjacent Room, Procession entered the Lodge Room, and the usual ceremonies being observed, the Three Rulers were seated. A piece of Music was then performed, and the 12 Assistants entered in procession and after repairing to their stations the Chapter was opened in solemn form. Brother Barker then rehearsed the Second Section. A piece of music was then performed by the instruments. Brother Preston then rehearsed the Third Section. An Ode on Masonry was then sung by three voices. Brother Hill rehearsed the 4th. Section, after which a piece of solemn music was performed. Bror. Brearley rehearsed the 5th. Section, and the funeral procession was formed during which a solemn dirge was played and this ceremony concluded with a Grand Chorus. Bror. Berkley rehearsed the 6th. Section, after which an anthem was sung. Bror. Preston then rehearsed the 7th. Section, after a song in honour of masonry, accompanied by the instruments was sung. The Chapter was then closed with the usual solemnity, and the Rulers and twelve Assistants made the procession round the Lodge, and then withdrew to an adjacent Room, where the Master's Lodge was closed in due form.

[1]This lodge was erased from the list on the previous 5th February.

Bror. Preston reported that Bror. John Craigie had been raised to the third Degree at the Lodge No. 23, held at the Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, in order to attend this Chapter.

The Assistants who acted at the Chapter were

Bror.	Barker	Bror.	Farmer [James Farmer]
,,	Fendall	,,	Hartley
,,	Bradley	,,	Miles
,,	Bass	,,	Brearley
,,	Moody	,,	Ergas
,,	Axtell	,,	Hunt

The Three Rulers were Bro^{r}. Preston, Chief Ruler: Wilson, Senr. Ruler: Maning, Junr. Ruler.

I quote also Bro. Rylands' remarks upon this unique occurrence :—" I have quoted this " minute in full as it is the only instance of the kind occurring in the minute books ". . . At a much later period these lectures were regularly worked by the members " of the Lodge, due notice being given of them on the summons: and then those who " officiated were called ' Lecturers ' and ' Clauseholders,' and the meetings were held in " Preston's Lodge of Instruction, which every member of the Lodge was entitled to " attend. It will be remarked that the ' Chapter ' was not held in the Lodge . . ."

At an early date are noted particulars of what points to duplicate membership: in 1737—" Bro. Berry Blossoms Inn & 3 More [Lodges] " attended and paid his fee as a visitor. We know it was ordained by Grand Lodge on the 19th February, 1723-4, " No Brother shall belong to more than one Lodge within the bills of mortality tho' he " may visit them all, except the members of a foreign Lodge." Bro. Gould points out[1] this regulation became obsolete soon after its adoption and was neglected for several years until reaffirmed by Grand Lodge on the 23rd March, 1742, upon which occasion " Lodges were directed to deliver lists of their members in order that Brethren " belonging to more than one Lodge might be called upon to make their election to what " Lodge they will belong for the time to come."

JEWELS are noted as early as 1730, and the very handsome set of three for the principal officers are illustrated (p. 78) being inscribed—" Ex dono N[athan] Blanch Senr. Warden 1730 " These are still in possession of the Lodge after 182 years' use.

Attention has been previously drawn to the early mention of the Past Master's jewel, presented on 7th November, 1739. A few entries refer to repairs, and as we shall presently see, to ribbons for jewels, but there is no record of the purchase of any jewels by or for the Lodge. Of the pattern of the jewels we may gather a possible clue in the details of those used by the Mourning Bush Lodge (now No. 21, dating from 1723) which was closely connected with No. 1, visitors from the former being frequently present at the latter. The jewels ordered for the Mourning Bush Lodge, consisted of the Master's, which " had the representation of a Sun to hang between the Collar and the Jewel," the S.W. to have " the representation of the seven stars " in a similar position, and " the J.W. to have a half moon hang between as the two others. The Treasurer's Jewel to be made after the pattern of that at the Queen's Arms Lodge "—*i.e.*, No. 1, Antiquity—" the Past Master's Jewel to have a Sun hang between the Compass and Collar. The Sy^{s}. Jewel to have Cross Pens, the emblem of the

[1]*Four Old Lodges.* p. 13.

Minute Book, and inkstand at the bottom." These six jewels and collars for the same cost in all £26 14s. 6d.[1]

It is first recorded, in the cash statement of the 4th July, 1738—"Br. Weddell for ½ ps. [piece] Broad Ribbon for ye Use of ye Lodge Ordered by Br. Wotton and part of it used by him—18—." There is no colour mentioned, and it is surmised by Bro. Rylands that it may have been green, the colour worn in this Lodge from old times, as is pointedly referred to in the next extract.

> 2nd Janry. 1738. [1739] Agreed this Evening Nem. Con. that the present and all Succeeding Masters and Wardens shall Wear Aprons lined with Green and the Jewells pendant with a Green Ribband to Each and that the same be provided Each at their Expence for the time being Successively it being the Ancient Custom of this Lodge.

In 1739 came the change to white, in conformity to, but long after, the Order of the Grand Lodge, 24th June, 1727, and again 17th March, 1731, and the green was superseded.

> 1739. 1st May. It was this Evening Agreed that for the future the White Ribband be worn in this Lodge in the stead of the Green conformable to the Order of the Grand Master.

On the same evening is the cash entry:—Paid Bror. Weddall for "Ribband,—3—." and there are many similar ones following, showing that the cost was 1s. per yard,—"3 Yds. Ribband.—3—." and so on.

> 1747. 14 April. Anor. Order was made that Clean Ribbons for all the Jewells of this Lodge be prepared agst. the ensuing grand ffeast.
>
> 1764. 10 Oct. Then it was agreed that the Lodge be furnished by Brother Mason with handsome Plate Laces instead of Ribbons for the Officers' Jewels, and the Jewels to be repaired.

The Plate Laces were possibly a form of silver thread lace, in use before chains were adopted. The Mourning Bush Lodge, to which we have before referred, decided in 1762 "the Collars to all the Jewels to be a good Silver Lace of a rich pattern."

> 1777. 27 Dec. The Secretary informed the Bretheren that he had taken the Liberty with the advice of some of the Members of the Lodge, to provide a Sett of broad White Ribbon for the Jewells (the present Laces to which the Jewells were pendent, being in bad Condition), as he was of opinion that it would add much to the respectable appearance of the Lodge, but as he had purchased them without authority from the Lodge, if the Bretheren disapproved of his Conduct, he would chearfully pay the Expence out of his own Pocket: The Brethren vnanimously approved what Br. Bradley had done & ordered that they might be paid for out of the Fund of the Lodge.

Aprons and Gloves are frequently referred to in the accounts and minutes, the gloves however not being such a prominent item after the early period. It cost the Lodge at first 1/3 and later 1/6 for each apron presented to the candidate, being charged up in the accounts, and gloves were 1/3 to 1/6 the pair, the candidates being clothed at the expense of the Lodge, the reverse of the custom in many other old Lodges, where the initiate had to "clothe the Lodge," that is, present a pair of gloves to each member, and sometimes to a female relative of each[2].

> 1738. 5 Decr. Pd. for Gloves & Aprons for Br. Garnit & Br. Midford which was Omited when they was Made. — 8 —.

[1]Sadler's *History of No. 21, Lodge of Emulation*, p. 37.

[2]The By Laws of the Lodge at the Bricklayers Arms, Barbican, (in the Rawlinson Collection) provide that the Candidate shall "pay 2·7·0 at his Making and receive Double Cloathing," and a joining Member "to pay Half a Guinea at his Entrance and receive single Cloathing." Quoted by Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, ii., 367, note.

The rules of the Lodge at the Swan and Rummer show what was done at the making of brothers, when they had to clothe the Lodge. Rule No. 8—"the visitors invited "by the Master & Wardens at the making of new Brothers shall be intitled to "Cloathing,"—and No. 10,—"That none but the Brothers present at a meeting be "intitled to Cloathing."

> 1739. Augt. 7th. It is Agreed Nemine Con at this Lodge That two Aprons be provided at the Expence of this Lodge not exceeding Eighteen pence Each for Bro^r. Whitworth & Bro^r. Wright.
>
> 1739. 4 Sep. Order'd & Agreed That for the future that Every Brother that shall be Admitted a Member of this Lodge shall pay for their Aprons.

But as late as 1753 we find, in spite of this regulation, that 1/6 each is still charged to the Lodge for aprons.

> 1739. 5 June. paid Bro^r. Edward Chapman for two pair of Gloves as his ffee, being made in this Lodge, — 3 —.
>
> 1751. 14 April. Joseph Simonds was made a Mason & admitted a member the Brethren complimenting our Bro^r. with his Apron & p^r of Gloves.

In 1768 the Tyler was paid 16/- for one dozen aprons, and in 1769 the amount had crept up to 18/-. This shows that the apron in use in the Lodge for many years was the plain white leather skin, without lining of any sort, and the Master's probably lined and turned up with silk, but always, be it noted, in white.

> 1769. Wed. 18 Oct. A Motion was made that the R.W.M. sh^d be furnished with an Apron properly lined with Silk, at the Expence of the Lodge, which was unanimously approved of.

and this item cost the Lodge 10/6, instead of the ordinary 1/6 for the plain skin apron.

An inventory is often an extremely useful as well as interesting document when it occurs in the pages of an old minute book, but in this case there appears to be no record of one: only scraps of information are to be picked up here and there of the property of the Lodge. An entry is made in 1750 (11th December)—

> By the consent of the whole Lodge these minutes are made that the Tyler is to collect all the old Books & other things relating to the same against next Lodge-Night and an enventory to be taken of them.

Another is of 1758, 11th July.

> Then Examin'd into what Furniture was left and found all except one Square & Levell, of Wooden Jewells a Checell, a Crimson Velvet Scabbard, a p^r Compasses with Brass tops & Steal points.

Apparently connected with this discovery—"the Lodge thought Right to discharge the Present Tyler." The compasses had been purchased on the 14th May, 1751, for the sum of ninepence: and in 1759, on the 22nd August, "B^r. Moses this night made a present to this Lodge of "one pair of Brass Compasses with Steel points, for which he was "thank'd & his health drank in due form."

We have already noted the jewels presented in 1730 by Nathan Blanch, the Senior Warden, still in use, and the mention of the Past Master's jewel, together with others for the Secretary and Chaplain. The following minutes refer also to jewels.

> 1774. 19 Jan. There being 3 old Silver Jewels, brought and deposited in the Lodge By B^{r}. John Rigge, on a presumption that they had in some former time belonged to the Lodge, tho' he had bought them as old Silver and the Right Worshipfull Master desiring B^{r}. W^{m}. Rigg to return them to his Brother which he refused: he was therefore requested to inform his brother, that they were ready to be returned to his future order: which message B^{r}. W^{m}. Rigg promised to convey. [John Rigge had recently resigned on account of ill health.]
>
> 1775. 18th Jan. Wed. A note was received from Bro^{r}. John Rigge desiring the restoration of thre old Silver Jewells which he had favored the Lodge with the Loan of for some Years which Jewells were sent to him by the Bearer of such Note upon his giving a Receipt to the Lodge for the same.
>
> 1775. March 11. B^{r}. Fleetwood Requested the Jewels of the Lodge to Represent a Country Lodge which was proposed seconded & Carried Nem Con.
>
> April 8th. B^{r}. Fleetwood has returned the Jewels this Night.
>
> 1767. 28 Jan. Mr. Bates made a present to this Lodge of a Mason's Meddal.

As regards some other items of property we read:—

> 1768. 24 Feb. B^{r}. W. Rigge proposed that two new Fashionable Hirams be provided for ye Use of the Wardens of this Lodge, the old ones being cumbersome but that ye Old ones be laid on ye Table each Lodge Night as part of the Jewells of the Lodge & on Acco^{t}. of their Antiquity be carefully preserved, which proposal was seconded.

They cost £1 per pair. It is curious to note no Hiram of a fashionable sort was provided for the Master, who possibly continued to use the cumbersome old kind, the maul in common use at that period, as used among the operative masons.

> 1768. Oct. 26. It is unanimously agreed to have an elegant perfect Ashler & Lewis made with all Materials to hang the same in a Genteel Massonic Manner At the expence of the Lodge.

This perfect Ashler, according to Mr. Pinkney's Bill, cost £2 12s. 6d. Mahogany Box for Ditto, £1 18s., and Tressel Board £3 13s. 6d., total £8 4s.

In 1777, on the 19th November, occurs the following:—" Paid Mr. Manning for Furniture belonging to the Lodge of Freedom £12 12s." This Lodge had met at the same place as the Lodge of Antiquity, the " Mitre Tavern," from its constitution in 1770 being erased on the 5th February, 1777, and William Manning of that Lodge, and landlord of the " Mitre," joined No. 1 on the 5th January, 1777.

In 1759 the Ballotting Box was ordered to be " repaired and a lock put on the drawer and that B^{r}. Feild do get the same done."

The large wooden gilt candlesticks still in possession of the lodge are twice referred to: Thomas Nevett mentioned in the second item was the well known Coachmaker of Long Acre, and a friend of Bottomley, the R.W.M.

> 1754. 14 May. Our Candlesticks being in very bad Order, B^{r}. Feild was so kind as to mend and clean them & put them in proper order at his own Expence, the Lodge drank his health in form.
>
> 1777. Bro^{r}. Nevitt having generously at his own Expence new gilded & decorated the Lodge Candlesticks, his health was drank with the honours of Masonry.

Candles cost usually 7s. 6d., or half-a-crown each, of one pound weight "Wax Candles the pres^t^. ½Yaar," "3 Wax Candles, 7s. 6d.," "for 9lb. candles £1 2s. 6d."—a multiple of 7s. 6d.

As our ancient brethren were accustomed to enjoy their REFRESHMENT after labour, or even while at work in the Lodge room, we may turn our attention to some entries bearing on their creature comforts. We must not forget that in the early days and for many years later in the eighteenth century they sat and worked at table, interspersing toasts at frequent intervals, as shown by the songs and healths given by Anderson in the *Constitutions*. Preston tells us it was in 1719, at the Feast on June 24th, "the old, "regular, and peculiar toasts or healths of the free-masons were introduced" by Dr. Desaguliers. Be this as it may, the first Lodge accounts show that little was spent on refreshment, and the rules of the Lodge provided for economy. As specimens a few items may be taken at random:—

		£	s.	d.
1739.	Wine & Tobacco	£ 3	2	6[1]
	Wine	—	18	—
	Tobacco	—	—	6
	More Wine	—	4	—
	Wine	—	12	4
	More Wine	—	2	—
	Sugar & Lamond	—	—	9
	Leamon & Sugar	—	—	6

On another occasion, when the Master and Wardens were absent, and only eight brethren were present, we have this statement:—

	£	s.	d.
Wine	£—	16	—
Tobacco	—	—	6
Tyler	—	2	6
	—	19	—
Drawer	—	—	6
	—	19	6
Wine & Tobacco	—	2	2
	1	1	8
Wine more	—	2	—
	1	3	8

> 1747. 13 Oct. Bro. Trent the present Ma^r^. have agreed to pay for a Bottle of Wine which was call'd for by the Brethren of the last Lodge-Night after the Lodge was closed provided that the like be not done again. — 2 —.

This, says Bro. Rylands, "points clearly to the fact the wine & most probably the "tobacco also, were consumed in the Lodge. It must not be forgotten that it was not "until the year 1755 that smoking was expressly forbidden in the Grand Lodge. There "is no doubt that in the early years of Freemasonry the meetings were of a kind very

[1] For 31 present, say 2/- per head for wine & 6d. for tobacco.

"similar to the 'Club' of the period. I am inclined to think that, as in the case of the "well known picture of the visit of Cagliostro to Original No 1, although perhaps the wine "was served at the table lodge, there were intervals during which the Lodge was called "from labour to refreshment."[1]

The same Bro. Trent mentioned in the last extract, had occasion ten years later to resign on account of a dispute with the landlady. Brother Richard Reddall, the host of the "Queen's Arm's" in St. Paul's Church Yard, had for some years signed the accounts, and at his decease his wife carried on the business, the receipts being signed on her behalf in this fashion—"Rec^{d}. in full for Mrs. Riddall. P^{r}. Jno. Bates."

> feb^{y}. 8th. 1757. B^{r}. Trent has this Night declar'd he will be no longer more a Member of this Lodge til such time as it may be removed to some other house on Account of the Insult from M^{rs}. Reddal, who Charged him & the rest of the Brethren with the non payment of a bottle of wine.

At the foot of the same occurs the following note challenging this statement:—

> And B^{r}. Trent came at 8 O'Clock & staid till 9 and wrote the above paragraph but went away and did not pay his way as likewise he did one night before, so the Lodge being Closed at 10 O'Clock.

Grand Officers were made welcome when they visited:—

> 1769. Feb. 27. The D.G.M. this Night did us the Honour of an early Visit. As we had ye honour of a Visit from ye Grand Officers we gave them a small Repast.

But times arose when it became necessary to lay down a limit dictated by Prudence, and this is the quaint form of the regulation governing the consumption of liquor:—

> 1760. 9 April. A Motion was made. . . . which was seconded and thirded, & was put to a publick Ballot and carried Nem Con that no Wine for ye Future is to be carried out of Y^{e} Lodge Room for their Supper under no Pretence whatever to be drank at ye Lodges Expence nor to be sent for.
>
> R.W.M. made a Motion that no Liquor whatsoever or any adherents thereto is to be drank at ye Lodges Expence.

The By Laws of the same year provide—Article X.—"no Liquor drank before Lodge hours, or called for after the Lodge is once Closed in DUE FORM, shall, on any Pretence whatever, be charged to the Lodge."

> 1767. 28 Oct. The Irregularity and other Ill Consequences of Ebriety which strike at the Root of our well grounded Order having been often beheld by the Brethren of this Lodge of Masons, particularly at our last Meeting with proper detestation. To prevent such ill Effects for the future.
>
> It is this Night unanimously determined that no Brother be permitted to drink more in the Lodge or during Lodge Hours, than one Pint of Wine or one Shillings worth of Punch or Brandy or Rum and Water. Such Wine to be of the Common sort at 2 Shillings ℔ Bottle unless any Bro^{r}. choosing Wine of a higher Price or having his Pint made into Negus shall make up the difference from his own Purse over & above ye usual Contribution to the Lodge, but on no Account to be permitted to drink more, so long as the Lodge

[1] One of the By Laws of 1760 regulates smoking in lodge. "Article XV. No Brother shall offer to smoak at any Time during Lodge-Hours, when this Lodge is honoured with a Visit of a Brother who wears a BLUE Apron, without Leave first obtained from the Master; unless such Visitor smoaks a Pipe himself; otherwise the offending Brother shall immediately pay One Shilling, and be obliged to leave off smoaking."

shall be open, or afterwards at the Lodges Expence—nor shall more than two join in their Liquor and not those unless they sit together upon the Penalty of 2s/ 6d for every Breach of any Part of this Order, Malt Liquors with Suppers only excepted.

The last Lodge Night referred to above was the occasion of a visit from the Constitution Lodge in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, sixteen brethren of that Lodge and two other visitors being present, who "this Evening paid us a visit in fform" and no doubt did themselves too well, leading to the adoption of the order given on the 28th October.

1746. 11 Nov. Bro Wotton [who had been absent for nearly a year] out of his great Generosity & Respect to the Lodge & as an Ackmt there of, has been so kind as to present this Lodge with two Bottles of Wine. — 4 —.

1759. April 10. . . . after the Lodge was open'd in due form, the Health of our Absent members was drank.

10th October. Bro. Luckombe was thank'd & his health drank in form for his present of four Doz. of Wine & Rum Tickets for the use of this Lodge. Bro. Tucker being going abroad his health was drank and Wish'd a Good Voyage and a Safe Return.

1760. 23 Jan. . . . it was proposed and was seconded and thirded that Br. Perkins' health be drank each Lodge Night during his Absence on his intended Journey.

1762. June 9. Bror. Perkins health was drank in full Bumpers.

1763. 25 May. The R.W.M. and others being present,—their healths were drank & Answers made in due form.

1771. 19 June. The Right Worshipful after obliging the Lodge with the Entered Apprentice Song, closed the Lodge in due form.

1771. Dec. 3. The Master Inform'd the Brethren Bror. Cox [landlord of the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street] Desir'd their Company to Sup with him next Lodge Night, Agreeable to Antient Custom.

The SUMMONSES, or "Circular Letters" (also referred to as "Bills"), delivered to the members of the Lodge at the hands of the Tyler, are heard of as far back as 1737, when they were printed from an engraved plate by Benjamin Cole, a member of the Lodge.

Bror. Cole for ye Plate. 2 · 6 · 6

The printing of these is mentioned in numerous items at various times such as the following:—

Edward Ryland		Pd for 1 Ream Fools Cap Paper	— 14 —	
		for Printg Letters 1/6 pr 100	— 15 —	
	1744.	3 Hundred of Summonses		— 9 —
	1745.	Paid Bror. Faber for printing Bills		0 10 6
	1746.	Recd. for One Hundred Bills three Shillings & Six pence P Henry Burgh		— 3 6
	1747.	Recevd. for 200 Bills, printing, & all Demands P Henry Burgh		— 7 —

1759. Oct. 24. It was unanimously agreed That 300 Somonds be printed from the new plate presented to the Lodge by Bror. Perkins & that Bror. Luckombe do get them done this time, but that Bror. Burgh do them the next.

Nov. 28. Br. Perkins made the Lodge a Present of an exceeding handsome Copper Plate for Lodge Letters to summons ye Members, for which Thanks were returned to him, and his Health Drank in due form for it.

12. Dec. Br. Luckombe proposed & was seconded & 3d., that 50 of ye Lodge Letters should be brought that those that chuse to have one may, and that one be glased and framed to be hung up in the Lodge Room.

An illustration in facsimile of this summons is given at p. 202, dated 5th July, 1760, when the title had been adopted of "the West India & American Lodge": it is signed

Thomas Marriott Perkins R W M of the Stewards Lodge	} Invenit	W. Tringham Sculp Castle Alley Royal Exchange.

1763. A Motion was made that as the number of members increased that Bror. Ward should assist in delivering letters.

1764. 8 Aug. [The Senior Warden having died] . . . an Order was given to ye Tyler to Insert in ye next Somond to meet in time to Alect a proper person to serve.

By this it appears that the Tyler not only had to deliver the "letters" but to insert particulars of the business to be transacted: also, from another minute, he had from time to time to inform the brethren of the Lodge when any change in the meeting days had been decided upon. In 1768 William Cole was paid £2 12s. 6d. for "touching the plate," and Mrs. Lewis 17/6 for printing 500 summonses.

1777. 16 July. That Br. Miles do repair the Copper Plate, of which our Sums. are printed in [the] neatest manner.

We do not know much of the Lodge Certificates, the first entry being in the year 1760, when on

Augst. 13. Cash paid to the G.S. by order of Bror. Perkins R.W.M. for 5 Grand Certificates on Parchment—1 12. 6.

This is the pattern known as the 'Cartwright Certificate,' most probably the first engraved form used by Grand Lodge: it was ordered on 13th August, 1756, to be engraved on copper-plate "for printing the Certificate to be granted to a Brother of his being a Mason and that a Dye be cut, & an Engine made, wherewith to seal the same." Article viii. of the 1760 By-Laws of the Lodge runs:—

Each Brother who is Made in this Lodge shall be presented with a Grand Certificate on Parchmont at the Lodge's Expence, & every Brother who becomes a Member thereof & was not made in it, shall be obliged to pay the Treasurer, with & exclusive of his admission Fee, Six Shillings and Six pence for a Grand Certificate on Parchment, on Condition of the said Member not having procured one before that Time.

1764. Wed. 23 May. Br. Theodore Henry Broadhead Esqr. [who was made on the preceding 9th May] was made a Master Mason in this Lodge, likways had a Certificate from the Grand Lodge & one from this Signed by the Master & Wardens, P.M. & Secretary.

1777. Sep. 17. Br. Bradley moved that the Lodge shall [have] a Certificate Plate, which was taking into Consideration.

Oct. 15. Br. le Caan [Secy.] Moved that the Lodge do purchase the Certificate Copper plate which Br. Manning has in his possession, for Five Guineas, the Motion was seconded. . . . & on the Question being put, carried in the affirmative.

This appears to have been the certificate plate of the Lodge of Freedom, meeting at the same place, the Mitre Tavern, of which Manning was the landlord: on the extinction of the Lodge he retained the furniture, and sold it in November following to No. 1 Antiquity.

> 1777. Dec. 3. B^r. le Caan reported that he found on Enquiry that the large Plate which the Lodge had agreed to purchase of B^r. Manning for five Guineas, had been sold by Commission for seven Guineas, before it had been made known to B^r. Manning: but that B^r. Manning had resolved to give this Lodge the Preference, A Motion was made & seconded that B^r. Manning be allowed 7 Guineas for the said Plate, & on the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

This plate was engraved by Pugh, of Long Acre, and is one of the patterns known as the St. Paul's type: an impression from the original plate is given at p. 294, and is a valuable addition to the illustrations of this volume of the records.

We would much like to be able to trace the substance of the document mentioned in the next following entries, but there is no information given in connection with the same. They must, therefore, be permitted to speak for themselves :—

> 1769. 19 April. An Anonimous Letter having been published & transmitted to this Lodge under the name of "Amicus Pacis & Concordiae" was taken into Consideration, and deemed inconsistent with the fundamental Principles of our Craft and the express Laws in the Book of Constitutions. It was therefore unanimously resolved that the S^d. Lre. shall be complained of so as to promote an Inquiry after the Author, that he may be punished.
>
> 1770. 3 Jan. An Anonymous Letter addressed to the Mas^r. of this Lodge was read and consid^d.—Whereupon a Motion was made that it should be burnt by the Hands of the Tyler, which was seconded.

The entry in the Cash Account—"To the Tyler as a present,—10. 6," has no reference to this event, as Bro. Rylands suspects, it being his usual Christmas gift, and does not relate to the duty of "common hangman" imposed on him by this resolution.

Two events in the years 1768 and 1769 created some stir in the Craft and are noticed in the records, the first being the appointment of Provincial Grand Masters for the London District, and the second the proposed Incorporation of the Society, which met with great opposition, and was the source of much trouble before the project was abandoned. Of the first scheme we find the following noted under the date :—

> 1768. Wed. 14 Dec. Two Letters were received from the Deputy Grand Master one in Answer to that sent to inform him of the Removal of the Lodge. The other informing us that the G.Master had thought proper to appoint Officers to inspect our Proceedings, investing them with the Name as well as the full Power & Authority of Pro. Grand Masters and thereby willing and requiring us to receive the worthy and well beloved Hen^y. John Marshalls as our Prov^cl. during OUR Pleasure.
>
> 1769. Wed. 5 April. Our R.W.M. next moved to the Lodge whether the G.Ma^r. consistent with the Constitutions had the App^t. of P.G.M^s. within the District of London and whe^r. such Officers were Beneficial or not.
>
> Resolved (with only one dissentient) that Prov^l. G.M.^s. in Town are not necessary. The O^r. Quest^n. was postponed.

1769. Wed. 19 April. The Question whether the G[d]. Master has the Power of appointing Provincial Grand Masters in London was now resumed, when it was the unanimous Opinion of the Members present that he has not such Power: but that the appointment of such Officers was confined to the Country, & distant Parts only.

The other scheme sanctioned under the Duke of Beaufort was the incorporation of the Society by Royal Charter. Preston tells us:—[1]

At a Grand Lodge held at the Crown & Anchor tavern on the 28th. October 1768, a report was made from the Committee of Charity held on the 21st. of that month at the Horn Tavern Fleet Street, of the Grand Master's intentions to have the Society incorporated, if it met with the approbation of the Brethren, the advantages of such a measure were fully explained, & a plan for the purpose was submitted to the consideration of the Committee. The plan being approved, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were voted to the Grand Master, for his attention to the interests and prosperity of the Society. . . . The plan being laid before the Communication, several amendments were made, and the whole referred to the next Grand Lodge for confirmation. In the mean time it was resolved, that the said plan should be printed, and transmitted to all the Lodges on record.

At the Lodge of Antiquity, on February 1st, 1769:—

The R.W.M. informed us that in consequence of an Advertizem[t]. he had attended a Meeting of the Grand Officers and of the Masters of a great Number of Lodges convened at the Horn Tavern in Fleet Street the 26th. Ult[o]. When the D.G.Master in the Chair informed them that in Consequence of a previous Proposition some Steps had been taken for obtaining a Charter for the Incorporation of the Society, but that he wished to know the Sence of the Members in Gen[l]. before it was further proceeded in, And the R.W.M. further informed us that at such Meeting it was agreed to send a Letter to the Grand Ma[r]. thanking his Grace for the Great Regard he show'd to the Society, and desiring he wo[d]. lay before them a Draft of the intended Charter for their Approbation.

1769. Wed. 15 Feb. The R.W.M. acquainted the Lodge that he had Rec[d]. a printed Draft of the Intended Charter of Incorporation,

Signed Cha[s]. Dillon, Deputy Grand Master.

The Lodge in generall Agreed to Postpone the Consideration of the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation till the next Lodge Meeting.

1769. Wed. 19 April. The proposed Charter of Incorporation was again taken into consideration: And it was the opinion of the Majr[ty]. of the Members that the Society's being incorporated will tend to render us more respectable, and was approved of according to the Plan laid before us.

Such is all we can learn from these minutes: let Preston complete the story.

The Duke of Beaufort finding that the Society approved of Incorporation, contributed his best endeavours to carry the design into immediate execution: though at first he was opposed by a few brethren, who misconceived his good intentions, he persevered in promoting every good measure that might facilitate the plan: and a copy of the intended Charter was soon after printed and dispersed among the Lodges. Before the Society, however, had come to any determined resolution on the business, the members of a respectable lodge, then held at the Half Moon tavern Cheapside, entered a caveat in the attorney general's office, against the Incorporation, & this circumstance being reported to the Grand Lodge an impeachment was laid

[1] *Illustrations*, p. 293 (9th ed.).

against that lodge, for unwarrantably exposing the private resolutions of the Grand Lodge: and it being determined that the members of the said lodge had been guilty of a great offence, in presuming to oppose the resolution of the Grand Lodge, and endeavouring to frustrate the intentions of the Society a motion was made, That it should be erased from the List of Lodges, but, on the Master of the Lodge acknowledging the fault, and, in the name of himself and his brethren, making a proper apology, the motion was withdrawn, and the offence forgiven. From the returns of the different Lodges it appeared, that 168 had voted for the Incorporation, and only 43 against it: upon which a motion was made in Grand Lodge, on the 28th. April 1769, that the Society should be incorporated, which was carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

In 1771, a bill was brought in parliament by the honourable Chas. Dillon, then Deputy Grand Master, for incorporating the Society by act of parliament: but on the second reading of the bill, it having been opposed by Mr. Onslow, at the desire of several brethren, who had petitioned the house against it, Mr. Dillon moved to postpone the consideration of it *sine die*: and then the design of an Incorporation fell to the ground.

The "respectable Lodge" referred to above was the Caledonian No. 325, of which Preston was a member. Muller, the Secretary, with Tenbrocke, a P.M., Vierel, B. P. de la Coste, the S.W., and Vestenburg, the J.W., were expelled by Grand Lodge, ostensibly for other reasons, but really for the part they had played in this movement, the first on the 7th February, 1770, and the others on the 23rd October, 1771, Tenbrocke, Muller, and Vestenburg being reinstated in 1777.

About the raising of the HALL FUND, part of the plan already referred to with regard to the Incorporation of the Society, there are these brief references.

1772. Wed. 5 Feb. A Letter was read from the Grand Master and Wardens Informing the Lodge that whatever moneys had been or might be Collected in Consequence of the New Regulations sho^{d}. be forthwith paid to ye G.Secretary for the purpose intended.[1]

1773. Wed. 21 April. A motion was made by ye R.W.M. that ye arrears due from ye Lodge under ye new Regulations for Building a Hall, may be paid into ye Grand Lodge at ye next Q.Com., and his Motion being Seconded ye same was Resolved: and ordered that ye arrears should be paid Accordingly amounting to £5.15.0.

In 1771 Article vi. of the 1760 By-Laws of the Lodge was altered, to divert the fines imposed upon the members for sundry offences from the Charity Fund to the Hall Fund, and the quarterly contribution of the Lodge was reduced from 3 guineas to 1 guinea,—"Unless the Lodge dertermine by Ballot to give more." At one time the Charity contribution fell into arrear, and the Lodge was in danger of erasure.

1773. Wed. 7 April. A Lre. from Bro^{r}. Heseltine G^{d}.S. was read informing ye Lodge that as nothing had been contributed to ye ffunds of Charity for 12 Months past ye Constitution of ye Lodge will probably be endangered unless something is contributed ye next quarterly Com. or shew cause for omission.

[1] *Vide* Appendix of 1776 to the 1767 *Constitutions*,—New Regulations.

It will be remembered that the Committee of CHARITY was instituted in 1724 under the Duke of Richmond, but the scheme for raising a fund for distressed Masons was first proposed and brought into shape by the Duke of Buccleuch.

> 1768. Wed. 23 Nov.—the Contributions which voluntarily flow from the Generosity of all worthy Members, to remit them quarterly to Br. Rowland Berkeley, Grand Treasurer at No. 5 Wood Street, who will give a Rect. for the same.

Brother Rowland Berkeley came up for election as an Honorary Member in the Lodge of Antiquity on November 19th, 1777,—"when there appeared above 3 negatives—He was accordingly rejected."

There is singularly little information to be traced of the differences between the original Grand Lodge—Moderns—and the Atholl Grand Lodge, from 1751 onwards. I have been unable to find more than one instance of any re-making referred to in the minutes of the Lodge of Antiquity up to 1778, unlike that of other Lodges, which often contain numerous references to this re-making, or, as it was sometimes called, translation. It was decided by the Lodge on 11th March, 1767:—

> That Gentlemen who have been Duly made Irish or York Masons may be made Masons under the English Constitution in all the three Degrees in this Lodge at the Expence of One Geanue only which was the Unimus. opinion of the Brethren Present.

Immediately after this follows the re-making of Mr. William Stewart, "of Crooked Lane, Gent., a York Mason, to be made a Mason in this Lodge," and at the following meeting he was "made a Mason and past the Second Degree." In the cash account is the following entry,—"Br. Stawart's making,—An Irish Mason before, 1. 1. 0." It is curious to note the "Mr.", pointing to the fact that the brother under the Atholl Grand Lodge was not recognised as a Mason at all until he had been re-made, and this is as we find in so many numerous instances in the records of other Lodges.

Of the GRAND STEWARDS who were members of the Lodge we may note a few interesting particulars. The earliest of them mentioned in the minutes is Josiah Villeneau, Upholder in the Borough, who in 1721, generously took upon himself the whole management of the business (of the Grand Feast) and received the thanks of the Society for his attention. He was Master of Original No. 1 in the second half of 1724, and Senior Grand Warden for the year 1721-22: he also belonged to the Lodge at the "Bull Head" in Southwark in 1725, of which he became Master in 1730. Next in 1740, we trace two Grand Stewards from this Lodge: John Faber the younger (b. 1684 d. 2nd May, 1746) who was elected as Steward on 30th June, 1739. He was a noted mezzotint engraver, and executed many of the portraits of the Kit Kat Club. In the same year also George Mason served as Steward: he was J.W. and S.W. in the course of the year 1742 and Master in the first half of 1743. James Whitworth was elected Grand Steward at the Grand Feast in 1744, but declined the honour: William Rogers in 1745: James Pollard, 1755: Thomas Marriott Perkins, who joined the Lodge on 24th July, 1759, was a Past Steward (1756) but did not represent this Lodge. Thomas Dyne, the Secretary in 1762, was in the same year Grand Steward, and having several times been acting Sword Bearer was elected to that office in 1767. Thomas Alleyne,

who rejoined in 1771, was previously a Grand Steward in 1763, and a Past G. Warden. John Bottomley, while filling the R.W.M.'s chair in 1771, "Offer'd himself to serve the Office of Steward From this Lodge, According to the Resolutions of the Last Quarterly Com. which Offer was made a Motion & Seconded by Bro^r. Heseltine."

The references to ST. JOHN'S MASONS commence in 1736, and during the next few years they are somewhat numerous. On the 5th October, 1736, "Kirkman of St. John's & Howes D^o." attended and paid the usual visiting fee of 1s. In 1739 we find two others described as of the "Holy Lodge of St. Johns," one of them, Weddell, being a former member of this Lodge. Occasionally we find the word "Holy" and "Old Lodge of St. John," one instance of the latter has been erased and reads,—"belongs to no Lodge": we also find "Old Lodge." After 1740 these references become more scattered, and about 1750 very rare. Another way of describing St. John's Masons is:—(1753) "Bro. Humphry for a Stranger,"—being David Humphries, a former member, the one who made several Scotch Master Masons in the Lodge at the Audit meeting in 1740. Another former member, Abraham Daking, is thus described,—"An^t. J. Old M. S^t. Johns."

By carefully searching into the various entries of the VISITING BRETHREN we are able to identify the Lodges to which many of them belonged, the remainder must remain 'unidentified,' while of others we glean a few scraps of information; thus in 1737, the Goat Haymarket was not meeting there after 1734 according to Lane's *Masonic Records.* The Black Boy and Sugar Loaf in Stanhope Street (see James Hyde, 1730) was constituted 11th April, 1732, but must have been meeting and working at least two years before that date. In 1748 two brethren visited from the "King's Head, Finchurch Street," but there was no Lodge that we are aware of meeting at this tavern prior to 1752. Two other visitors in 1757 came from the "London Punch House," which came to be known as "Ashley's London Punch House," and the Lodge meeting there was erased in 1748: was it still meeting there in 1757? Of the unrecorded Lodges, there are some which may be mentioned, of which, perhaps, particulars may yet be found. These were:

1.	The Dog Lodge, Lamb Street, Spittlefields. Probably the one noted under the Nos. 25 and 144 in Lane's *Masonic Records* (1895), pp. 45 and 71, both under this date, at the *Greyhound.*	1739.
2.	The ffalstaff, Charing Cross.	"
3.	The Prince's Dowargers Arms.	1757.
4.	The Greyhound, Fleet Street, to which John Senex belonged in 1722.	1723.
5.	The Castle, St. Giles's, probably one of the old Lodges which did not join in with the others under the Grand Lodge.	1721.
6.	The Swan & Royal Oak, also known as the Swan and Olive Tree, Whitecross Street.	1739.
7.	The King's Head and Shearrs, Hollbourn, & the King's Head, probably the same.	1737. 1746.

8. The Vine, Ludgate Street. 1737.
   There was a Vine in Long Acre, another in Great Wild Street, still another in Little Minories, and also one in Holborn, better known as the Anchor and Vine, but none in Ludgate Street.
9. The George, Castle Street, Leicester Fields. 1744.

The Red Lion, Saltpetre Bank, Rosemary Lane, is clearly a slip, the Black Lion at that place being the tavern intended to be indicated.

Having now passed in review the principal events in the history of the Lodge of Antiquity down to the time of the Preston Schism and indicated the various customs and methods of working in the Lodge, it may be interesting to consider those events within our knowledge about which there is no mention whatever in these records, or are non-confirmed by these minutes. Commencing with the early days of the Grand Lodge, we find no mention of the burning of old and valuable manuscripts, particularly the Nicholas Stone MS., by over-zealous brethren in 1720: of the Duke of Wharton difficulty, or the Gormogons: of mock processions: of bespeaking a play: of the burial of members, or of any Masonic funeral. Anderson still remains the only historian, except the anonymous writer of *Multa Paucis*, of the events connected with the revival of 1717, down to the commencement of the official records of Grand Lodge in 1723.

Though we know there was a widely diffused system of masonry in the latter half of the seventeenth century we have to rely almost solely on Aubrey's note in his *Natural History of Wilts* regarding the initiation of Sir Christopher Wren on the 18th May, 1691, at a "great convention at St. Paul's Church of the Fraternity of Accepted Masons, where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a Brother." This, however, was not alluded to till 1844, the tradition having grown up independently. Anthony à Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, says of Aubrey after no less than twenty-five years' acquaintance, "he was a shiftless person, roving and magotie-headed."

The Triumvirate said to have compiled the first *Book of Constitutions* of 1723, viz., Anderson, Payne, and Desaguliers, makes no mention of Wren either as an accepted Mason or as a Grand Master: his colleagues in the Royal Society had no knowledge, so far as we can discover, of his connection with the fraternity. Besides Aubrey we can only find two newspaper jottings to assist the belief that Wren had a close connection with the ancient Craft: No. 5245 of the *Postboy*—2nd to 5th March, 1723,--alludes to the obsequies of "that worthy Freemason Sir Christopher Wren Knt.", and the *British Journal* No. 25 of the 9th March, 1723, repeats the allusion in almost the same words,—"that worthy Freemason."[1] No mention is made of Wren as Grand Master till Anderson's 1738 *Constitutions* appeared. The alleged date of his acception, 1691, seems to coincide with that of the formation of original No. 1 as given in the 1729 list of Lodges: and that there was some occurrence of Masonic importance in the year named appears to be borne out by Samuel Prichard's reference in his *Masonry Dissected* (1730, pp. 6 and 7)—"No constituted Lodges or Quarterly Communications were heard of till 1691." The value of the testimony of *Masonry Dissected* is often belittled, but

[1] Probably Anderson had seen the name of Christopher Wren in the list of Masters of original No. 1, and confused the son with the father. It is needless to point out that *Sir* Christopher Wren died in 1723, but that his son, Master in 1729, who lived till 1747, is the one mentioned in these records.

one statement in that publication Bro. Gould thinks worthy of credence:—"the first and oldest constituted Lodge according to the Lodge Book in London, made a visitation to another Lodge, on which occasion the deputation consisted of Operative Masons,"—and I have above quoted the same writer's opinion as to Prichard's pamphlet being an attack, not on Masonry in general, but against the innovations in the operative system. He also holds the view, for which there is apparently good reason, that the three senior Lodges, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, represented the operative, and No. 4 at the "Horn" the speculative element of the Society.[1]

Bro. Gould shows in his *History*, vol. ii., p. 11, how the fable originated, and how it grew through a gradual accretion of error; and after much careful reasoning, he thus sums the matter up—"Wren was never Grand Master, nor has it ever been proved that he was a Freemason at all" (vol. i., p. 257, note).

To this I may, perhaps, be allowed to add the opinion of Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley[2]:—

> In view of the more recent investigations, the case stands somehow thus. Omitting Aubrey's testimony, we find in the course of the Acception, in the stream of family tradition, and in the obituary notice of 1723, such grounds for inferring Sir Christopher Wren, like others of his stamp and day, to have been connected with the Craft, that we should be justified in feeling the liveliest surprise if it could be shewn that the fact was otherwise. Admitting Aubrey's testimony, we find the probability turned into such a certainty as actuates men in the conduct of their daily life. Rebutting evidence there is none. The witness and his testimony are such as the Court must admit. It is for the jury to determine the precise amount of credibility.

There are but few errata discoverable in the course of turning over the pages of Bro. Rylands' work, and the editorial slips are not many. Besides those already noted, only one is of much consequence. The "Ship Hermitage" was an early home of the Strong Man Lodge, and is usually described as the Ship, or the China Ship, near the Hermitage Bridge, at Wapping. The tavern exists to this day, and is to be found just off the High Street, close to Wapping Dock.

The Queen's Arms, Stra(n)d, Thames, is more correctly "Shad Thames." This occurs twice on p. 249.

P. 239. The Ship was not in *St.* James's Street, but James Street, Covent Garden.

P. 84. The date at the top of the page is 1738; it should be 1739.

P. 205. List of members commencing 1660, should be 1760.

P. 246. Th(omas) Henry Broadhead; *cf.* p. 233, Theodore.

P. 264. Edmund Rainshaw or Renshaw, is Edward.

P. 188. James Fleetwood, Secretary, should be William Fleetwood.

P. 184. The Mourning Bush was not Aldgate, but Aldersgate.

P. 206. John Gilbert, who joined on 8th August, 1759, is not accounted for in the list of members, p. 206.

Ib. Two members not named; are not these Christopher Troup and Capt. Henry Dickenson? *cf.* p. 198.

[1] Gould—*Four Old Lodges.*

[2] *A.Q.C.*, xi., 11.

P. 58 &c. Bodythen Sparrow appears in the facsimile autographs of pp 64 and 74 to be Bodychen Sparrow, and is correctly given on p. 73.

P. 337. The date at top of page, 5th April, refers to proceedings of the Committee of Charity on the following day, 6th April. How can this be reconciled ?

The Index appears to want more correction than the text: a few items tested at random point to the need of further checking, for instance :—

M. Greenwood, p. 83, is not in Index.
Rowland Berkeley, add references to pp. 144, 167.
M. Barkley, p. 144, is Rowland Berkeley, the Grand Treasurer.
(Moses) Moses Junr , son of Philip Moses, is indexed under Alexr. Moses.
Alexr. Moses. There is no record of his having been J.W., as stated in the Index.
Harris. Several errors.

APPENDIX A.

1721 (Antiquity) 18 Sept.	1723 (G.L.)	1725 (G.L.).
Mr. Willm. Esquire, Master.	———	———
[or Squire, an Operative Mason, of the Rose Tavern Lodge, Cheapside, in 1733-34.]		
Mr. Willm. Lowfield } Wardens.	———	———
Mr. Lawrence Kirby } Wardens.		
[Lowfield in 1725 belonged to the King's Arms Lodge, St. Paul's; and Kirby to the Black Posts, Great Wild Street, in 1725.]		
Mr. John Eaden.	Jno. Eaden.	———
Mr. Barnaby Dover.	———	———
Mr. Samuel Keck.	———	———
[S.W. of the Griffin in Newgate St., 1723, and Master in 1725.]		
Mr. Gara Strong.	Gara Strong.	Mr. Gera Strong.
Mr. Rich^{d}. Johnson. *	Rich^{d}. Johnson.	Mr. Richard Johnson.
Mr. Thos. Morris (Senr. ?)	Tho. Morris.	Mr. Thomas Morris.
[Master. 1723 Const^{ns}: Stone Cutter, G.Warden 1718, 1719.]		
Mr. John Bristow.	Jno. Bristow.	Mr. John Bristow.
Mr. Rich^{d}. Ware.	———	———
[Master of the Crown and Sceptre, St. Martin's Lane, 1725. Mathematician.]		
Mr. John Adams.	———	———
Mr. Abram Abbott.	Abra Abbott.	Mr. Ab^{r}. Abbott.
[J.W. in 1723 Constitutions.]		
Mr. Andrew Leaper.	And^{r}. Leaper.	Mr. And. Leper.
Mr. Edward Walker.	———	———
Mr. Joseph Pratt.	———	———
Mr. Rich^{d}. Truby Junr.	Rich^{d}. Truby.	Mr. Rich^{d}. Truby.
[of the King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1725, S.W. of Antiquity 1730.]		
Mr. David Gardner.	———	———
[of the King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1725.]		

1721 (Antiquity)	1723 (G.L.)	1725 (G.L.)
Mr. Edward Lewis.	Edw. Lewis.	———
[J.W. of the Rose Tavern, Temple Bar, 1730.]		
Mr. Jonathan Wheeler.	———	———
Mr. John Innis.	———	———
[Bookseller, of King's Arms, St. Paul's, in 1725.]		
Mr. John Cordwell.	———	———
[City Carpenter. G.W. 1718, of the King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1725.]		
Mr. John Warren.	———	———
Mr. Edward Manlove.	Edw. Manlove.	Mr. Edward Manlove, Senior Ward.
Mr. James Sewars.	Ja. Showers.	———
Mr. Samuel Weston.	Sam^ll^. Weston.	———
Mr. Joseph Heather.	———	———
Mr. Josias Villeneau.	Mr. Josias Villeneau, Master.	Mr. Josias Villeneau.
[G.W. 1721; of Bull Head, Southwark, in 1725, and Master 1730.]		
Mr. Edmund Mandevil.	———	———
Mr. Benjamine Proser.	Benj. Prosser.	Mr. Benj. Prosser, Jun. Warden.
Mr. Henry Rutherford.	Hen. Rutherford.	Mr. Hen. Rutherford.
Mr. John Hart.	Jno. Hart.	Mr. John Hart.
Mr. Thomas Curryer.	———	———
Mr. Cha: Stokes.	———	———
[of King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1725.]		
Mr. Rich^d^. Boult.	———	———
[of King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1725.]		
Mr. John Norris.	———	———
Thomas March.	———	———
The Right Hon^bl^. James L^d^. Waldgrave.	———	———
[of the Horn, Westminster, 1723 and 1725.]		
Colonel Charles Hotham (Bart., M.P.).	———	———
Thos. Coke, Esqr.	———	———
Adelphus Dusoan Counfaler.	———	———
Mr. Edward Vaughan.	———	———
[Master of the Green Lettice, Brownlow Street, Holborn, 1725.]		
Nevil Lawther.	———	———
Thomas Woodard.	———	———
John Leake.	Mr. John Leake, Jun. Warden.	Mr. John Leake.
[of the Sun, Fleet Street, 1730.]		
John Deall (Seall or Peall).	———	———
[Deale of the King's Arms, 1725.]		
John Ward.	———	———
[G.Steward and G.Warden 1733, Dep.G.M. 1735.]		
James Hyde.	———	———
[of Black Boy and Sugar Loaf, Stanhope St., Clare Market, 1730.]		
Benjamin Cole.	———	———
[of Queen's Arms, Newgate St., 1730, and of Antiquity 1730.]		
John Wyatt.	———	———
[of Old Devil, Temple Bar, 1723, 1725, and 1730.]		
Nathan Blanch.	———	———
[Book keeper; of St. Paul's Head in Ludgate Street, 1733-34, S.W. of Antiquity in 1730, and Master in 1730. G.L. List.]		
———	———	Richard Cooper, 15 March, 1725.
		[of Blue Boar, Fleet Street, 1723.]

1721 (Antiquity)	1723 (G.L.)	1725 (G.L.)
———	———	Wm. Dugood.
		[of Three Tuns, Billingsgate, 1730.]
———	———	Henry Yoxon.
———	———	Joseph Fecknam.
———	———	John Claus.
		[It is doubtful if these last four joined when made Masons.]
———	Mr. Joseph Rooker, Sen. Warden.	M. James Rooker.
———	Nathll. Sharp.	———
———	Isaac Woodburn.	———
———	Benj. Ruthworth.	Bryan Rushworth, Esqr., Master.
[of Baptists Head, Chancery Lane, 1723 and 1725; and of the King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1725.]		
———	Wm. Finall.	———

APPENDIX B. LIST OF MEMBERS.

(To end of 1779.)

NOTE.—Where no mention of F.C. is given it must be understood that 'making' included the two first degrees.

Possibly some of the undermentioned were only made or raised in this Lodge without becoming members, but this is not always indicated.

The letters A. and B. refer respectively to the first and second halves of the year to which they are attached.

Abbott, Abraham	Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists. J.W. 1723.
Adams, John	Member in 1721 list. Master 1727, 16th Dec.
Allen, John	Attorney, Clement's Inn. Visited 1768, 13th July, of No. 16, Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane (now 23). Joined 1768, 27th July (no date given in G.Lodge Register) Secretary in 1769 A., J.W. 1769 B., S.W. 1770 A.
Allen, Mundeford	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated.
Alleyne, John	E.A., F.C. 1772, 1st Jan., and became member, M.M. 15th Jan. Not in G.L.Register.
Alleyne, Thomas	No record of admission. Visited 1767, 18th and 25th Feb. G.Stwd. 1763. J.G.W. 1764. "Re-elected" 1771, 18th Dec. Not in G.L.Register.
Alsop, Nathaniel	Visited 1757, 12th April, was then Master of the Bell, Friday Street: and 1758, 14th Nov. Of the Coffee House, Queenhithe. 1763, 12th Oct. Lodge not stated. Joined 1763, Nov. J.W. 1764 A., S.W. 1764 B. Died before 8th Aug., 1764.

Amies, Thomas	A former member "who had been absent several years." Visited 1772, 5th March, and elected Honorary Member. Of Exeter (? Swan) Lodge.
Anderson, *Capt.* William	E.A., F.C., M.M. 1765, 27th Feb. ? not a member.
Appleton, William	Joined 1754, 9th July. Lodge not stated. J.W. 1758 B., S.W. 1759 A., R.W.M. 1759 B., and 1760 A. 1762 in Chair as P.M. Not a member in 1768 list.
Ashton, Charles	Member in 1736, no record of admission or after 1738, 6th Nov., when he visited, of "St. John's."
Atwick, *Lieut.* Richard	At Mr. Crow's opposite Hungerford Market in the Strand. 1767, 18th Jan., ballotted for and not admitted.
Avery, John	Organ builder, King Street, Bloomsbury. E.A., F.C. 1776, 16th Oct. (G.L.Register has 17th Oct.).
Axtell, Samuel	Printer, Cow Lane, Smithfield ("Ludgate Hill," in G.L. Register). E.A. 1775, 1st Nov. Junior Steward 1777 A.

Bailey, John	Visited 1771, 20th March, was then S.W. of Lodge of Harmony, Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons. Joined 1771, 4th Sept., of "St. John." Not in G.L.Register.
Baker, Andrew	Member in 1730 list.
Ball, Benjamin	E.A. 1754, 10th May. No other record.
Bamford, Samuel	Factor. Joined 1766, 9th April. (No date in G.L.Register). Lodge not stated. Member in 1768 list.
Barker, William	Hairdresser, King Street, Bloomsbury. Joined 1774, 3rd Aug. Former Lodge not stated. S.W. 1775 A., W.Dep.Master 1777 B. and 1778 A. and B.
Bass, George	Member in 1730 list.
Bass, Samuel[1]	Auctioneer, Birchin Lane, Cornhill ("Pater Noster Row" in G.L. Register). Described in Bottomley and Noorthouck's "Memorial" as "Doorkeeper at the Opera House." Joined 1775, 21st June. Lodge not stated. Secretary 1776 A., J.W. 1776 B. and 1777 A. and B., S.W. 1778 B., W.Dep.Master of the G.Lodge South of the Trent. Expelled by Grand Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb.
Bateman, John	Wine Merchant, Cockspur Street. Joined 1779, 6th Oct. Lodge not stated. Declined 1783, 6th March.
Beauchant, Theophilus	E.A. 1779, 12th May. F.C., 9th June. One of the petitioners to G.L., York, for the G.Lodge South of the Trent. Not in G.L.Register.
Bengough, Thomas	Broker, of Long Acre. 1770, 7th Nov. proposed and 21st Nov. elected, "but did not attend on account of illness, of which he died."
Benson, John	E.A., F.C., 1777, 16th July. M.M. 19th Nov. Not in G.L.Register.

[1] There is a later entry of another Samuel Bass in 1788, when he is described as Pinmaker, age 40, Cornhill. Joined 6th August.

Berkeley, Rowland	Of No. 6, Devonshire Street, and of No. 5, Wood Street. (Chad's Row, Gray's Inn Lane, in G.L.Register). Esquire. Visited 1746, 9th Sept. 1748, 10th May. 1750, 8th May. 1768, 8th June. 1775, 19th April, of Philanthropic Lodge, Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Gate. Was then Master. 1776, 20th Nov. 1777, 5th March. Of Mourning Bush, now 21, Master in 1747, 1758, and 1760. G.Stwd. 1759-60. G.Treasurer. Joined 1776, 18th Dec. No date in G.L.Register. Discontinued 1777, 1st Oct. Proposed as Hon. Mem., but rejected on ballot.
Berry, John	Upper Tyler in 1779 A.
Bickerton, Francis	Raised M.M. 1760, 9th April. No other record. Not in G.L. Register.
Bird, William	Visited 1739, 1st May, 3rd July, 2nd Oct. Lodge not stated. Joined 1740, 1st Jan., made a Scotch Master Mason 17th June. No record after 1740 B.
Bird, —	Tyler 1757, 12th July: discharged 1758, 11th July.
Blanch, Nathan	Book-keeper. Member in 1721 list. S.W. and Master in 1730. Gave the old jewels still in use. In 1730, also of St. Paul's Head, Ludgate Street.
Bolton, John	Mariner, E.A. 1775, 1st Nov. No other record.
Bone, George	Saddler, Half Moon Street. Brother of Robert Bone. Proposed 1775, 15th Nov., ballot postponed 20th Dec. No record of admission, and is not in G.L.Register.
Bone, Robert	Shoe Maker, No. 4, Clerkenwell Green (Long Acre in G.L. Register). Visited 1775, 19th April, of Philanthropic Lodge, was then Secretary. Joined 1775, 21st June. J.W. 1775 B.
Bothomley, John (Bottomley)	Broker (Pawn Broker), St. Paul's Church Yard. Visited 1768, 13th July, of L'Immortalité, Crown and Anchor, Strand. Joined 1768, 27th July. No date in G.L.Register. Treasurer 1769 A., R.W.M. 1771 A. and B., 1772 A. and B., 1773 A. and B., and 1774 A., Treasurer 1776 A. and B., and 1777 A. Signed Memorial to G.Lodge re Preston's procession, 1778, 21st Jan.
Boult, Richard	Gent. Member in 1721 list. Also of King's Arms, St. Paul's, in 1725.
Bowman, John	Visited 1757, 11th Oct., of Horn, Fleet Street. Joined 1758, 14th March. No other record.
Bradley, Benjamin	Of No. 3, Clement's Lane, Merchant. (Gent. in G.L.Register.) E.A. 1777, 15th Jan. Senior Steward 1777 B., Secretary 1778 A., W.J.W. 1778 B., W.S.W. 1779 A., W.Dep.Master 1779 B. Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb. S.G.W. of G.Lodge South of Trent.
Branson, Henry	Member in 1730 list. Also of Crown behind the Royal Exchange 1725 (now 10).
Brearley, James, *Senr.*	Watch Maker, Spa Fields, Clerkenwell. Joined 1774 16th Nov. Lodge not stated. S.W. 1776 A. 1778, 5th April, expelled from the lodge.

Brett, Rose Fuller	Mariner, E.A. 1775, 1st Nov. ? a member.
Bristow, John	Master in 1722 B., and member in 1723, 1725, and 1730 lists.
Broadhead, Theodore Henry	Gent. E.A., F.C. 1764, 10th May, M.M. 23rd May. (No date in G.L.Register). Had a certificate of G.L. and of this lodge. A member in 1768 list.
Browne, William	Visited 1769, 18th Jan. of L'Immortalité, Crown and Anchor, Strand. Joined 1772, 16th Dec. J.W. 1773 A and 1774 A. Not in G.L.Register.
Bruce, *Rev.* John	Of Virginia. E.A., F.C., M.M. 1775, 6th March, "as he was to sail from the river tomorrow for Virginia."
Bruin, James	E.A., F.C. 1771, 17th April, and became member. Not in G.L.Register.
Bryerley, John	Merchant. Joined 1766, 9th April. (No date in G.L.Register.) Lodge not stated. Member in 1768 list.
Buchanan, Gilbert	Merchant, of Chelsea: also described as Merchant's Clerk: in G.L.Register "Gent. New Ct., Throgmorton Street." E.A., F.C. 1777, 18th June, M.M. 19th Nov. Senior Steward 1778 A., Secretary 1778 B. Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb., but withdrew from the Schismatic Lodge of Antiquity: was named in the Warrant from G.Lodge of York as J.G.W. of G. Lodge South of the Trent.
Burgh, Henry	Printer. Visited 1744, 3rd April, 3rd July, 7th Aug., 4th Sept., 2nd Oct., 6th Nov.: 1745, 5th Feb., 2nd April, 4th June, 2nd July. Of the Rose, Fleet Lane, Old Bailey. Joined 1746, 10th June. J.W. 1747 B. and 1748 A., S.W. 1748 B., R.W.M. 1749 B., J.W. 1753 A. & B., S.W. 1754 A., R.W.M. 1754 B., J.W. 1759 B. No record after Aug. 1763.
Butler, *Rev.* —	Visited 1775, 17th May. Of St. Alban's Lodge (now 29). Joined same date. Not in list Dec. 1776. Not in G.L.Register.

Caan, Charles le	Silver Flatter, No. 18, Aldersgate Street. E.A., F.C. 1776, 13th June, and admitted a member (G.L. has 19th June), M.M. 1777, 26th Feb. Senior Steward 1777 A., Secretary 1777 B. Joined the Schismatic Lodge of Antiquity.
Calvert, William	Coal Merchant, Whitefriars. Visited 1769, 15th Feb. Of Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane (now 23). Joined 1769, 15th March. Treasurer 1771 A. to end of 1775. Not in G.L.Register.
Campbell, John Stewart	E.A. 1760, 23rd Jan., M.M. 13th Feb. Candidate for Under Tyler 1760, 25th June, not elected.
penter, —	Master in 1734.

Carpenter, John	Visited 1739, 2nd Oct. of Mourning Bush (now 21). Joined same date, ceased in 1743 B. Visited 1744, 2nd Oct., 1746, 9th Dec. Of the Fountain, Snow Hill.
Carter, Theodore	Tallow Chandler, Piccadilly. Visited 1769, 4th Jan. Of L'Immortalité, Crown and Anchor, Strand. Joined 1769, 1st Feb. J.W. 1774 A and B. Not in G.L.Register.
Caterway, — (Katerway)	Date of admission unknown. 1765 A., J.W. up to 10th April. Not a member in 1768 list.
Chalcraft, Henry	Attorney at Law. E.A., F.C., 1767, 9th Sept., and became member. M.M. 23rd Oct. No date given in G.L.Register. Member in 1744 list.
Chalmers, John	Gent., at Mr. Adair's, Leadenhall Street. Joined 1776, 17th Jan. Lodge not stated. Not in G.L.Register.
Chapman, Edward	E.A. 1739, 6th March, M.M. 7th Nov. Secretary in 1740 A. Off in August 1744. Visited 1745, 5th Feb. Of "St. John."
Chapman, John	Visited 1754, 11th June, "a former member." Of Mourning Bush (now 21). No record of admission.
Chapman, *Dr.* Robert	Member in 1736 B. Attendances fall off in 1739. In arrear 1744-46-48.
Clanfield, Samuel	Visited 1777, 5th March. Of Lodge of Utility, White Hart, Holborn. Joined same day. Not in G.L.Register. A Petitioner to G.L.York for the G.Lodge South of the Trent.
Clarke, —	Member in 1736 B. No further record.
Claus, John	E.A. 1725, 15th March. No further record.
Cleaver, Joseph	"James" in G.L.Register. Woollen Draper. Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated. No date given in G.L.Register. J.W. 1760 A., S.W. 1760 B., J.W. 1765, 10th April to 24th June. A member in 1768 list.
Coke, Thomas	Member in 1721 list.
Cole, Benjamin	Member in 1721 and 1730 lists, down to 1738 A. No further record. Also of Mourning Bush in 1730.
Cole, John Louis Christian	E.A., F.C. 1772, 18th March. No further record, and not in G.L.Register.
Cole, William, *Junr.*	Visited 1767, 14th Oct. Of the Pewter Platter, Cross Street, Hatton Garden. Visited 1768, 10th Aug. Of Crown, Hatton Garden. Visited 1769, 31st Aug., 20th Dec., 1770, 7th Jan. Of Lodge of Freedom, Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street. Joined 1770, 7th Jan. Not in G.L.Register.
Collins, Philip	Mariner, at Mr. Hartley's, St. Katherine's. E.A., F.C. 1776, 16th Oct. No other record.
Compplin, —	Tyler in 1746 A.: died at the end of the year.
Cookson, James	E.A. 1778, 15th July. No further record. Not in G.L.Register.
Cooper, Richard	Of Blue Boar, Fleet Street, in 1723. Joined 1725, 15th March. Lodge not stated.

Cordwell, John	City Carpenter. G.W. 1718. Member in 1721 list. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1725 list.
Counsaler, Adelphus Dusoan	Member in 1721 list.
Courthorp, George	E.A. 1759, 28th Nov., M.M., 12th Dec. No further record.
Cousins, George	E.A. 1777, 21st Jan. and proposed for F.C. No further record. Not in G.L.Register.
Craigie, John	Gent., Brewer Street. E.A., F.C. 1777, 19th Feb. Raised M.M. in Globe Lodge, Fleet Street, "in order to attend this Chapter" (of Harodim).
Cranston, John	E.A., F.C., M.M. 1760, 23rd Jan.
Creake, —	Joined 1736, 7th Dec. Lodge not stated. Excluded in 1737 A for arrears.
Cresswell, Henry	Fishmonger. Joined 1766, 28th May. Lodge not stated. No date given in G.L.Register. Secretary in 1767 A. Member in 1768 list.
Crisp, Thomas	E.A., F.C. in another lodge, not stated. Joined 1737, 1st March. M.M. 7th June. J.W. 1739 B., S.W. 1740 A. 1740, 17th June, made a Scotch Master Mason. R.W.M. 1740 B. No record after 1744 B.
Critchley, James	Shoemaker. Visited 1754, 12th Nov. Of "Holy Lodge of St. John." Joined same day. No date given in G.L.Register. J.W. 1759 A., S.W. 1759 B., J.W. 1764 B., R.W.M. 1765 A. and B., and 1766 A.
Cross, —	Proposed 1759, 10th July. No other record.
Crowcher, John	No record of admission. Not in G.L.Register. Secretary in 1767 A and B.
Curryer, Thomas	Member in 1721 list.

Daking, Abraham	Visited 1746, 9th Sept. Of King's Head Lodge (? King's Head and Shearrs, Holborn, an unidentified lodge). Joined same day. Secretary 1748 A and B., J.W. 1749 A., S.W. 1749 B. Discontinued at end of 1749. Visited 1752, 11th Aug Of Sun, Fish Street Hill. Visited 1753, 12th June, 1754, 12th Feb. Of "St. John." Rejoined 1754, 8th Oct. Of Queen's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard. Secretary 1755 B.
De Costa, Daniel Mendez	Visited 1777, 19th Nov., Lodge (? Absolon), Holland. Joined same day. Not in G.L.Register.
De Costa, Jacob Mendez	Same entry as last.
De la Coste, Joseph	Of Holland. Honorary Member, Dec. 1776. Joined later, but no record. Not in G.L.Register.
Deale, John	Member in 1721 list. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's, in 1725 list.
Delany, Daniel	Gent. Of No. 8, Crown Street, Westminster. E.A., F.C. on emergency, 1777, 19th March, "in order to attend the Anniversary of the Dedication of the Hall." 1777 B., Junior Steward.

Delvalle, Isaac (Delvally)
: Gent. Featherstone Street.
No record of making. G.L.Register has 1777, 15th Jan.
Reported by Board of Trial as not proficient for 3°, 19th Feb.
M.M. 19th Nov.

Dematt, —
: Visited 1740, 7th Oct. Lodge not stated.
Joined same day. Off at end of 1740 or early in 1741.

Des Barres, Francis
: Gent., of Princes Street, London Wall.
Visited 1767, 22nd July, 26th Aug., 9th and 23rd Sept., 14th Oct., 1768, 23rd March, 13th April, 7th June; 1770, 4th April.
Of L'Immortalité, Crown and Anchor, Strand.
Joined 1769, 21st June. Not in G.L.Register.

Desaguliers, *Rev.* John T.
: Visited 1722, 18th March.
Joined, ? date. Master in 1723 B and 1724 A.

Devorall, Richard
: E.A. in another lodge, not stated.
Joined 1739, 2nd Jan. Of "St. John's." M.M., 7th Nov.
No record after 1740 B.

Dickenson, *Capt.* Henry
: Joined 1759, 8th Aug. No further record.

Dobee, James
: Under Tyler 1778, 16th Sept., but declined 1779 A., "being Tyler to another lodge."

Dodd, *Rev.* William, D.D.
: Of Argyle Street. G.Chaplain.
Visited 1775, 17th May. Of "St. John."
Joined 1775, 21st June. Of St. Alban's Lodge (now 29).
Expelled by G.Lodge 1777, 15th June.
Not in G.L.Register

Donaldson, James
: Factor, Red Lion Court, Watling Street.
Visited 1777, 5th March. Of Lodge Utility, White Hart, Holborn.
No record of admission. G.L.Register has 1777, 16th April.
Junior Steward 1778 A., Treasurer 1778 B.
Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 24th June.
G.Treasurer of the G.Lodge South of the Trent.

Doria, Urbano Teixera
: Wine Merchant. No record: G.L.Register has "Joined 1779, 21st April, Declined 1783, 5th Feb."

Dover, Barnaby
: Member in 1721 list.

Dowbycan, —
: Member in 1730 list.

Duffield, John
: Gent. Joined 1766, 24th Sept. Former lodge not stated. No date in G.L.Register.
Member in 1768 list.

Dugood, William
: E.A. 1725, 15th March. No other record.

Dunn, Robert
: Taylor. Joined 1760, 27th Feb. No date given in G.L.Register.
Lodge not stated.
J.W. 1763 B., R.W.M. 1764 A.: member in 1768 list.

Dupont, Matthew
: "Samuel" in Preston's printed list of 18th Dec. 1776.
Vintner, "Castle and Falcon," Aldersgate Street.
G.L. has "Joined 1776, 30th March." Lodge not stated.

Dyne, Thomas
: Linen Draper.
Joined 1759, 24th July (no date in G.L. Register).
Lodge not stated.
S.W. 1760 A., Secretary 1763 A., R.W.M. 1766 B.
Member in 1768 list.
G.Stewd. 1762. G.Swd.Br. 1767.

Eaden, John	Member in 1721 and 1723 lists.
Eccles, *Rev.* Allen Harrison	Rector of Bow, Middlesex. No record of admission. G.L.Register has "Joined 1777, 19th Feb." Lodge not stated. Chaplain 1777 and 1778: preached a sermon on 27th Dec., 1777, the occasion of Preston's procession from his church, which led to the Schism.
Eccles, Robert	Proposed 1762, 7th Oct. No other record.
Emmett, Christopher	Joined 1772, 5th Aug. Lodge not stated. Not in G.L.Register.
Ergas, Ralph	Gent. No. 22, Prescot Street. E.A., F.C., and admitted member 1776, 19th June, M.M. 1777, 26th Feb.
Esquire, William (? Squire)	"Operative Mason" in 1721 list. Master in 1721 B. Also of Rose Tavern, Cheapside, 1733, kept by Br. Edward Rose. (No lodge recorded here till 1732.)
Essex, Thomas	Taylor, Southampton Street, Covent Garden. E.A., F.C. 1776, 20th March, and admitted a member. (G.L.Register has 26th March).
Evans, Phineas	Member in 1736 B., M.M.—"passed Master 5/s.," 1737, 5th April. J.W. 1738 A., S.W. 1738 B., Master 1739 A. No record after 1745 A.

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ffaber, John, *Junr*.	Mezzotint engraver. Joined 1738, 6th June. Of Crown, Fleet Market. J.W. 1745 A., S.W. 1745 B., Master 1746 A. and B. 1747 and 48 in arrear, was then dead. G.Stwd. 1740. Born in Holland 1684, died at his house in Bloomsbury 1746, 2nd May.
Farre, Richard John	Of Barbados, now of Mark Lane, Surgeon. E.A., F.C., M.M. 1767, 28th Jan. No date in G.L.Register. J.W. 1767 B. Member in 1768 list.
Farren, John	E.A. 1739 1st May, M.M 7th Nov. Member down to 1743 B. No further record.
Farwinter, *Capt.* Ralph	Honorary Member in 1734. Made in the Horn Lodge, Westminster (now 4).
Fecknam, Joseph	E.A. 1725, 15th March.
Field, Robert	Cabinet Maker. E.A. 1753, 9th Jan. M.M. 12th June. G.L.Register says he "joined 1753 12th June." J.W. 1756 A., S.W. 1756 B., Master 1757 A. Member in 1768 list.
Figgis, John	Member in 1736. No record of admission. J.W. 1738 B., S.W. 1739 A., Master 1739 B. J.W. 1745 B., Master 1748 A. No record after 1748 A.
Finall, William	Member in 1723 list.

Fleetwood, William	Visited 1745, 7th May. Of Ship behind the Exchange (Swan and Rummer Lodge). Visited 1754, 14th March, of the same Lodge, and joined same day. Secretary 1756 A. Member till 1760 A. Also of Red Bull, Long Lane (Philanthropic Lodge).
Flude, John (? Thomas)	Pawnbroker, No. 2, Gracechurch Street. Joined 1770, Feb. 7th. Lodge not stated, and not in G.L.Register. Member down to 1776.
Foster, John	Mercer, No. 2, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. No record of admission. G.L.Register has:— "Joined 1774, 2nd Nov." Lodge not stated. J.W. 1775 A., S.W. 1775 B.
Franks, —	Member in 1749, no other record.
Fredin, —	Tyler, 1758, 11th July, for a short time only.
Freeman, William	Visited 1739, 7th Aug. Of Dog Lodge, Lamb Street, Spitalfields. (An unidentified Lodge, possibly the *Greyhound.*) A F.C., Joined same day, M.M. 7th Nov. 1740, 17th June, made a Scotch Master Mason. Member to 1743 B.

Gardner, David	Member in 1721 list. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1725.
Garnett, George	E.A., 1737, 1st March. M.M.—"passed Master, 5/s." 7th June. 1737 in arrear. Off at end of 1739.
Gibbs, Thomas	Gent., also described as "Purser." Joined 1759, 24th July. No date in G.L.Register. Former Lodge not stated. Member in 1768 list.
Gilbert, John	Joined 1759, 8th Aug. No other record.
Glynn, *Sir* Richard, *Bart.*,	Banker, joined 1761, 8th April. Lodge not stated. Was a member of the Mourning Bush Lodge (now 21) in 1761. Lord Mayor of London 1758.
Goddard, Samuel	Of "Impress Service, Nightingale Tender, Tower Wharf." Visited 1778, 4th Nov. Of Philanthropic Lodge. Joined same day. Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb. G.Stwd. of G.L. South of Trent 1779, 24th June. Secretary of the Schismatic Lodge of Antiquity, 1779 B. Not in G.L.Register.
Gower, William	Visited 1749, 10th Oct. Of "St. John's." Joined 1749, 14th Nov. Secretary 1750 A. and B., 1751 A. and B., 1752 A.
Grant, Alexander	Printer, Catherine Street, Strand. E.A. 1777, 15th Jan. No other record.
Griffith, *Capt.* Thomas	E.A., F.C., M.M. by Dispensation, 1759, 12th Dec.

Haines, Francis Wilbraham	Gent. Joined 1766, 10th Dec. Former Lodge not stated. No date in G.L.Register, which has "Expelled from the lodge for arrears and non-attendance 1768, 14th Sept."

Hall, Richard	E.A., F.C., M.M. by Dispensation, 1764, 12th Sept. 10th Oct. took leave of the Lodge on his going abroad. Not in 1768 list.
Hamden, John	Gent. E.A., F.C., M.M. 1767, 28th Jan., no date in G.L.Register. Still a member in 1768.
Hammond, John	Visited 1744, 7th Aug. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined 1745, 5th Feb. J.W. 1747 B., S.W. 1748 A., Master 1748 B. J.W. 1752 A., S.W. 1752 B., Master 1753 A. J.W. 1757 B., S.W. 1758 A., Master 1758 B. S.W. 1764 A., Master 1764 B. No longer a member in 1768.
Harris, Pritchard	E.A. 1759, 28th Nov. M.M. 12th Dec.
Harris, —	Tyler, 1736, 5th Oct. No record after Nov. 1738.
Hart, John	Member in 1721 list.
Hart, Samuel	Joined 1739, 6th March. Lodge not stated. Member till 6th May, 1740.
Hartley, Theophilus	Sail Maker, St. Katherine's. E.A., F.C., 1775, 1st Nov. M.M. 1776, 14th May. Secretary 1776 B., 1777 A. and B., W.J.W. 1778 A.
Hawkins, Joseph	E.A., 1776, 21st Feb, admitted a member. F.C., 20th March. M.M. 14th May. Not in 1776 list, or in G.L.Register.
Hay, John	Gent. Jefferys Square. E.A. 1777, 19th Feb., M.M. 26th Feb. No other record.
Heather, Joseph	Member in 1721 list.
Heseltine, James	"Gent. Doctors Commons," in G.L.Register. Visited 1768 13th July. Joined 27th July. No. 16, Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane. No date in G.L.Register. Secretary 1768 B., R.W.M. 1770 B. Resigned 1773, June. G.Secretary 1769, 7th June. Visited 1776, 20th Nov. Also of Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons.
Hill, Matthew	Watchmaker, Upper Charlotte Street. E.A., F.C., M.M. 1777, 19th Nov. G.L. has 19th March. No other record.
Hill, Nathan	E.A. 1745, 10th Dec. Resigned 1747, 10th Feb. Also of Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Hill, Richard	Member in 1730 list. Visited 1737, 6th Sept. Of Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard. Visited 1738, 6th Nov. Of "St. John." Visited 1739, 6th March, 1740, 6th May, 1st July, 7th Oct., 1743, 6th Sept., 1st Nov., 1745, 2nd July, 1747, 14th April. Of Sun, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Hillersden, Edward	E.A. 1740, 1st April. No record after 1740 B.
Hillhouse, J.	Visited 1768, 23rd Nov. Of Lodge of Freedom, Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street. Joined 1768, 14th Sept. Not in G.L.Register.
Hindson, Joseph	Publican. Of Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's (Tuscan Lodge). Visited 1768, 9th March. Joined 13th April. No date in G.L.Register.

Hodges, Tydzach	"Merchant. Queenhive." Visited 1768, 10th and 24th Aug. Of King's Arms Punch House, Shad Thames. Joined 14th Sept. No date in G.L.Register.
Hooper, John	Gent. No. 2, Symonds Inn. Joined 1769, 15th March. Lodge not stated. Secretary 1773 A. and B., generally absent. Member in Dec., 1776. Not in G.L.Register.
Hopkins, John	Gent. E.A. 1775, 1st Nov., M.M. 15th Nov. "Gone abroad" Dec. 1776. ("East Indies" in G.L.Register.)
Hotham, *Col. Sir* Charles, *Bart.*	M.P. for Beverley. Member in 1721 list.
Houghton, —	Master in 1726, 6th March: and in 1730, 24th June.
Howes, John	Visited 1736, 5th Oct. Of "St. John." Joined 1736, 7th Dec. 1740, 17th June, made a Scotch Master Mason. Secretary 1737 B., 1738 A. and B., J.W. 1739 A., S.W. 1739 B., W.M. 1740 A., J.W. 1742 B., S.W. 1743 A., Master 1743 B. Off in 1744 B.
Hughes, Thomas	Joined 1737, 1st March. Lodge not stated. J.W. 1740 B., S.W. 1741 A., Master 1741 B. Off in June 1744.
Hull, Christopher	Secretary 1771 B. No other record, and not in G.L.Register.
Hull, John	Hatter. No. 41, Holborn. E.A., F.C. 1775, 20th Sept., M.M. 15th Nov. No other record.
Hume, George	Visited 1779, 14th July. Of Lodge Perseverance and Triumph, No. 2, under the G.Lodge South of the Trent. Joined the same day. Not in G.L.Register.
Humphreville, —	Visited 1745, 2nd April, 7th May. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined 1745 3rd Sept. Of the Mitre, Aldgate (same lodge as Red Cross, Barbican). Paid for three nights only, 1745, 3rd Sept., 8th Oct., 12th Nov.
Humphries, David	Hosier. Visited 1738, 5th Dec., 1739, 7th Nov., 1740, 3rd June, 5th Aug. Of Mourning Bush (now 21). Joined 1746, 9th Sept. J.W. 1749 A and B., R.W.M. 1750 A. J.W. 1754 A., S.W. 1754 B., R.W.M. 1755 A. Treasurer 1756 B. down to 1767 B., resigned. R.W.M. 1766. Name still on list 1768. No further record. G.Stwd. 1754. In 1740 made several members of the lodge Scotch Master Masons.
Hunt, Richard	Leather Seller. Strand. No record of making. G.L.Register has 1777, 19th Feb. 1777, 5th Nov., on Board of Trial. 1778, 4th Feb., moved expulsion of Bottomley and Noorthouck. 1778 B., Junior Steward.
Hyde, James	Member in 1721 list. Of Black Boy and Sugar Loaf, Stanhope Street, in 1730. (Not recorded here before 1732.)

Innes, John	Bookseller, St. Paul's Church Yard. Member in 1721 list (made July or August 1721). Of Rummer, Charing Cross, in 1723 and 1725. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1725. Of Crown, Acton, in 1725.
Isaacs, Levi	Visited 1749, 8th Aug., and raised M.M. here. Joined 12th Sept. Of Swan, Fish Street Hill. No record after 1751 A.

Jackman, —	E.A., F.C., M.M., by Dispensation "as his time is short here," 1764, 10th Oct. Not in 1768 list.
Jackson, Henry	E.A. 1762, 13th Jan., M.M. 27th Jan. Not in 1768 list.
Jacques, John	Visited 1745, 5th Feb. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined same day No record after 1745 B.
Jaquery, John Elias	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated. No other record.
Jenour, Joshua	Printer, Fleet Street. Made 1777, 19th March. No mention in these minutes, but is in G.L.Register.
Jepson, Antony	Mariner. E.A., F.C. 1775, 20th Sept., M.M. 15th Nov. 1776, Dec., "Gone abroad."
Johnson, Richard	Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists.
Jones, Anselm (Ansellum)	Gent. Mile End. Member in 1777. No record of admission. G.L.Register has "Made 1777, 19th Feb."
Jones, *Capt.* Henry	E.A., F.C., M.M, by Dispensation, 1762, 22nd Dec.
Jones, Joseph	Member in 1723 and 1730 lists. Visited 1746, 12th Aug. Of Mourning Bush (now 21). Rejoined 1746, 9th Sept. Resigned 1747, 13th April.

Keck, Samuel	Member in 1721 list. Of Griffin Newgate Street, S.W. in 1723, Master in 1725.
Kellaway, William	Visited 1753, 8th May. Of Salutation and Cat, Newgate Street. Master at that time. Joined later, date not given. Not in G.L.Register. R.W.M. 1763 A.: no record after Oct., 1763.
Kemp, —	Joined 1759, 10th July. Lodge not stated. No other record.
Kent, Rowley	Surgeon, Holborn Barrs. Visited 1767, 23rd Sept., 14th Oct., 1768, 24th Feb. Of Constitution Lodge (now 21) and of Long Acre Coffee House. Joined 1768, 9th March. No date in G.L.Register.
Ketell, —	Joined 1759, 10th July. Lodge not stated. No other record.
King, John	Member in 1736 B. No further record.
Kirby, Lawrence	J.W. in 1721 list. Of Black Posts, Gt. Wild Street, in 1725 list.
Kirkman, Joseph, *Junr.*	Of Friday Street. Visited 1736, 5th Oct., 1739, 6th March. Of "St. John." Joined 1739, 2nd Oct. J.W. 1743 B., S.W. 1744 A., J.W. 1746 A., S.W. 1746 B., S.W. 1750 A., Master 1750 B. and 1751 A.

Kirkman, William, *Senr.*	Of Friday Street. Joined 1739, 2nd Oct. Lodge not stated. Resigned 1744, 3rd July.

La Coste, Isaac, *Junr.*	Merchant, Old Broad Street. Visited 1768, 23rd March, 8th June. Of Half Moon, Cheapside, Constitutional Lodge (now 55). Joined 1768, 22nd June. No date in G.L.Register. Secretary 1768 B.
Leake, John	Member in 1721 list. J.W. 1725, and in 1730 list. Also of Sun, Fleet Street, in 1730.
Leper, Andrew (Leaper)	Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists.
Lewis, Edward	Member in 1721 and 1723 lists, and Tyler. Also of Rose Tavern without Temple Bar, in 1730: was then J.W.
Lightbourne, *Capt.* Samuel	E.A. 1759, 28th Nov., M.M. 12th Dec. No other record.
Lindsey, William	E.A., F.C. 1772, 15th Oct., M.M. 19th Nov. Not in G.L.Register. ? a member.
Lloyd, Hugh	Of Impress Service, Nightingale Tender, Tower Wharf. No record of admission, and not in G.L.Register. Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb. Visited 1779, 24th June. Senior Steward 1779 A.
Lowfield, William	S.W. in 1721, Master in 1722. Also of King's Arms, St. Paul's, in 1725.
Lowther, Nevil	Member in 1721 list. Of the Mitre, Reading, in 1725 list. Of Coach and Horses, Maddocks Street, in 1730.
Luckombe, Philip	Printer. Visited 1759, 10th July. Of Sea Captains Lodge, Wapping. Joined 1759, 24th July. Secretary 1760 A., J.W. 1760 B.
Lundin, —	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated.
Lyon, —	Visited 1746, 9th Sept. Of Old Lodge (? St. John). Joined same day. In arrear 1747 B. Off in June, 1748. Visited 1750, 13th Feb. Of "St. John."

McCulloh, Robert	E.A. 1759, 8th Aug., M.M. 22nd Aug. No other record.
McDougall, Alexander	Visited 1745, 5th Feb. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined same day. No record after 1745 B.
Mackenzie, Murdock	Gent. E.A., F.C., M.M. 1775, 19th April. "Going abroad in a few days."
Macomb, James	E.A. 1777, 12th May. A petitioner to G.L.York for the G.Lodge South of the Trent 1779, 24th June. Not in G.L.Register.
Mailard, James	E.A. 1745, 10th Dec. No other record.
Mandevil, Edmund	Member in 1721 list.
Manlove, Edward	Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists. S.W. 1725.

Manning, William	Landlord of the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street. "Hosier, Temple Bar," in G.L.Register. Visited 1776, 18th Dec. Of Lodge of Freedom at his tavern, where No. 1 also was meeting. Joined same day, on erasure of Lodge of Freedom, and sold its furniture to Antiquity. 1777, 5th March, as Junior Ruler in Chapter of Harodim.
Mansel, *Sir* Edward, *Bart.*	Master in 1735, April. Second Baronet.
March, Thomas	Member in 1721 list.
Marsam, *Capt.* William	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated. No other record.
Mason, George	Haberdasher. G.L. has "Dep. Geo. Mason." Joined, date unknown. Lodge not stated. G.L. has "1740." J.W. 1742 A., S.W. 1742 B., Master 1743 A., Secretary 1745 A. and B. Master 1747 A. and B., J.W. 1750 A., S.W. 1750 B., Dep.Sec. 1752 B., J.W. 1754 B., S.W. 1755 A., Master 1755 B., Secretary 1758 B., 1759 A. and B., Master 1762 B., S.W. to fill death vacancy 1764 B., S.W. 1765 A. and B., S.W. 1767 A. and B. Still a member in 1768. Visited 1769, 15th Feb. Of "St. John," late a member of this Lodge.
Masters, John	Member in 1730 list.
Matthey, Lewis	Secretary to the Hanoverian Ambassador, also described as "Gent. At Lord Waldegrave's, Whitehall." E.A., F.C. 1769, 7th June, and became member. Still a member in 1774 and 1776.
Maycock, William Dollin	E.A. 1759, 8th Nov. Of Barbados. No other record.
Mayers, Edward Lassels	E.A. 1759, 28th Nov., M.M. 12th Dec. No other record.
Midford, Daniel	E.A. 1738, 7th Feb. No record after 1739, 3rd April.
Millar, George	"Late Secretary of this Lodge." Petition to Q.Com. against him 1764, 28th Nov. No record of his admission.
Miller, Alexander	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated.
Miller, Joseph	E.A. 1759, ?date. No other record.
Mills, Henry	Engraver, No. 90, Borough, Southwark. E.A. 1776, 21st Aug., M.M. 1777, 26th Feb. No further record.
Montgomery, Andrew	Tyler 1747, 13th Jan. to his death in May 1757.
Morley, James Goodman	E.A., F.C. 1777, 20th Aug., M.M. 19th Nov. Not in G.L.Register. ? a member.
Morris, Robert	Stationer, Stone Cutter Street, Shoe Lane. Visited 1775, 20th Sept. Of Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Gate, Philanthropic Lodge. Joined same day (18th Oct. in G.L.Register).
Morris, Thomas, *Senr.*	"Stone Cutter." Master 1721, 25th Dec.: member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists. Master 1723 B. and 1725 B., S.W. 1730., G.W. 1718-19-21. Of King's Arms, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, in 1730, and of St. Paul's Head, Ludgate Street, in 1730.
Morris, William	Member in 1730 list.

Morrison, Thomas	E.A. 1762, 13th Jan., M.M. 27th Jan. Not a member in 1768.
Moses, Philip, *Senr*.	Visited 1749, 9th May, Holy Lodge of St. John. Joined 1749, 13th June. J.W. 1752 B., S.W. 1753 A. and B., R.W.M. 1754 A., S.W. 1758 B., R.W.M. 1759 A. Member to 1760 B.

Nantes, Daniel	Merchant's Clerk, Fenchurch Street. Joined 1778, 21st Jan. Lodge not stated. Not in G.L.Register. Seconded expulsion of Bottomley and Noorthouck. J.Deacon 1778 B., J.W. 1779 A., S.W. 1779 B. 1779, 3rd Feb., expelled by G.Lodge. Visited 1779, 24th June. J.G.W. of G.Lodge, South of the Trent.
Nelmes, Thomas	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated. No other record.
Nevett, Thomas (Nevitt)	Coachmaker, Long Acre. Friend of Bottomley. E.A. 1772, 2nd Dec. Not in G.L.Register.
Newton, Leonard	Factor. Red Lion Court, Watling Street. Joined 1777, 16th April. Lodge not stated. No other record.
Niblett, Henry	No record of admission. J.W. 1736 B., S.W. 1737 A., Master 1737 B. Member down to 1743 B.
Nicholson, William	Joined 1740, 4th March. Lodge not stated. Visited 1740, 2nd Sept. Of the Fountain, Catherine Street, Strand. No record after 1743 B. ? the same person as next entry.
Nicolson, William	Visited 1744, 7th Aug. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined 1745, 5th Feb. S.W. 1747 B., R.W.M. 1748 A., J.W. 1751 B., S.W. 1752 A., R.W.M. 1753 A., J.W. 1756 B., S.W. 1757 A., R.W.M. 1757 B., J.W. 1761 A. and B., S.W. 1762 B., R.W.M. 1763 B., J.W. 1765 B. No longer a member in 1768.
Norris, John	Member in 1721 list.
Norris, William	E.A. 1779, 12th May. A petitioner to G.L.York for the G.Lodge South of the Trent. Not in G.L.Register.
Noorthouck, John	Gent. (G.L. has "Stationer.") Barnard's Inn. Visited 1771, 19th June. Lodge not stated. Joined 1771, 3rd July. (G.L. has "1777, 7th Aug.) Secretary 1771 B., J.W. 1772 A., S.W. 1772 B., 1773 A. and B., 1774 A. and B. 1775 A., declined Warden. Treasurer 1777 B. Expelled from the lodge 1778, 20th May.

Oliver, John	Tyler 1767, 24th June, to his death in Sept., 1778.
Osborne, John	Member in 1730 list.

Osburne, Edward Oliver — E.A., F.C., M.M. 1778, 17th Nov. "as a case of emergency, being obliged to leave town in the Morning on His Majesty's Service."
Not in G.L. Register.

Payne, — — Joined 1736, 7th Dec. Lodge not stated.
Excluded in 1737. ? date.

Pearce, Isaac — Taylor.
First record 1760, 24th Dec. No date in G.L.Register.
S.W. 1761 A. and B. and in 1762 A. "10th Feb. took the Chair in the absence of the Master and opened the Lodge."

Peirson, William — Visited 1762, 10th Nov.: was then E.A. Lodge not stated.
Ballotted for same day and approved as member, then raised M.M. No other record.

Perkins, Thomas Marriott — Gent. Visited 1759, 10th July. Of Stewards Lodge.
Joined 1759, 24th July. No date in G.L.Register.
R.W.M. 1760 B., 1761 A. and B., 1762 A. "Gone abroad to the West Indies."
Still a member in 1768.
G.Stwd. 1756. Prov.G.Master of the Musquito Shore and Jamaica, 1762 and 70.

Perne, Andrew — Of Oriel College.
E.A., F.C. 1768, 27th April. No other record.

Pinkney, William — Upholder. St. Paul's Church Yard.
Visited 1768, 13th July, of Half Moon, Cheapside.
Joined 1768, 27th July. No date in G.L.Register.
J.W. 1770 A., S.W. 1770 B.

Pollard, James — E.A. 1752, 10th March.
J.W. 1758 A. No other record.

Poole, James — Coachmaker.
E.A., F.C. 1761, 25th Feb. No date in G.L.Register.
Still a member in 1768.

Power, *Dr.* James — No record of admission.
S.W. pro tem. 1762, 10th Feb. 10th March proposed a candidate.
Not a member in 1768.

Pratt, Joseph — Member in 1721 list.

Preston, Thomas — Seven Stars, Friday Street.
Visited 1739, 2nd Oct. Of "St. John."
Joined same day.
S.W. 1743 B., Master 1744 A., S.W. 1746 A., J.W. 1746 B.
Visited 1759, 13th Feb. Of Red Cross Barbican.
No record after.

Preston, William — Printer, Fleet Market: also described as Journeyman Printer.
In G.L.Register his occupation has been erased, but under No. 6, Fortitude, he appears as "Printer," and under No. 558, Harodim Lodge, as "Gent."
Formerly an Atholl Mason, modernised in the Caledonian Lodge when it took a "Modern" warrant.
Visited 1772, 5th Feb. Of Lodge of Prosperity.
Joined 1774, 1st June. G.L. has 15th June.
R.W.M. 1774 B., 1775 A. and B., 1776 A. and B., 1777 A. and B.
Assistant G.Secretary to Xmas 1777.
Also of Hole in the Wall, Hatton Garden, and Philanthropic Lodge.
Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb.
R.W.M. of the Schismatic Lodge of Antiquity 1779 B.

Price, —	E.A. 1738, 3rd Oct., M.M. 1739, 2nd Oct. No other record.
Prosser, Benjamin	Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists. J.W. 1725.
Provost, William	Gent. and Merchant, of New York. E.A., F.C. 1758, 14th Nov., M.M. 12th Dec., but did not become a member.

Radcliffe, Thomas, *Junr.*	Gent. Joined 1766, 24th Sept. No date in G.L.Register. Member still in 1768.
Ragg, Richard	E.A. 1761, 8th July. No further record.
Rainshaw, Edmund (Renshaw)	E.A., F.C. 1770, 17th Oct., M.M. 7th Nov. Not in G.L.Register. J.W. 1771 A. and B., S.W. 1772 A.
Rand, William	Watchmaker, the corner of Mugwell Street in Silver Street. Joined 1739 2nd Jan. Of "St. John." 1740, 17th June, made a Scotch Master Mason. No record after 1740 A.
Reddall, Richard	Landlord of the Queen's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard, where No. 1 then met. Member in 1736 B. "passed Master" 5th April, 1737. Died early in 1746.
Revis, John	Master in 1729, 29th Dec., 1731, 1st March, and 1733, 17th Dec. Visited 1744, 2nd Oct., 1760, 21st Nov. G.Secretary 1734.
Rigge, John	Attorney at Law, of Inner Temple. Visited 1766, 12th Nov., Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane. Also of London Lodge, first S.W. and R.W.M., 1769 A. Joined 1766, 26th Nov. At once became Secretary. R.W.M. 1767 A. and B., 1768 A. and B., 1769 A. and B., 1770 A. Resigned and rejoined 1770. Resigned 1774, 19th Jan., "being disabled from attending by infirmity of body." Continued on the books as Honorary Member.
Rigge, William	Attorney at Law (also Gent.), Clements Inn. Visited 1767, 8th April. Lodge not stated. Joined 1767, 13th May. No date in G.L.Register. Secretary 1767 B., J.W. 1768 A. and B., S.W. 1769 A. Resigned and readmitted 1774, 3rd Aug. Treasurer 1778 B. till Sept. 16. Signed the Memorial against Preston.
Rochford, Frank	Pawnbroker, Jermyn Street. E.A., F.C. 1770, 2nd May. Not in G.L.Register. Secretary 1771 A., 1772 A., 1774 B.
Rogers, —	Master 1732, 25th Nov.
Rogers, C. Blunt	Admitted 1734, 5th Nov. Always a regular attendant. Master 1736 B., Secretary 1743 B. and 1744 A. J.W. 1744, 6th Nov., S.W. 1745 A., Master 1745 B. 1740, 17th June, made a Scotch Master Mason. No record after 1748 B.
Rogers, William	Visited 1744, 7th Aug. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined 1745, 5th Feb. No record after 1745 B.
Rooker, Joseph	Member in 1723 list and in 1725. S.W. in 1723
Rowe, Thomas	Member in 1730 list.

Rushworth, Benjamin (? Bryan)	Member in 1723 and 1725. Master in 1725. Of Baptist's Head, Chancery Lane in 1723 and 1725. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's, in 1725.
Ruspini, Bartholomew	Dentist, Pall Mall. Visited 1776, 20th Nov. Of Stewards Lodge. Joined 1776, 18th Dec. G.Stwd. 1772.
Rutherford, Henry	Member in 1721, 1723, 1725, and 1730 lists.
Rutledge, Barnabas (Barney)	Waiter at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street. E.A. and F.C. gratis 1771, 17th April. M.M. 1772, 15th Jan. Upper Tyler in 1778. G.Tyler of G.Lodge South of the Trent 1779, 24th June.
Ryland, Edward	Engraver and Copper Plate Printer, Old Bailey. Elected 1739, 6th Feb. No record of being made at next meeting and no record of attendances. Died 1771, 26th July.

Savage, *Major* John	No. 10, Church Street, Soho. Visited 1778, 10th Nov. Of "St. John." Joined same day. Not in G.L.Register. G.Swd.Br. of G.L. South of the Trent. Visited 1779, 24th June.
Sayer, Thomas	Member in 1721 list.
Scatcliff, John	Visited 1768, 10th Feb., 24th Feb. Of "St. John," formerly of The Goose and Gridiron, (Tuscan Lodge). Joined 1768, 24th Feb. No other record.
Scott, David	Visited 1747, 13th Jan. Of Mourning Bush (now 21). Joined same day. No other record.
Scott, Francis	E.A. in some other lodge not stated. F.C. 1777, 13th Jan. No other record. Not in G.L.Register.
Scott, John	Joined 1759, 24th July. Lodge not stated.
Sealey, John	Attorney at Law, Austin Friars. Visited 1777, 19th Nov. Of All Souls' Lodge, Tiverton. Joined 1777, 3rd Dec. Not in G.L.Register. Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb. J.W. of Schismatic Lodge of Antiquity 1779 B. G.Secretary of G.Lodge South of the Trent.
Sears, Edward	Member in 1730 list.
Sharp, John	Member in 1777. No record of admission. 1777, 17th Dec., "having been under misfortune was excused his quarteridges."
Sharp, Nathaniel	Member in 1723 list.
Shepherd, William	1779, 10th March elected Honorary Member, "being ordered on board a Man of War agreeable to his profession." Visited 1779, 24th June, then of G.L.Lodge South of the Trent.
Sherlock, Thomas	Printer, Bow Street, Covent Garden. 1774, 7th Sept., present: no record of his admission or other particulars. Not in G.L.Register.
Sherman, —	Under Tyler 1759 to 1763 A.: elected sole Tyler 1763 B, In 1767 indisposed and was superseded.

Shipton, Thomas	Hop Factor, No. 21, St. Thomas's, Southwark. Also described as Fellmonger. E.A. 1776, 21st Aug. M.M. 19th Nov. Expelled by G.Lodge 1778, 3rd Feb. G.Stwd. of G.L. South of the Trent 1779, 24th June.
Showers, James (Sewars)	Member in 1721 and 1725 lists.
Siddall, William	A former member, no record. Not in G.L.Register. Visited 1779, 9th June. Lodge not stated. 1779, 29th Nov., presided as G.M. over G.L. South of the Trent.
Simkins, —	Visited 1754, 8th Oct. Of Holy Lodge of St. John. Joined same day. Off in 1755 B.
Simmonds, Humphrey	Stationer, Holborn. Visited 1767, 25th March, 8th April, 8th July. Of Globe Tavern, Fleet Street. Joined 1767, 22nd July. No date in G.L.Register. J.W. 1769 A., 1767, 23rd Dec., P.M. pro tem.—had not served the office of Master.
Simmonds, Joseph	E.A. 1751, 14th April. M.M. 11th June. No other record.
Simmonds, Thomas	Visited 1745, 5th Feb. Of Red Cross, Barbican. Joined same day. Resigned 1746, 8th July.
Simpson, John	Gent. No. 64, St. Paul's Church Yard. Joined 1774, 3rd Aug. Lodge not stated. W.S.W. 1777, 17th Dec. and 1778 A.
Sims, *Dr.* James	E.A. 1779, 12th May. Not in G.L.Register. Senior Steward 1779 B. A petitioner to G.L.York for G.Lodge South of the Trent. G.Master of the Ceremonies, G.L. South of the Trent 1779, 24th June.
Skinner, Jacob	E.A. 1761, 26th Aug. M.M. 9th Sept. No other record.
Smallpiece, *Rev.* Martin Slack	Visited 1778, 7th Jan. Of Lodge of Utility, White Hart, Holborn. Joined same day. Not in G.L.Register.
Smart, Thomas	No record of admission. J.W. 1763 A., S.W. 1763 B. Not a member in 1768.
Smith, John	Fishmonger, St. Paul's Church Yard. Brother of Robert Smith. Visited 1767, 11th March. Lodge not stated. Joined 1767, 25th March. Declined on removal of the Lodge from the Queen's Arms 1768, 11th Nov. Visited 1769, 18th Jan. Of "St. John." A former member, "made in this lodge." Apparently rejoined, but no record, in 1770. J.W. 1770, 19th Sept., S.W. 1771 A. and B., J.W. 1772 B. and 1773 B. Signed the Memorial against Preston.
Smith, Nicholas	Member in 1730 list and down to 1743 B.
Smith, Robert	See also next entry. Waiter at the Queen's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard. E.A. 1759, 12th Dec. M.M. 1760, 23rd Jan.

Smith, Robert	Vintner, Keeper of the Queen's Arms, St. Paul's. Joined 1766, 10th Dec. Secretary 1767 A., Treasurer 1767 B. and 1768 A. and B. Declined 1768, 4th Nov., on removal of the lodge from his house.
Smurthwaite, George	E.A., F.C., M.M. 1760, 25th June. Secretary 1761 A. and B., 1762 A. and B., S.W. 1763 A. Not a member in 1768 list.
Solomon, Abraham	E.A. 1751, 28th May. M.M., 11th June. No other record.
Sparrow, Bodychen	E.A. 1737, 18th Aug. No record after 1739 A.
Squire, Peter	E.A. 1739, 6th March. M.M. 7th Nov. Discontinued in 1740 A.
Stanhope, *Lord* Philip	Afterwards Earl of Chesterfield. Member in 1721 list.
Stanhope, William	Member in 1721.
Stephenson, Robert	Tobacconist, Temple Bar. Joined 1768, 13th April. Lodge not stated. No date given in G.L.Register, and no other record.
Stevens, Richard	E.A. 1753, 9th Jan. J.W. 1757 A., S.W. 1757 B., R.W.M. 1758 A.
Stewart, William	Gentleman, of Crooked Lane. A York Mason. An Atholl Mason remade E.A., F.C. 1767, 25th March. Paid £1·1·0, "an Irish Mason before." No date in G.L.Register.
Stokes, Charles	Member in 1721 list. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's, 1723.
Strong, Benjamin, *Junr.*	S.W. 1736 B., Master 1737 A. Off 1738 B.
Strong, Gerald, *Senr.*	Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists, down to 1740 B. "Father of the Lodge." Master in 1722 A. and 1732 A. 1740, 17th June, made a Scotch Master Mason. No further record.

Tatischeff, Lucas	Secretary to Prince Galitzen. A F.C., proposed for M.M. 1762, 10th March. No other record.
Tay, Charles	Joined 1767, 23rd Sept. Lodge not stated. Noted as "Say" in these minutes.
Teale, *Rev.* William	Of Barbados. Clerk in Holy Orders. Joined, ? date. No date in G.L.Register. J.W. 1767 A. Expelled for arrears and non-attendance 1768, 14th Sept.
Tempest, James	Banker, No. 19, Fleet Street. "Gent., Birchin Lane," in G.L.Register. E.A., F.C. 1776, 17th Jan., and admitted a member. M.M. 14th May.
Thomas, *Dr.* William	Of Barbados. E.A. 1761, 26th Aug. M.M. 9th Sept. ? a member.
Thompson, John	E.A. 1778, 7th Jan., approved for F.C. 21st Jan. No other record. Not in G.L.Register.

Trent, William Henry	Member in 1743. No previous record. S.W. 1744 B., Master 1745 A., J.W. 1747 A., Master 1747 B. J.W. 1751 A., S.W. 1751 B., Master 1752 A. Secretary 1752 B., 1754 A. and B., and 1755 A. J.W. 1755 B., S.W. 1756 A., Master 1756 B. Resigned 1757, 8th Feb.
Troughton, Nathaniel	E.A. 1759, 26th Dec. No other record.
Troup, Christopher	Joined 1759, 8th Aug. Lodge not stated. No other record.
Truby, Richard, *Junr.*	Member in 1721, 1723, 1725, and 1730 lists. S.W. in 1730. Of King's Arms, St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1725.
Tucker, *Capt.* Henry	E.A. 1759, 8th Aug. M.M. 22nd Aug. "Going abroad." No other record.
Tucker, Joseph	Visited 1744, 7th Aug. Red Cross, Barbican. Joined 1745, 5th Feb. Visited 1748, 13th Sept. Of ditto.
Tulloh, John	Wine Merchant, Compton Street, Soho. G.L.Register has "Fludyer Street." Joined 1776, 20th March. Lodge not stated.

Unwin, Thomas	Member in 1736 B. No record of admission. Elected J.W. 1737 B. Refused to serve, and paid the fine: was then in arrear. No record after 1738 A.

Vaughan, Edward	Member in 1721 list. Master of the Green Lettice, Brownloe Street, Holborn, in 1725.
Villeneau, Josias	Upholder. Member in 1721, 1723, and 1725 lists. Master in 1723 and 1724. S.G.W. 1721, 24th June. Of Bull's Head, Borough, Southwark, in 1725. Master in 1730.

Walcott, Eyre	Of Barbados. E.A. 1761, 26th Aug. M.M. 9th Sept. ? a member.
Waldegrave, *Rt. Hon.* James, *Lord*	Member in 1721 list. Of the Horn, Westminster, in 1723 and 1725 lists.
Walker, Edward	Member in 1721 list.
Walker, Thomas	No record of admission. Rejoined 1738, 6th June. No record after 1743 B.
Ward, —	Of Mark Lane. No record of admission. Secretary, 1765 B. Very careless. Not a member in 1768 list.
Ward, *Hon.* John	Afterwards Lord Dudley and Ward. G.Stwd. and J.G.W. 1733, S.G.W. 1734, D.G.M. 1735-38, G.Master 1742-3. No record of admission. Member in 1721 list. Rejoined 1735, 3rd April, "the intended D.G.M. was re-admitted a Member of this Lodge." Of Mitre, Covent Garden, in 1725 list. Of Gibraltar Lodge in 1730 list.

Ward, Joshua	E.A. 1759, 22nd Aug. M.M. 12th Sept. 1760, 25th June, appointed to assist the Tyler in delivering the Letters.
Ware, Richard	Mathematician. Member in 1721 list. Of Crown and Sceptre, St. Martin's Lane, Master in 1725.
Warren, John	Member in 1721 list.
Weddell, Samuel	Gent. Of Gough Square. Member in 1736. No record of admission. J.W. 1737 B., S.W. 1738 A., R.W.M. 1738 B. Off June, 1739. Visited 1739, 3rd July, 7th Aug., 7th Nov. Of "St. John" as a "former member of this Lodge." Apparently rejoined, a member down to end of 1775.
Welch, John	E.A., 1759, 22nd Aug. 1760, 25th June, Candidate for Under Tyler, not elected.
Welles, George	Gent. Of No. 64, St. Paul's Church Yard. Visited 1775, 16th Aug. Late of Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Gate, Philanthropic Lodge. Joined same day. (20th Sept. in G.L.Register.)
Wells, John	No record of being a member, and not in G.L.Register. 1779, 24th June, a petitioner to G.L.York for the G.Lodge South of the Trent, but withdrew.
West, —	Tyler, 1759 A. and B., 1760 A. Upper Tyler 1760 B., 1761 A., Head Tyler 1761 B., 1762 A. and B.
Weston, Samuel	Member in 1721 and 1725 lists.
Wheeler, Jonathan	Member in 1721 list.
White, Nathaniel	Merchant. Of Stanton in New England. E.A., F.C., M.M., 1763, 12th Oct. "Is going abroad."
White, Samuel	Silversmith, at Mr. Abdy's, Oat Lane. Joined 1776, 20th Nov. Lodge not stated.
Whitworth, James	Joined 1737, 1st March. Lodge not stated. J.W. 1740 A., S.W. 1740 B., Master 1741 A. 1744, 2nd May, elected G.Stwd., but declined. Visited 1755, 12th Aug. Of "St. John," a former member.
Wickham, John	E.A., F.C., M.M., by Dispensation, 1761, 9th Sept. No other record.
Wilder, William	Visited 1740, 5th Feb. Of No. 39, Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane. Joined same day. J.W. 1744 A., Master 1744 B., S.W. 1747 A. Nominated Master, but declined and paid the fine. J.W. 1750 B., S.W. 1751 A., J.W. 1755 A., S.W. 1755 B. Still a member in Jan., 1768.
Wilkie, John	Bookseller. No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard. Joined 1775, 15th Feb. Lodge not stated.
Willets, Edward	Surgeon. Joined 1777, 19th Feb. Lodge not stated. No other record.

Wilson, John	Attorney at Law. No. 89, Aldersgate Street, and of Furnival's Inn. E.A., F.C., 1775, 19th July, and admitted a member. M.M., 15th Nov. J.W. 1776 A., S.W. 1776 B., and 1777 A. and B., R.W.M. 1779 A. 1777, 5th March. As Senior Ruler in Chapter of Harodim./ Expelled by G.Lodge 1779, 3rd Feb. G.Master of G.Lodge South of the Trent 1779, 24th June.
Wilson, Robert	Surgeon, Essex Street, Strand. E.A., F.C., 1769, 1st Feb, "on account of his speedy departure abroad." M.M. 15th Feb., described as "made in this Lodge."
Wilson, William [1]	Distiller. No. 158, Borough, Southwark. G.L.Register has "Gent., Yorkshire." E.A., F.C., 1776, 17th Jan., and became member M.M. 14th May.
Wiltshire, James	Member in 1778, 4th Nov. No record of admission. Not in G.L.Register.
Wingate, —	Member in 1730 list.
Woodburn, Isaac	Member in 1723 list.
Woods, Thomas	Joined 1776, 20th March. Of London Tavern, Constitution Lodge. 1776, 14th May, rejected on ballot for 3°. Secretary 1776 B. Resigned before 16th Oct., 1776.
Woodward, Thomas	Member in 1721 list.
Wotton, Richard (Wootton)	Member in 1736 B., no record of admission. J.W. 1737 A., S.W. 1737 B., Master 1738 A. J.W. 1745 A. 1747 B., in arrear, absent nearly a year, continued a member to 1753 A.; removed to Inglebourne, near Totnes, Devon.
Wren, Christopher, *Junr*.	Son of Sir Christopher Wren. Master in 1729, 26th July. Died 1747.
Wright, John	Visited 1738, 4th April, "a former member," no record of admission, and other lodge not stated. Rejoined same day. No record after 1743.
Wyatt, John	Member in 1721 list. Of Old Devil, Temple Bar, in 1723, 1725, and 1730 lists.

Yarker, *Rev.* Luke	Of York. E.A., F.C., 1776, 26th June. No date in G.L. Register. No other record.
Young, Midford	Attorney at Law. E.A., F.C., and became member 1767, 12th Aug. M.M., 26th Aug. 1767, 23rd Sept., P.M. pro tem. (had not served as Master). Secretary 1768 A. Declined 28th Sept. 1768.
Yoxon, Henry	E.A. 1725, 15th March. No other record.

[1] Another William Wilson was made in 1785, 5th October.

St. John's Day in Harvest.

MONDAY, 24th JUNE, 1912.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. B. Hextall, S.D.; W. Wonnacott, J.D.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and H. F. Berry.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. J. H. Retallack-Moloney, H. H. Riach, Rev. Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.Ch., George Robson, Fred H. Postans, Geo. Thompson, Alex. O. Fraser, Rev. John T. Lawrence, P.A.G.Ch., Rev. H. A. Harris, Wm. A. Tharp, John Foulds, Walter Dewes, Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Dr. G. A. Greene, E. J. Khory, W. R. Day, J. H. Bunn, W. J. Thompson, jun., I. Cooke, Col. D. Warliker, C. Wyndham-Quin, John Church, H. Hyde, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., Israel Solomons, V. B. M. Zanchi, A. C. Powell, George H. Taber, G. A. Crocker, Fred. Armitage, J. Smith, J. Procter Watson, F. W. Levander, Geo. C. Williams, A. B. Joscelyne, Jas. J. Nolan, D. Bock, S. J. Fenton, Curt Nauwerck, Arthur W. Chapman, Jas. T. Phillips, Charles R. Arlen, J. F. H. Gilbard, Col. J. Austin Carpenter, P.G.S.B., Joseph T. Whitehead, Max Infeld, J. Powell, C. F. Sykes, Henry J. Dalgleish, G. Fullbrook, W. Leonard Smith, J. Walter Hobbs, and Dr. S. Walshe Owen.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. H. D. Cama, W.M. Cama Lodge No. 2105; P. B. Jeejeebhoy, P.M. Eastern Star Lodge No. 1189; D. R. Wadia, P.M. Lodge Rising Star of Western India No. 342 (S.C.); W. J. Rees, P.M. Ara Lodge No. 348 (I.C.), Prov.G.M., New Zealand (I.C.); R. Pels, Lodge Hammonia zur Treue (Berlin); G. Owen Dunn, St. George's Lodge No. 549, P.Dis.G.M., Bombay; H. J. Otten, St. John's Lodge No. 1306; Davies Soames, Exonian Lodge No. 3415; and F. W. Lethall, S.D. Junior Engineers' Lodge No. 2913.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas, Ireland; Edward Macbean, P.M.; William Watson; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.; George L. Shackles, P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.; and L. A. de Malczovich.

On ballot taken

Bro. Frederick William Levander, F.R.A.S., P.Pres. Brit. Astron. Assoc., Formerly Classical Master in University College School, London. P.M. Campbell Lodge No. 1415; P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex; P.Z. Henry Levander Chapter No. 2048; P.Pr.G. Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Residing at 30, North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W. Author of:—"The Sols and some other London Societies of the Eighteenth Century"; "Notes on the Levander-York MS."; and numerous papers and essays which have appeared in the *Transactions* of the Astronomical Societies;

Bro. Thomas Johnson Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., Civil Engineer, P.M. Shakespeare Lodge No. 143 (I.C.); Superintendent of Tabernacles (R.A., I.C.). Residing at 115, Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin. Author of:—"Notes on Freemasonry in Cork City," and of numerous papers on Irish Architecture, Archæology and Ethnology, which have appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, etc.; and

Bro. Arthur Cecil Powell, Glass Manufacturer. P.M. Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality No. 187; P.Pr.G.W., Bristol; P.Z. Charity Chapter No. 187; P.Pr.G.J., Bristol. Residing at The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare. Joint Keeper of the Provincial Archives and Author of "A History of Freemasonry in Bristol";

were elected Joining Members of the Lodge.

Forty-two Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle

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The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. W. S. Lincoln, London.

M.M. Certificate, issued February 20, 1810, by the Grand Lodge of England to John Bloom, a member of the Lodge of United Friends No. 564 (now No. 313) Yarmouth, Norfolk. The Certificate is of the 'St. Paul's' type, and is signed by Wm. White, Grand Secretary.

Knight Templar Certificate, issued to the same brother by the "Grand Encampment held in Newry under the sanction of Warrant No. 914 on the Grand Registry of Ireland" on 8th October, 1813. It is signed by John M. Court, C.G.; John Clarke, G.M.; Richd. Campbell, F.M.; James Bowden, G.C.; Francis Daly, G.S.; and Walter Irwin.

Apron and Sash of Continental make, with emblems embroidered in silk and spangles.

Bro. James Bloom was grandfather of Bro. W. S. Lincoln.

By Bro. J. C. Kidd, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

Silver Ring, purchased in the City of Mexico, about 17 years ago. The design includes a pair of scales upon the Tables of the Law, above them being an irradiated eye, and below the letters S.U.I.H. It is not known to what Society this has reference. The design is in low relief, and is not intended for use as a seal.

By Bro. Will. O. Welsford, London.

Masonic Chart, lithographed and hand-coloured, published by Currier and Ives, New York, 1876.

By Bro. O. A. Clark, Bury St. Edmund's.

Facsimile of parchment found by Mr. T. W. Brooke at No. 19, Market Hill, Sudbury, on 13th May, 1907 (together with the coins mentioned), and presented by him to the Stour Valley Lodge. The writing on the parchment is as follows:—

Anno Domini 1797

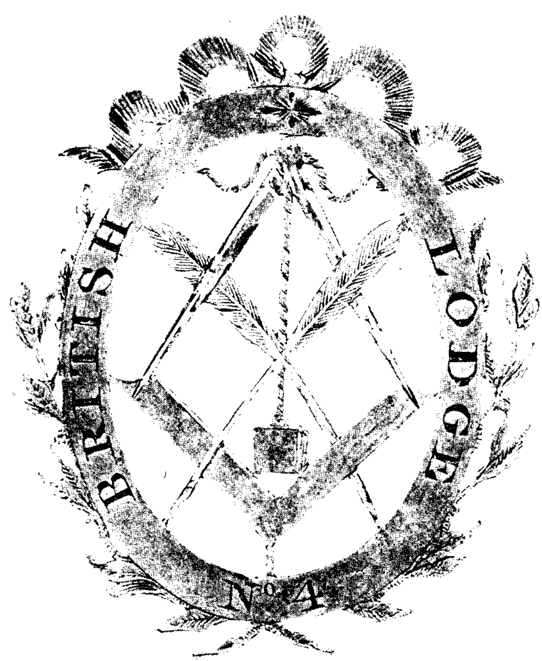
A L——5801 at high 12
at the North East Corner of this Structure the first Brick was laid in the presence of many Witnesses—by William Oliver Jun[r] Past Master of the Philanthropic Lodge holden at Long Melford—in this County—under which Brick may be found—2 pieces of Copper called Sudbury Halfpence two Halfpennies & one Farthing of his present Majesties Reign one Dutch Coin & a piece of Sealing Wax

May God preserve this Building for useful purposes & the Society of Free & Accepted Masons

The Philanthropic Lodge (Moderns) was constituted 1788 and erased in 1837. In 1797 it was meeting at the Cock and Bell, Hall Street, Melford. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. Dr. Buckland Jones, London.

Jewel, metal-gilt, presented December, 1806, by the British Lodge, now No. 8, to William Virgo, P.M. and Secretary "as a token of respect for his services to this Lodge."





JEWEL, presented January 26, 1791, to the same brother by the Lodge of Regularity "for his eminent services."

JEWEL (Hogarth design), belonging to the same brother in 1789 as a member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

APRON, worn by the same brother as Grand Steward. It is about 15½″ broad by 11″ deep, lined with red silk turned over to about 5½″. The Lower corners of the apron are rounded and the flap is about 5½″ deep at the centre. The strings are of similar red ribbon, 2½″ wide by about 1¾ yard long, and finished with gold tassels.

R.A. SASH, very similar to that at present in use, but the edging is about ⅝″ wide. At the tie there is a rosette of the two-coloured ribbons, edged with narrow gilt lace.

CAP, of dark blue cloth (Glengarry shape) lined with red silk and with red silk ribbons at back. It is ornamented all round with bead-work on red cloth, and the button on the top is of similar work. It is stated to have been worn by Virgo as one of the Principals in the R.A. He was a member of the Chapter of St. James from 1791, H, 1792-6, Sword Bearer 1796-7, Treasurer 1798-1801. His last recorded attendance was 11th March, 1802.

By Bro. TOM MASON, London.

CERTIFICATE, issued by the Concordia Lodge at St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, to Thomas Mason, who "was regularly Enter'd, Passed and Rais'd to the Sublime degree of a Master Mason, Pass'd the Chair, and rais'd to the Sublime degree of Excellent Royal Arch Mason; and after further Trial, was Dubb'd a Knight of that most Holy, Invincible, and Magnanimous Order of Knights Templars." The Certificate is dated 6 April 1793 "of Masonry 5793 & of the Order of Malta 675." It is signed by Robt. Hodge, R+. M.L.C.G.W.R.A.C. & G.C.K^{t}.T.E.; Wm. Chadwick, S.W.L.C.G.C.R.A.C. & K^{t}.T.; John Brooks, R+. J.W.L.C. G.C.R.A.C.H.C.K^{t}.T.E.; Robt. Clinton, Reg^{r}., K.T.E. Scribe R.A.C. & Secy. C.L. Wax seals of the three bodies are attached, Templar on black ribbon, Chapter on red ribbon, and Lodge on light blue ribbon.

Craft APRON (leather) edged with faded light blue ribbon, and three rosettes of similar colour. The flap is semicircular and plain, all the rosettes being on the body of the apron.

R.A. Apron (leather) edged with red ribbon, the design (tesselated pavement, columns, arch, etc.) is hand-drawn and coloured. On the flap is a circular 'mark' with the letters H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. surrounding a five-pointed star, in which is the letter G.

K.T. Apron (leather) pointed at bottom, with semicircular flap, lined and edged with black, and with three black rosettes on the body of the apron. On the flap are a skull and cross-bones in silver.

R.A. Sash, the colours are much faded, but apparently it was originally purple with indented edge of light blue.

Sash, of light blue silk, one side edged with indented pink ribbon and the other side with similar light blue ribbon.

Small Maltese Cross, silver-gilt, with paste in centre.

Jewel, crossed swords, apparently for attachment to sash.

Six-pointed Star, with letter J in the centre. In *A.Q.C.*, iv., p. 64, a similar jewel is said to have been worn by a member of the "Most Antient and Fraternal Order of Masorians, called Stags."

Mark Jewel, circular, set in silver, with glass front, the design being the same as on the flap of the R.A. Apron. The centre portion is raised on a small piece of stone, cut with five sides.

Two Rose-Croix Jewels, one set in paste.

The whole of the above clothing belonged to Bro. Thomas Mason, and is now exhibited by his grandson.

By Bro. H. Martin Holland, London.

Rose-Croix Jewel, set in paste, inscribed at the back "A Token of Gratitude to Bro. . . . ." The name has been erased, but there is evidence that the jewel was a presentation to Sir Henry Yeo, of Pyrland Hall, Somerset, who died in 1864.

Engraved silver Jewel.



By Bro. T. A. Withey, Knaresborough.

Silver Star, set in paste. In the centre a painted representation of a Knight in armour (no doubt intended for the Black Prince) trampling on a flag. Around is engraved "The Independent Black Prince Lodge." It is suspended from red and green ribbons. On the back is engraved "P. G. Tozer."

Silver Square, set in paste.

Crossed Keys, with hall-mark of 1787, engraved at back "T. R. Tozer."

By Bro. Henry Sowden, Bideford, Devon.

Certificate, issued to John Handford, of Bideford, as a Knight Templar, dated 25 April 1791, signed by Thomas Dunckerley, M.E. & S. Grand Master. Dunckerley was appointed "Grand Master to revive to the Order in England in February 1791," and in a letter written by him in the following year he gives a list of Encampments formed by him in which Bideford takes the fifth place. The Conclave is called the Trine, and is stated to have met at the New Ring of Bells.

R.A. Apron, Sash and Jewel, worn by the same John Handford. The jewel is dated 1791, and is engraved "Peter Carter fecit."

K.T. Sash, and Grand Lodge Collar with Jewel of Provincial Grand Treasurer attached. The jewel is silver-gilt and has the date mark of 1861.

By Bro. J. H. Bunn, Bloemfontein.

Photograph of a Resolution passed in 1900 in the Rising Star Lodge No. 1022, Bloemfontein, congratulating King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) upon his escape from death at the hands of an assassin in Belgium. The resolution was proposed by Lord Roberts and seconded by Lord Kitchener.

By Bro. Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Dis. Dep. G.M., Belleville, Ontario.

Linen Apron, about 2′ 4″ by 2′ 1″ wide, with design (arch and pillars, enclosing square and compasses, etc.) in coloured ribbons. The apron is edged with dark blue, red and light blue ribbon and fringe. On the body of the apron under the flap is the name "A Boyd" and "No. 1002."

Quebec Gazette, No. 1, dated Thursday, June 21st, 1764. On the fourth page is the following Advertisement:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on *Sunday* the 24th, being the Festival of St. *Jhon*, such strange Brethren who may have a desire of joining the Merchants Lodge, No. 1 *Quebec*, may obtain Liberty, by applying to *Miles Prenties*, at the Sun in St. *John Street*, who has Tickets, Price *Five Shillings*, for that Day.

Certificate, issued to William Bell, on 30th July, 1787, as follows:—

WE the Master and Wardens of Lodge No. 108 under the Sanction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in St. Johns Canada by the 31st Regiment of Foot———

Do hereby Certify that the Bearer hereof our trusty and well beloved Br Wm Bell was Justly Entered, and to our Several Knowledges always behav'd himself as becometh a True & Accepted enterd Aprentice, and Recomends him to all Regular Lodges for further light in Masonry, the Removal of the Regiment and His leaving it, having prevented the Lodge from doing Him that Justice he is entitled to in Masonry:—

Given under our Hands and Seal of our Lodge At our Lodge Room at St. Johns aforesaid this 30 Day of July 1787 And in Masonry 5787.

James Blonchard Master
Senior Warden Peter Donker
Junior Warden Hugh Rankin

N.B. The Secretary on Duty
for him
Peter Donker

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

The Secretary read the following paper:—

DR. RICHARD RAWLINSON AND THE MASONIC ENTRIES IN ELIAS ASHMOLE'S DIARY.

BY BRO. J. E. S. TUCKETT, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., P.Prov.G.Reg., Wilts.

THE Masonic entries in the diary of Elias Ashmole are of exceeding interest and value, not only by reason of the fame and learning of the author, but also, and more especially, because of their bearing upon many important points in connection with the Freemasonry of the period immediately preceding the birth of the first Grand Lodge in 1717, when the Craft was passing from the 'Mainly Operative' to the 'Mainly Speculative' condition. From this point of view much has been written concerning the entries, and the pens of some of our most distinguished Masonic historians have been occupied again and again in the task of extracting all the information to be derived from these two brief records. The re-opening of this discussion could only be justified by the production of new evidence, adding to or perhaps modifying the conclusions arrived at by the great authorities referred to. I have no fresh evidence bearing upon these matters, and this paper has no concern with Masonic Degrees, before or after the 'Revival' of 1717.

It is a well-known fact that the *printed* versions of Ashmole's entries recording his Initiation in 1646 and his attendance at the Masons' Hall meeting in 1682 show a marked departure from the original text of the Diary, amounting in the latter case to a complete change in the meaning conveyed. My object in the following pages is to consider the circumstances under which these alterations came to be made, and to suggest a theory of my own as to the identity of the author of so daring a piece of literary manipulation. To some extent this will necessitate going over ground already traversed, but I will avoid this as much as possible, and confine myself strictly to the point with which I am more particularly concerned. That it is a side issue of no very great importance in the study of Masonic History I am well aware, but I venture to hope that it is not devoid of interest, and that its discussion is not out of place in the pages of the *Transactions* of this Lodge.

An excellent facsimile of the two Masonic entries as they appear in Ashmole's original MS. accompanies Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley's account of the Masonic MSS. at the Bodleian in *A Q.C.*, vol. xi., pp. 4-39. With his kind permission this facsimile is reproduced here. There is in existence another *manuscript* copy of the Diary (namely Dr. Robert Plot's transcript), to which I shall draw attention later.

The *printed* versions with which we have to deal are those which appeared at various times during the eighteenth century. They are to be found in :—

(1) The Edition (*or* Editions) of the Diary dated 1717.[1]

(2) Dr. Anderson's second edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, 1738.

[1] "Memoirs of the life of that Learned *Antiquary*, Elias Ashmole, *Esq.*; Drawn up by himself by way of Diary. With an Appendix of original Letters. Publish'd by Charles Burman, Esq; London, Printed for *J. Roberts*, near the *Oxford-Arms*, in *Warwick-Lane*, 1717." 12mo.

(3) Dr. Campbell's Article "Ashmole," contained in *Biographia Britannica*, 1747.

(4) The 'second' edition of the Diary, published in 1774. It is here included with the celebrated astrologer William Lilly's *History of his Life and Times.*[1]

In chapter xiv. of his *History of Freemasonry*, Bro. R. F. Gould has discussed these versions and the conclusions to be drawn from them. The result is unfavourable to Dr. Campbell, who is charged with "interpolation," and the version in the 1774 edition is held to be a mere copy of the Doctor's. The impression is conveyed that in the edition dated 1717 there is an accurate reproduction of Ashmole's own words. Other writers have taken the same view, and in fact it seems to be the accepted opinion that the alterations crept in *subsequently to the first appearance of the Diary in printed form*, and that they are the result of, and to some extent indicative of, that development of Masonic thought and practice which are marked characteristics of the period succeeding the formation of the premier Grand Lodge. But it will be found that *all* the printed versions are in close agreement with each other and that *all* differ in the same *important* respects from the original text.

The Diary first appeared in print in the year 1717, but it is not generally recognized that there are two editions, or at any rate two issues, bearing that date. The title-pages are practically identical; on each is the statement that the book is "Publish'd by Charles Burman, Esq.," and "Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms, in Warwick Lane, 1717." As Dr. Chetwode Crawley reminds us, the name of J. Roberts of Warwick Lane is familiar in connection with Masonic publications of this period.[2] The two issues, however, differ in their half-titles, for in the one we have only "Memoirs of the Life of Elias Ashmole, Esq ;" while in the other there is an additional line "Price 1s. 6d." There are also other differences, chiefly in appearance, which distinguish the latter and much rarer variety from the other. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, in a footnote to his article, mentions a copy of the rarer issue at the British Museum, and there is another at the Bodleian. On page 160 of *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi., the late Bro. Hughan has a note on a specimen in the collection of Bro. G. W. Bain at Sunderland, in which he says, alluding to the added line on the half-title :—

> That is new to me, for it contains the price, all other copies that I know of have only the first four [3] lines. . . . This seems to point to there having been two issues in 1717, possibly two different editions, as the two issues do not look quite the same else. It is a wee gem of a book and of considerable value and interest from a Masonic point of view, as well as scarce.

[1] "The Lives of those Eminent Antiquaries, Elias Ashmole, Esquire, and Mr. William Lilly, written by themselves; containing, first Wm. Lilly's History of His Life and Times, With Notes, by Mr. Ashmole: secondly, Lilly's Life and Death of Charles the First: and lastly, The Life of Elias Ashmole, Esquire. By Way of Diary. With Several Occasional Letters, By Charles Burman, Esquire. London: Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent Garden, MDCCLXXIV." 8vo. Their two portraits on one plate engraved by J. Lodge.

[2] See *A.Q.C.*, vii., p. 87, viii., p. 35, xi., p. 5, xiii., p. 180, and xxi., p. 155.

[3] Bro. Hughan wrote *four*, but it is an obvious slip for *five*. "Price 1s. 6d." makes the *sixth* line.

I possess a very fine copy, of which the interest and value are greatly enhanced by reason of its having originally been in the possession of the famous Dr. Richard Rawlinson, whose armorial bookplate it contains:—"Ric Rawlinson, A.M. e Coll Di Io Bapt Oxon et R.S.S."[1]

Bros. Songhurst and Thorp very kindly drew my attention to the *semi-colon* in the half-title after 'Esq.' *whether followed by a sixth line or not.* This suggests that the sixth line appeared in the *earlier* copies and was subsequently removed. Moreover there can be little doubt that Richard Rawlinson would have been one of the first to procure a copy of the Diary directly it issued from the Press, and the fact that *his* copy is of the rarer "Price 1s. 6d." variety, tends to assign priority of issue to that particular edition. I shall however speak of this little book as the 'Rawlinson Copy,' and shall continue to refer to the other issue as the 'First Edition,' as it is generally so described.

I will now give an exact transcription of the earlier entry of 1646 as found in the Rawlinson Copy:—

(1646) [15]

Octob. 16. 4 *Hor.* 30 Minutes *post merid.* I was made a Free-Mason at *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, with Colonel *Henry Mainwaring* of *Karticham* in *Cheshire*; the Names of those that were then

C 2

[16]

then at the Lodge, Mr. *Richard Penket Warden* Mr. *James Collier*, Mr. *Richard Sankey*, *Henry Littler*, *John Ellam*, *Richard Ellam*, and *Hugh Brewer*.

The versions in the less rare issue dated 1717 and in the so-called 'second' edition of 1774 are *identical* with the one just given. On comparing with the original MSS. it will be noticed that many words and Christian names which are abbreviated in the written record are given in full in the printed versions. Thus:—*Coll.* becomes *Colonel*, *Rich* becomes *Richard*, etc. The only difference of any importance is the use of the word "at" instead of "of" in the first line of p. 16. In the original MS. there is a flourish which is as much like the one word as the other. But Ashmole certainly intended 'of' for precisely the same flourish occurs in the entry of 1682 in the expression "M^{r}: of the Masons Company." Bro. Gould is of the opinion that Ashmole's own words "then of the Lodge" imply "that some of the *existing* members were absent, or that at a previous period the lodge-roll comprised other and *additional* names." If 'at' be substituted for 'of,' or if 'of' be understood to mean 'present at,' this argument is strengthened, but the conclusion that the Warrington Lodge was essentially speculative (based upon the evidence supplied by Bro. W. H. Rylands that *all* the Brethren present were speculatives) is in a corresponding degree weakened.[2] Whatever the change may imply, the word 'at' appears in both of the 1717 editions, and also in the 1774 edition. There is also the substitution of "Karticham" for "Karincham," but, to judge by the entries in the Diary itself, almost any spelling which ends in 'ham' will do to indicate this particular place.[3]

[1] See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi., p. 12.
[2] Some Brethren would suggest that the meeting of 16th October, 1646, was a gathering of *Speculative* members of the Lodge practising a kind of Freemasonry unknown to the main body.
[3] See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi., p. 6. *Footnote.*

Drs. Anderson and Campbell do not attempt to reproduce the words of the Diary. A *paraphrase* of the Initiation entry is given by each of them.

Dr. Anderson. *Constitutions*, 1738.

Thus Elias Ashmole in his "Diary" page 15, says,—I was made a Free Mason at Warrington, Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Manwaring, by Mr Richard Penket the Warden, and the Fellow Crafts (there mention'd) on 16 Oct. 1646.

Dr. Campbell. *Biog. Brit.*, 1747.

On the Sixteenth of October 1646, he was elected a brother of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, which he looked upon as a very distinguishing character, and has therefore given us a very particular account of the lodge established at Warrington in Lancashire, and in some of his manuscripts there are very valuable collections relating to the history of Free-Masons.

The Masons' Hall entry of 1682 as it appears in the Rawlinson Copy runs thus:

[66]

1682. *Mar.* 10. About 5 *Hor. post merid.* I received a Summons, to appear at a Lodge to be held the next Day at *Masons Hall* in *London.*

11. Accordingly I went, and about Noon were admitted into the Fellowship of Free-Masons, by Sir *William Wilson*, Knight; Captain *Richard Borthwick*, Mr. *William Wodman*, Mr. *William Grey*, Mr. *Samuel Taylour*, and Mr. *William Wise.*

I was the *Senior* Fellow among them (it being

[67]

ing 35 Years since I was admitted) there was present besides my self the Fellows after named, Mr. *Thomas Wise*, Master of the *Masons-Company* this present Year; Mr. *Thomas Shorthose*, Mr. *Thomas Shadbolt*, ——— *Waidsfford*, Esq.; Mr. *Nicholas Young*, Mr. *John Shorthose*, Mr. *William Hamon*, Mr. *John Thompson*, and Mr. *William Stanton.* We all dined at the *Half-Moon-Tavern* in *Cheapside*, at a noble Dinner prepared at the Charge of the new accepted *Masons.*

As in the case of the Initiation entry, Dr. Anderson is content with a paraphrase, in his *Constitutions*, 1738, p. 105:—

On the 10 *March* 1682. *I received a Summons to appear next Day at a Lodge in* Masons-Hall London, *when we admitted into the Fellowship of Free Masons Sir* William Wilson, *Capt.* Richard Borthwick, *and four more. I was the senior Fellow, it being 35 Years since I was admitted; and with me were Mr.* Thomas Wise (*Master of the* London Company *of Masons*) *and eight more old Free Masons. We all dined at the* Half-Moon *Tavern in* Cheap-side, *a noble Dinner, prepared at the Charge of the new accepted Masons.*

Of this Bro. Gould (p. 170) says:—

> The later entry of 1682 was both garbled and certified in a similar manner, though, except in the statement that Sir[1] Thomas Wise and the seven other Fellows present, besides Ashmole at the reception of the New-Accepted masons were "Old Free Masons," there is nothing that absolutely conflicts with the actual words in the "Diary."

As it is a *paraphrase* and makes no claim to be a faithful reproduction of Ashmole's own words, it calls for no comment from me. But the versions of Dr. Campbell and in the second edition of the Diary, 1774, do purport to be the actual entries of the original Diary. The same distinguished Brother thus comments upon them (p. 172):—

> Dr. Campbell then proceeds to give the entries, dated the 10th and 11th of March 1682, relating the meeting at Masons' Hall, only through interpolating the word "by" before the name of Sir William Wilson—an error into which subsequent copyists have been beguiled — he rather leaves an impression upon the mind, that the "new-accepted masons" were parties to their own reception, in a sense never contemplated by Elias Ashmole.

Again on p. 173:—

> The misleading transcripts of Drs. Anderson and Campbell. . . . The second edition of the Diary published in 1774 which adopts the interpolation of Dr. Campbell, changes "were" into "was," and makes Ashmole . . go on to state:—"[March] 11. Accordingly I went, and about noon *was* admitted into the fellowship of Free-Masons, *by* Sir William Wilson, Knight, Captain Richard Borthwick, . . ."

A little lower:—

> it will be seen that the oldest Freemason present at the meeting is made to declare that he was "admitted into the fellowship" by the candidates for reception.

Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xi., p. 7) is equally severe:—

> There are discrepancies between the first and second editions of the Diary. The entry of Ashmole's attendance at Lodge in 1682, in particular, is so altered in the edition of 1774 as to be quite misleading. . . . . This perversion, or rather inversion, of the relation of initiator and initiated is so devoid of apparent object as to disarm suspicion. An equally purposeless, though less important, deviation from strict accuracy marks Dr. Anderson's quotation in the Book of Constitutions. As a natural consequence more than one historian of eminence has been beguiled into misapprehension of Ashmole's real statements.

From the paragraphs just quoted it would appear that:—

(1) Campbell *first* introduced the important word 'by.'

And that he represents *all* the six candidates as parties to their own reception "in a sense, &c., &c."

(2) The 'second' (1774) edition differs *materially* from the "First" (1717).

It perverts or inverts the relation of initiator and initiated by representing *all* the six candidates as 'admitting' Ashmole.

[1] "Sir" is a slip. Dr. Anderson has "Mr." which is correct. Also he gives the right number of "Fellows," namely, Ashmole, Wise and *eight* others.

In order to facilitate an examination of these charges, I have made a Tabulation which permits at a glance a comparison between the original MS. of Ashmole (Column A) and the versions of the two 1717 editions which are absolutely identical (Column B). Columns C and D exhibit *all* the variations in the Campbell and 1774 versions from those of the two 1717 editions.

As regards A and B we notice abbreviations of words and names and an antique style of spelling in the former, while words and names in full and a more modern style of spelling are characteristic of the latter. There are also some unimportant changes in punctuation, hyphens and apostrophes, and the names "Woodman" and "Waindsford" become "Wodman" and "Waidsfford" in print. But the only material alterations affecting the meaning of the message conveyed are :—

(1) The addition of the word "by" before "Sir William Wilson."

(2) The substitution of a *semi-colon* for a *comma* after the word "Knight."

Comparing C and D with B there are four changes in capitals, two added hyphens, one apostrophe, 'myself' and 'afternamed,' '11th' and 'thirty five,' '*Wood*man' once more (Campbell) and the omission of names after 'Thomas Shorthose' (Campbell). And the *only material* alteration is :—

"*Was* admitted" ('Second' edition, 1774).

It is therefore quite clear that it was not Campbell who "interpolated" the word "by."[1] He copied it together with the equally significant *semi-colon* after "Knight" (which seems to have escaped the notice of previous writers) from one or other of the two 1717 editions, which he doubtless used without giving himself the trouble of consulting the original MS. at Oxford.

I have no doubt that *was* in "was admitted" (1774 edition) is intended to be plural and to refer to the candidates who, in all the printed versions, are represented as five in number not six, and do *not* include Sir William Wilson. Many instances of a similar plural use of 'was' could be given. One occurs only six lines lower in this very entry, and it is common to the two 1717 editions, Dr. Campbell and the 1774 edition :—

> there *was* present besides my self the *Fellows* after named.

The sentence which commences with the words "accordingly I went," in the original MS. can mean only this :—

> Accordingly I went and about noon *six* gentlemen (including Sir William Wilson) were received into the Fellowship of Freemasons.

The altered version in all four of the printed issues, allowing for the added word "by," the semi-colon after "Knight," and admitting a *plural* use of "was" means :—

> Accordingly I went and about noon *five* gentlemen were received into the Fellowship of Freemasons, Sir William Wilson being the officer of the Lodge who performed the ceremony of Initiation or Reception.

That this is the meaning intended by the perpetrator of the alteration is clear, although we may not greatly admire his method of indicating it.

[1] Bro. Hughan drew attention to the word "by" in the 1717 edition. See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi. p. 40.

These considerations, I venture to think, exonerate Dr. Campbell and dispose of the "perversion or inversion" difficulty. They establish the practically complete agreement of the printed forms of the famous entries, thus proving that they are a perpetuation of the change made when the Diary first issued from the press.

My next task will be to try to discover the real author of the alteration. A very careful consideration of this question leads me to suggest the name of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and I will proceed to state my reasons for doing so. But I do not pretend to *prove* that this conjecture is correct. The Preface to the 1717 editions contains some valuable as well as interesting information as to the circumstances attending the publication of the Diary, and, as I think it has never been reprinted before, I give it in full.

THE

PREFACE.

The bare Mention of the Person, whose Diary and Letters are now published, may sufficiently satisfie the World from whence they originally came, and where they are still preserved: The Copy, from whence these Papers are published, is in the Hand-Writing of ROBERT PLOT, L.D. late Professor of Chymistry, Chief Keeper of the Ashmolean Musæum in the University of Oxford, and Secretary of the Royal Society, and was by him transcribed for the Use of a near Relation of Mr Ashmole's, a private Gentleman in Staffordshire, who has been pleased to think they may be acceptable to the World for their Exactness and Singularity. They were collated a few Years since by David Parry, M.A. of Jesus College in Oxford, and Head-Keeper of the same Place, who corrected from the original Manuscript (a) some few literal Errors. The Character of Mr Ashmole is so well known, and so excellently, though concisely drawn in these Papers, as well as in that Article published under his Name, in the Supplement to the learned Mr. Collier's Historical Dictionary, partly extracted from these Materials by the justly celebrated Mr. Edward Llwyd, Superior Bedel of Divinity in the University of Oxford, that no Recommendation of an obscure Editor can be of any Service, after so noted Names: The Usefulness of this Kind of Works I shall not descant upon; but only say thus much, That they let us into the secret History of the Affairs of their several Times: Discover the Springs of Motion, and display many valuable, though minute Circumstances overlooked, or unknown to our general Historians, and to conclude all, satiate our largest Curiosity.

Newington, CHARLES BURMAN

Feb. 1716—7.

(a) Inter M.S. *Ashmol. Oxon.* Num. 1136.

First of all, who was the Editor? Apparently Burman—for he would hardly refer to another in the Preface as "obscure." Charles Burman was a near kinsman of Dr. Robert Plot who made the copy of the original Diary MS. which was used for publication purposes. Ashmole and Plot had many interests in common, and the two men became intimate friends. They were both admitted F.R.S., the former in 1661,

the latter in 1677, and later Plot was one of the Secretaries of that distinguished body. There are many references to the association between them in the Diary itself, commencing with a letter (printed in full in the Appendix) from Evelyn (1677) to Ashmole, strongly recommending Plot to his good offices in connection with an appointment at Oxford. The Ashmolean at Oxford was instituted in 1683, and Plot was selected for the post of "Keeper," and at about this time he became Reader or Professor of Chemistry in the University. He dedicated his *De Origine Fontium* to Ashmole (*Diary*, p. 59, November 19th, 1684), and presented him with his *Natural History of Staffordshire* (*ib*, p. 78, June 23rd, 1686). In 1687 he resigned his appointments at Oxford on receiving the offices of Mowbray Herald and Secretary and Registrar of the Earl Marshal's Court (*ib*, p. 81, October 7th, 1687). Ashmole died May 18th, 1692, and Plot April 30th, 1696, so that the copy of the MS. must have been made at some time between these two dates. The identity of the private gentleman in Staffordshire, a near relation of the diarist, does not transpire, but it is to him, apparently, that we are indebted for the publication.

Plot's manuscript copy subsequently passed through the hands of Edward Llwyd (or Lhuyd), who succeeded Plot at the Ashmolean. He made use of it in writing his biographical notice of Ashmole for Collier's Historical Dictionary (1707), but as he makes no mention of Freemasonry he does not help us. Llwyd died in 1709. We next hear of the MS. (Plot's) as collated by another Keeper of the Ashmolean, David Parry, a "few years" before 1717—say about 1712. He found only "some few literal errors" to correct. The important alteration in the Masons' Hall entry cannot possibly be referred to here, and must therefore have been made after the transcript left Parry's hands. Here I will pause for a moment to say that, until my visit to Oxford in connection with this paper I was not aware that this transcript by Dr. Plot was still in existence and had found its way to safety at the Bodleian, and I do not think that any notice of the fact has been taken by previous writers. I found Plot's very MS. catalogued as MS. Bodl. Add. A. 211, and I carefully compared the Masonic entries in it with those in Ashmole's original MS., and (except in one respect to be mentioned later) I found them in close agreement. This document is of such interest generally, and of such great importance in connection with the publication of the Diary, that I need not apologise for the appearance here of a facsimile (slightly reduced) of the folios containing the two Masonic entries. To resume the argument at the point where I left off, Plot's transcript was now in the charge of Burman, who, if we trust the title-page, was solely responsible for seeing the book through the press. But we know that Dr. Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L. and F.R.S., was an ardent admirer of Ashmole (he later endowed the Keepership of the Ashmolean), and Bro. Gould (vol. ii., p. 18) has expressed the opinion that:—

> We may safely assume that whatever was current in Masonic or literary circles—at London or Oxford—respecting the life or opinions of Ashmole, Rawlinson was familiar with.

We know too that at about this time he was taking a very lively interest in the famous antiquary's literary remains, and that he became the possessor of a portion of his MSS. What more natural than that Burman, if *he* was the Editor, should consult Rawlinson in the matter of the printing of the Diary? But was Burman the sole editor? The Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A., in his article "Rawlinson" in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, includes Ashmole's Diary in the list of works which Richard Rawlinson claimed to have "written or edited," but he does not state his

authority. This statement is of such importance in adding weight to my argument that I decided to make an effort to determine the authority upon which it is based. In reply to a letter of enquiry, the Editor of the *D.N.B.* wrote a very kind and courteous note, in the course of which he says:—

> I have no doubt that the Rawlinson MSS. at the Bodleian support any statement that Mr. Macray makes in his article. It would appear that an edition of Ashmole's Memoirs came out in 1717. I imagine the original is at Oxford, and that it would be in accordance with the fact to assign their publication to Rawlinson.

Acting upon Sir Sidney Lee's valuable suggestion, I next addressed myself to the authorities at the Bodleian, and I was indeed fortunate to secure the help of Mr. Falconer Madan, M.A., Fellow of B.N.C., upon whose shoulders the responsibility of the charge of the famous library now rests. He most kindly searched the Rawlinson MSS. for the reference I wanted, and in a very short time he was able to give it me. It is:—Bodl. MS. 15068 (=MS. Rawl. J. 4° 1), fol. 351. I journeyed to Oxford to inspect the MS., which is in Rawlinson's *own* handwriting, and consists of a catalogue of works that he claims to have written or edited, and in which he includes a list of books that he had a hand in producing, and amongst them is Ashmole's Diary. I give a facsimile of the folio 351 upon which the entry is to be found. Thus the statement of Mr. Macray in *D.N.B.* was justified, and we now *know*, at first hand from Dr. Rawlinson himself, that he *was* actively concerned in the publication of the Diary in 1717, and at least lent the editor a helping hand in seeing the proofs through the press.

Now the Doctor was doubtless a worthy man and excellent Mason, but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that very unfavourable opinions are entertained of his editorial methods. He is known to have taken very considerable liberties with a document in which, curiously enough, the name of Dr. Plot is also concerned. I will give in full the comment upon this affair which Dr. P. Bliss makes in his edition of Anthony à Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* 1819-20, vol. iv., col. 775:—[1]

> In *Miscellanies on Several Curious Subjects published from their respective Originals, London*, for E. Curll, 1714 8vo. page 43, is *A Copy of a Letter from Robert Plott*, LL.D., *design'd to be sent to the Royal Society in London.* This has been reprinted in the first volume of Nichols's *Bibliotheca Topographica*, page 62, and has been attributed to Plott by the writer of his life. He had, however, no claim to the authorship. The original letter is now among Dr. Rawlinson's collections in the Bodleian (Miscell. 390), and the fabrication of Plott's name must be ascribed to the Dr., who was editor, or rather the colleetor of Curll's *Miscellanies.* The original letter was written by some person to his father, and the writer after desiring his duty to his mother, and grandmother, his love to his brother and sister, and some doubts whether his money would hold out to carry him home, signs himself a "moste obedient son." The latter part of the letter Dr. Rawlinson has omitted, and altering the word *son* to *servant*, has compleatly erased the name and substituted the initials R.P. Why he should have been guilty of so unnecessary a forgery, is

[1] "Anthony à Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford; to which are added The Fasti, or Annals of the said University: new edition, with Additions and a Continuation by Philip Bliss. 1813-1820." 4 vols., 4to.

> not easy to determine; unless he fancied Plott's name of greater celebrity than the real author, and adopted it accordingly to give credit to his book. I may add that in the same volume [Rawl. Misc] (390) will be found a fragment of a Kentish tour in the same handwriting as that of the letter just mentioned, which differs from the usual style of Dr. Plott as much as well can be.

His performance in regard to Elias Ashmole's *History and Antiquities of Berkshire*, which he edited in 1719 and furnished with an introductory memoir of its author, gave very little satisfaction. The following quotation from *Reliquiæ Hearnianiæ* (ed. Dr. Bliss, 1857),[1] vol. ii., p. 422, shows the opinion entertained of it by Thomas Hearne (1678-1735), the famous Oxford antiquary:—

> As soon as I opened it, and looked into it, I was amazed at the abominable impudence, ignorance, and carelessness of the publisher. . . . Mr. Ashmole is made to have written abundance of things since his death.

And this is what John Loveday, of Magdalen, the friend of Hearne, has to say concerning it:—

> This is printed by E. Curl in 3 vols. 8vo. under the title of Ashmole's *History and Antiquities of Berkshire*; but they are interpolated throughout, there being several things after Ashmole's death; so that one knows not what is Ashmole's and what not. The publisher and interpolator was Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

This last quotation is from Bliss's *Athen. Oxon.*, 1819, vol iv., col. 360.

It would seem, therefore, that Dr. Rawlinson made rather a speciality of "interpolation" and "misleading transcription." We may and perhaps ought to ascribe this to excess of zeal and lack of modern precision, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in Rawlinson we have just the man to 'amend' Ashmole's written statement, and to go to press—no doubt with the very best intentions—without one word of warning to the reader that any departure from the original had taken place.

At this point I think we should enquire whether the alteration—I refer to the insertion of the word 'by' and the substitution of the *semi-colon* for the *comma*—could possibly constitute a *correction* of something wrong or misleading in the entry made by Ashmole. As I have pointed out, the effect of the alteration is to represent Sir William Wilson as the officer of the Lodge who admitted the other five, in which case he must have been a speculative Freemason for some time at least before the date of the meeting at Masons' Hall in 1682. Authorities are agreed that the Brother in question is rightly identified with Sir William Wilson (1640-1710), a native of Leicester, an Architect and Builder, knighted at Whitehall on March 8th, 1681. He was the sculptor of a statue of King Charles II. on the West Front of Lichfield Cathedral. Bro. Gould, remembering Ashmole's fond attachment to the place of his birth (Lichfield), suggests the approaching initiation of one concerned in the restora-

[1] "Reliquiæ Hearnianiæ; the Remains of Thomas Hearne, being extracts from his MS. Diaries, collected, with a few notes by Philip Bliss. Oxford, 1857." With portrait, 2 vols. royal 8vo. Of a total impression of 200 copies 50 were printed on large paper.

tion of its Cathedral as the reason why he (Ashmole) received a summons to attend the Lodge on March 11th, 1682.[1] But apart from the entry in the Diary there is no evidence of any kind connecting Wilson with Speculative Freemasonry, so that the belief that he was an *initiate* on this occasion rests upon Ashmole's testimony and upon that alone. We must therefore concede that it is just barely possible that Wilson in 1682 was an officer of the Lodge and did receive or admit the others and that Rawlinson knew of the fact and altered the reading of the Diary accordingly. But I should hesitate to put forward a conjecture so completely devoid of evidence in support.

Moreover, there is a point in connection with Ashmole's original MS. which, so far as I am aware, has never received the consideration it merits, and which shows that the 'alteration' is not a 'correction.' The point is that the line immediately above Sir William Wilson's name *is incomplete*, a space amounting to one-third of the whole line being left between the word "Masons" and the word "Sir," which comes first on the new line, thus:—

11. Accordingly I went, & about Noone were admitted
into the Fellowship of Free Masons,
Sr: William Wilson Knight, Capt: Rich: Borthwick,
Mr: Will: Woodman, Mr: Wm: Grey, Mr: Samuell
Taylour & Mr William Wise.

It should be particularly noticed that the six names (including Wilson's) are written a little inside the left edge of the previous lines and of those which follow.[2] This shows that in Ashmole's mind the six were to be grouped together as candidates. The incomplete line suggests that perhaps Ashmole, when writing up his Diary, failed to remember something which he deemed of importance; that he accordingly left a space to be filled in later, but omitted to do so. Whether this be so or not Wilson is clearly bracketed with the others.

The conclusion I have come to is that the alteration is not a correction, and that it is to be accounted for in the following way: The person who made it, finding the vacant space, felt impelled to supply the deficiency somehow, and did so by the simple process of adding the word 'by' and separating Sir William Wilson, Knight, from the others by the substitution of a semi-colon for the comma after his title. He thus produced a statement convincingly simple and straightforward in appearance and complete in every detail, and no doubt he was well pleased with the result. It was the action of one who did not fully realise the sacred responsibilities of editorship, and such a man was our worthy Brother Dr. Richard Rawlinson. Moreover, the weight of his authority to some extent accounts for the perpetuation of the error in subsequent publications.

To those whose kindly assistance I have already gratefully acknowledged I would add the names of the Rev. Canon Christopher Wordsworth, M.A., of Salisbury, and Bro. Songhurst. To Bro. Songhurst I am deeply indebted for help and advice and never-failing patience.

[1] See "History of Freemasonry," vol. ii., p. 163.

[2] In Dr. Plot's transcript the blank space and this peculiarity of arrangement are not preserved. Also he adopts the more modern style of spelling.

THE MASONS' HALL ENTRY, 1682.

A. Original MSS.	**B.** The two 1717 Editions.	**C.** Dr. Campbell, 1747. (*Variations* from	**D.** The Second Ed. 1774. **B** only are shewn).
March. 1682			
10 :	1682. *Mar.* 10.		
About 5^{H} : p.m.	About 5 *Hor. post. merid.*		
I rec^{d} : a Sumons to app^{e}	I received a Summons, to		
at a Lodge	appear at a Lodge		
to be held the next day,	to be held the next Day	day	day
at Masons Hall London.	at *Masons Hall* in *London.*	Masons-Hall	
11. Accordingly I went,	11. Accordingly I went,	11th	
& about Noone	and about Noon	noon	noon
were admitted into the	were admitted into the		was
Fellowship of Free Masons,	Fellowship of Free-Masons,	fellowship	fellowship
S$_{r}$: William Wilson Knight,	by Sir *William Wilson*, Knight;		
Capt^{t}: Rich : Borthwick,	Captain *Richard Borthwick*,		
M^{r}: Will : Woodman,	Mr. *William Wodman*,	Woodman,	
M^{r}: Wm Grey,	Mr. *William Grey*,		
M^{r}: Samuell Taylour	Mr. *Samuel Taylour*,		
& Mr William Wise.	and Mr. *William Wise*.		
I was the Senior Fellow	I was the *Senior* Fellow	fellow	fellow
among them	among them		
(it being 35 yeares since	(it being 35 Years since	thirty five	thirty five
I was	I was		
admitted) There were	admitted) there was		
p^{e}sent beside my selfe	present besides my self		myself
the Fellowes after named.	the Fellows after named,		fellows afternamed
M^{r}: Tho: Wise	Mr. *Thomas Wise*,		
M^{r}: of the Masons Company	Master of the *Masons-Company*	Mason's	
this p^{e}sent yeare	this present Year;		
M^{r}: Thomas Shorthose,	Mr. *Thomas Shorthose*,	Mr. Thomas Shorthose, &c.	
M^{r}: Thomas Shadbolt,	Mr. *Thomas Shadbolt*,		
Waindsford Esqr	*Waidsfford*, Esq.;		
M^{r}: Nich : Young.	Mr. *Nicholas Young*,		
M^{r}: John Shorthose,	Mr. *John Shorthose*,	[Dr. Campbell does not give these names.]	
M^{r}: William Hamon,	Mr. *William Hamon*,		
M^{r}: John Thompson,	Mr. *John Thompson*,		
& M^{r}: Will : Stanton.	and Mr. *William Stanton*.		
Wee all dyned at the	We all dined at the		
halfe Moone Taverne	*Half-Moon-Tavern*		
in Cheapeside	in *Cheapside*		
at a Noble Dinner	at a noble Dinner		
prepaired at the charge	prepared at the Charge		
of the New-accepted	of the new accepted		new-accepted
Masons.	*Masons*		

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the writer of the paper.

Bro. SIMPSON said :—

It is very difficult to make any useful comments on this paper. At the commencement Bro. Tuckett says that he writes with some diffidence, having regard to the fact that he is going over what is mostly old ground. That doubtless, is true: for the greater part of the paper *does* go over old ground. But this really is a very important subject, because as there are so few references to Freemasonry before 1717, it is indeed useful that we should go back sometimes, and endeavour to get even a little fresh evidence with regard to the period. Brethren will realise that although this is to some extent rather a 'dry' paper, it deals with the earliest account we have of a Speculative Lodge in the City of London, though I think it is quite possible there may be many others locked up in our Libraries and elsewhere. Of course we know that Ashmole had been initiated in a Lodge at Warrington in 1646; and we want to arrive at what was the correct account of the Lodge meeting which he attended in London in 1682.

The paper is divided into practically two parts, in the first of which our Bro. Tuckett puts forward facts regarding the editions of Ashmole's Diary, which were printed in 1717 and 1774, and he also tells us that he has discovered Dr. Plot's transcript of the original MS. of Ashmole in the Bodleian Library.

The second part of the paper deals with the alterations in the printed editions from the original MS. of the Diary; and Bro. Tuckett asks himself the question—who made these alterations? In this he begins to break new ground, and he comes to the conclusion that the alterations were made by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, who was a celebrated man in Oxford at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and a man well known in Masonry. Bro. Tuckett says that he does not like to put this forward as proved in any shape or form, but I would go farther and say that from the evidence he has brought forward, I consider that his contention is proved.

Although Bro. Tuckett does not enter into it very fully, there is a very interesting question which then arises—why this alteration? Assuming that Dr. Rawlinson made the alteration, why did he make it? Publishers of memoirs or diaries have from time to time made alterations or interpolations, which certainly ought not to have been made. All such alterations, without explanation, are quite inexcusable, and the reasons for making them may, I think, be divided into four. First of all, they may occur from gross carelessness; secondly they may be made intentionally, so as to give an appearance of support to certain contentions of the editors or publishers; thirdly they may be made in order that the text may read more smoothly and be more intelligible to the reader, and that is the reason that our Bro. Tuckett puts down as the most probable in the present case, namely, that a blank was found in the Diary, and Rawlinson added a word which would make it smoother reading and more intelligible. Then there is the fourth reason—that the publisher or editor has found from his own personal knowledge or information that the entry is incorrect. Naturally the better method of correcting a MS. in these cases is to print it as it stands, adding a foot-note to the effect that in the opinion of the publisher or editor the statement made is incorrect.

Bro. Tuckett considers that the alterations in Ashmole's Diary were made in order to render the extract more intelligible and to make it appear that the Master of the Lodge was Sir William Wilson, who initiated the five gentlemen who appear after his name. In the original MS. that is not clear, but it seemed most probable that Sir

William Wilson was intended to appear as one of the initiates. This is the crux of the whole matter. Bro. Tuckett thinks that the word "by" was put in in order to make it more clear. I am not quite so sure about this, because Dr. Rawlinson was perfectly conversant with Masonry in London at that particular time, and moreover he was closely in touch with the guilds and societies of London a little later on. His father was Lord Mayor in 1706, and he had a brother an Alderman of Cheapside, which is where they dined, at the Half Moon. His brother, Thomas Rawlinson, lived there, and was Lord Mayor of London in 1755. Undoubtedly therefore, Bro. Rawlinson must have had the most intimate connection with the Masons' Company. My opinion is that he probably made enquiries as to what actually happened on that particular day in 1682, and that he made the alteration knowingly, so that the Diary should give an account of what actually occurred on the occasion. I think that this is extremely likely—at any rate, quite as likely as the idea of Bro. Tuckett, that the alteration was made in order to give a more intelligible meaning to the passage.

Bro. Dring said:—

I quite agree with the W.M. that, although the subject of the paper may at first sight appear to be somewhat trivial, working round one or two little words, yet the paper is of very great importance to Masonic historians, principally because, as has already been observed, it deals with the first known entry of the kind in a diary; and Bro. Tuckett has pointed out in the paper that in his opinion the printed versions of that entry have all been incorrect. But although I think Bro. Tuckett has proved his contention, there are one or two minor points on which I do not agree either with him or with our W.M.

Bro. Tuckett tries to show that the original alteration was made in order to complete the line; I do not think so. The entry runs "Accordingly I went, and about Noon were admitted into the Fellowship of Freemasons"—Now in the present day, after that we should probably put a colon and a dash, and begin a new line with:—

Sir William Wilson, Knight, etc.,

and I think that is the way in which Ashmole intended the entry to read. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the names are slightly 'indented' so as to shew a tabulation which includes Sir William Wilson, and so I feel quite sure that a very great deal of time has been wasted by some of our early archæologists in trying to find out when this brother was made a Mason.

Bro. Tuckett mention two editions of this book in 1717. In one place he says the only difference between them is that on the half-title of one issue appears "Price 1s. 6d." but a little farther on he says that there are other differences, chiefly of appearance. Now he does not state what those differences are, and I have not recently had an opportunity of comparing the two issues. I would suggest that some brother who is so fortunate as to possess both issues might examine them, and see if there be any real differences. I am inclined to think that in the first issue of the book the half-title did not have particulars of the price, and that the publisher, noticing this, cancelled the half-title and added a new one, putting under the last line "Price 1s. 6d." If I am correct in this it will be found that in the copies with the price, the half-title has been pasted in, the original half-title having been cancelled.

As to the word "at," I have referred to the facsimile of the original MS. which appeared in vol. xi. of our *Transactions*, and the word is undoubtly "of." It cannot be read in any other way.

Bro. John T. Thorp said that he had very few remarks to make, except to thank Bro. Tuckett for his paper. It had been a puzzle to him and to many others as to how these strange mistakes had been made in the transcription of the MS. for the printed editions. He possessed both issues of the 1717 edition, and had compared them carefully, but could see no difference except the addition of "Price 1s. 6d." upon the half-title.

Bro. W. B. Hextall *writes*:—

Whilst thoroughly appreciating Bro. Tuckett's paper, I think the grounds on which he bases conclusions adverse to Dr. Rawlinson personally are insufficient.

Looking at facsimiles of Ashmole's Diary entry of 11th March, 1682, I am not so much impressed as is Bro. Tuckett with the arrangement of words and spaces. As a space is left after "the Fellowship of Free Masons," in the first portion of the entry, so is there another space, though a smaller one, after "the Fellowes after named" in the later portion; while the inner margin in which the names of Sir William Wilson and others appear is also perceptible in the first of the five lines which contain the names of Mr. Tho. Wise, etc.; and it may be that the 'writing out' of the four last lines was accidental merely. The comma which follows "the Fellowship of Free Masons" appears to suggest that the entry was not left incomplete, but, on the contrary, that we have it in its entirety in the original MS.

Passing by the three variants of the Cheshire place-name, Keringham, Caringsham, and Karticham, in the printed copies, there are other mis-spellings which occur in passages of the Diary quite unconnected with the Craft, and are common to the two editions of 1717 and 1774. On the first page, a Warwickshire place name is given as Ausley; no such place exists, but there are Ansley (or Anesley) and Austrey in Hemlingford hundred, and there is Ansty in Knightlow hundred.[1] Under date, 1642, August 9th, Drayron, in Buckinghamshire, is clearly a mistake for Drayton. 1652, October 3rd, a Mr. Anthony Diot is mentioned. Now the Dyotts of Freeford Hall, near Lichfield, were an old Staffordshire family long before the time of Ashmole, and it is very unlikely he would mis-spell a name so well-known to him.[2] 1680, September 24th, he records the death of "Mr. John Staniesby" of Derbyshire, where Stainsby is met with, both as a proper and a place name, but the spelling attributed to Ashmole is unknown. 1685, July 9th, "Mr. Frasier" is named; "Frazier" sometimes occurs, but the probability that the form given is correct seems remote. Whilst allowing for arbitrary spelling in former days, it would be desirable for the original diary to be compared with the printed copies in the above respects; when, if the prints of 1717 and 1774 are found incorrect, a strong inference will arise that the errors were those of carelessness, and not of intention; and the same would not unreasonably also apply to the two passages of Masonic interest which have occasioned so much commentary. It

[1] Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, 1730, vol. ii.

[2] In March, 1643, Lord Brooke, whilst directing the Parliamentary cannon on Lichfield Cathedral, was shot dead from the central tower by "dumb Dyott," of that family.

is noticeable that the fac-simile given of a portion of the MS. copy made by Dr. Plot, contains a variance from the original entry of which it purports to be a faithful transcript.

The ostensible editor of the 1717 print was one, Charles Burman, of whom nothing seems to be known; and but for the statement of Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley (*A.Q.C.* xi., 5[n].), that "Charles Burman was a son-in-law of Dr. Robert Plot, according to some; a step-son, according to others," I should be tempted to conclude that the name was a fictitious one. As it is, our only information seems to be that in 1690, Plot married at Canterbury the widow of Henry Burman of London, who survived him, and died in 1713; that her son, *John* Burman, took his M.A. degree at Oxford in 1705, in which year the second edition of Plot's *Oxfordshire* appeared, "with a short account of the author by J.B., M.A"; and that "Dr. Plot's MSS. came after his death into the hands of John Burman his son-in-law."[1] Of *Charles* Burman, we get no further information than is furnished by the prints of Ashmole's diary, 1717 and 1774, of which all that Wood's *Athenæ* says is, "the publisher was Charles Burman."

Concerning Dr. Robert Plot, some of his contemporaries wrote with much candour; *e.g.*, the Edward Llwyd named in Charles Burman's 1716-7 Preface, and who succeeded Plot at the Ashmolean, after relating certain matters not creditable to the latter, concludes, "But enough of Dr. Plot at present and for the future."[2] So that, even if a real Charles Burman was a relative or connexion, and presumably the associate of Plot, it may be well to avoid too readily accepting all that we find in his Preface, including the alleged collation by David Parry, Keeper of the Ashmolean, 1709-14, as to which no corroboration is offered.

The three imputations upon the character of Dr. Rawlinson which are cited by Bro. Tuckett, must not be accepted without scrutiny. The first of these—that he in effect forged a letter in order that it might be wrongly attributed to Plot—was only publicly made in 1820, when Rawlinson had been dead over sixty years. The remaining two depend wholly upon Rawlinson's supposed editorship of Ashmole's *The Antiquities of Berkshire*, 1719, which rests upon the assertion of John Loveday, one of the accusers, who died in 1789, and whose statement did not appear in print till 1819. Publication of the *Berkshire* was preceded by an advertisement of E. Curll, the printer, describing the forthcoming work as "Brought down to the present Time; by Dr. Rawlinson,"[3] but the *Berkshire* itself contains no reference to Rawlinson, whose name appears nowhere in it; Mr. Macray does not include it in his list of books attributed to Rawlinson,[4] and no mention of Rawlinson in connexion with it appears either in Upcott's *English Topography*, 1818, i., 9-10, or in the British Museum Catalogue. The other adverse critic, Thomas Hearne, left a voluminous diary, from 1705 to his death in 1735, which "gives Hearne's sentiments on things and persons in a very outspoken way; and contains a good deal of acrimony against those with whom he came into collision."[5] Apart from aught else, unless Rawlinson can be definitely shown to have edited Ashmole's *Berkshire*, animadversions founded upon that assumption must wholly fail.

There are these circumstances against the probability of Rawlinson's having had to do with the publication of Ashmole's diary in 1717: (1) He had evinced no absence

[1] Erdeswicke's *Survey of Staffordshire*, by Harwood, 1844, liii.; Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714, 214; Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by Bliss, 1820, iv., 773[n], 776.

[2] Wood, *ibid*, 777.

[3] Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, 1812, i., 454. In later years Rawlinson wrote of Curll as "that scoundrel."

[4] *Dictionary of National Biography*, xlvii., 331.

[5] *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, by Rev. W. D. Macray, 1890, 245.

of inclination to take credit for works for which he is known to be responsible, and of which several had then appeared; (2) Nothing is to be found in the printed *Diary*, as it appeared, which points to Rawlinson; (3) The statement in Mr. Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, 1890, page 241n, as to certain papers there relating to Ashmole, "with relation to these Rawlinson says in a letter dated Feby. 25, 1736-7 that he had bought, about two years since, some of Ashmole's papers from his heirs, including some of Dugdale's (Ballard MS. ii., 11)." Is there anything, with the sole exception of the assertion made by Loveday, forthcoming to show that Rawlinson's attention had been directed to the subject of Elias Ashmole before the time of the above purchase, which occurred some seventeen or eighteen years after the *Diary* was first printed in 1717? (4) The ascription to Rawlinson by Mr. Macray—in qualified terms only—of the *Diary*, includes also *Mr. William Lilly's History of his Life and Times*, 1715,[1] and appears to be based on the "catalogue" at the Bodleian, of which a portion only is before us. That Rawlinson is supposed to have edited Lilly's *History* will be new to most bibliographers, and I would ask whether this catalogue includes Lilly's *True History of King James I. and King Charles I.*, also of 1715; also published by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane; and also included in the 1774 "Charles Burman" reprint: and if not, why not?

It is well we should remember that although Dr. Richard Rawlinson incurred ridicule by parsimonious habits, he was "never convicted of real meanness or unkindness."[2]

Bro. Wonnacott said:—

In supporting the vote of thanks to Bro. Tuckett I should like to congratulate him on the discovery of the additional MS. copy by Plot, which has come to light through his researches, the identical copy from which Burman (and perhaps Rawlinson also) produced the first printed version of 1717. Bro. Tuckett fixes the date of this as between the death of Ashmole, 1692, and the death of Plot, 1696,—"so that the copy of the MSS. must have been made at some time between those dates." But Bro. Tuckett does not appear to have considered the possibility of Plot having made his MS. extracts from Ashmole's Diary at an earlier date. We are told Ashmole and Plot were intimate, certainly from 1677 onwards, and from 1683 to 1687 Plot was Keeper in charge of the Ashmolean. Is there not some likelihood of his having access to such of Ashmole's papers as remained from the fire at the Temple, and were not yet made over to the museum at Oxford? "But *much more* was burned" (in 1679). And as they frequently met at the Royal Society's meetings, while Plot was still the Keeper of the Ashmolean, as well as afterwards, when he had taken up the duties of Mowbray Herald, there is the probability of Plot having had access to Ashmole's Diary at *any time* after he penned the later entry of 10th March, 1682. In my opinion it is more likely that Plot made his copy during his Keepership (1683-Oct. 1687), than during the four years following the death of Ashmole (1692-96).

With reference to the collation of the MS. entries by David Parry (*ca.* 1712), only "some few literal errors" being found incorrect,—is there any trace of these corrections that Bro. Tuckett has seen and noted?

[1] *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, *ibid.*

[2] Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, *A.Q.C.*, xi., 12.

Undoubtedly Dr. Campbell has now been exonerated from all blame, he having merely followed the 1717 editions, and incidentally Dr. Robert Plot is also held blameless. But on the other hand, in suggesting that Rawlinson is the editor who must be saddled with the responsibility of the alteration to the 1682 entry, owing to the insertion of the word "by," Bro. Tuckett has not sufficient confidence in his own argument to press home his contention, for he says "I do not pretend to *prove* that this conjecture is correct."

In *A.Q.C.* xix., p. 19, our W.M. (Bro. Simpson) gave a brief note on Sir William Wilson. Having some years ago made some researches on this interesting personage, the present opportunity of referring to a few details of his life and work prompts me to contribute them to the pages of our *Ars*, and to expand somewhat the brief note in Le Neve's *Pedigree of Knights*—"Sir William Wilson of ye Towne and City of Leicester knighted at Whitehall 8 March 1681."

Ashmole evidently attached some importance to the occasion of Wilson's initiation in 1682, and perhaps the fact that lent lustre to the proceedings was that a friend and former pupil of Wren himself was about to join the Fellowship of Free Masons. The story of William Wilson, so far as can be gathered, is an interesting one, and shows him to have been an architect and sculptor of some eminence. Born at Leicester in 1640, we hear first of him in London at the age of 20 years as a sculptor and draughtsman, at first under the tuition and later in the employment of Sir Christopher Wren, perhaps at the busiest time in the career of the great restorer of London: here he continued until 1677, being only casually mentioned as an assistant, in which year he managed to secure for himself an independent commission, which brought about a great and fortunate change in his career. It was Lady Jane Pudsey who entrusted him with the task of setting up a memorial of more than usual importance to the memory of her deceased husband, Henry Pudsey, of Langley Hall, Sutton Coldfield. We are unaware of the manner in which the introduction to the lady was secured, but Wilson executed his commission to her entire satisfaction, and showed in a sort of alcove two busts of Henry and his lady, disclosed by the drawing back of a pair of curtains. The memorial is mentioned (1762) in the *London Chronicle* and the draperies met with the special praise of its critic.

> These, though overlooked by the incurious, are remarkable, being so well designed in their folds, and executed with such an easy flowing of the drapery, as would not have disgraced Roubilliac.

Possibly Wilson's previous work at Nottingham Castle was the means by which he came into touch with his wealthy patron. He had executed the equestrian statue there of the first Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme (*ob.* 1676), which for a long time stood over the entrance, and very likely the eastern façade also was his work. The guardian of the duke's heir was John Holles, Earl of Clare, a native of Sutton Coldfield, who probably was the party who recommended Wilson to Lady Pudsey. The statue referred to was supposed to have been sculptured from an entire block of stone, but when the mob in 1831 broke into the Castle and carried it off as a trophy it proved to be of wood, and its fragments went to feed the bonfire of the rioters.

Wilson had also executed a full length statue of Charles II. for Dr. John Hacket (*ob.* 1670), Bishop of Lichfield, who was engaged in extensive repairs to the cathedral church. This effigy was intended to ornament the west gable, which had lost its image of the Virgin in the assault of the stormers. It stood for a long time in its position, but being executed in the soft stone of the district, became so weatherworn

as to be almost unrecognisable, and was taken down in the modern renovations. It has since been destroyed. This may have been another work which led to the recognition of Wilson's merits and his subsequent success.

Lady Pudsey chose William Wilson to be her second husband, in spite of the remonstrances and protests of her relatives. One of her daughters is said to have taunted her with the disgrace that a lady who had lived in a moated house should marry a stonemason. Wilson replied to the taunt:—"So far as the moated house goes, madam, I can easily build her another," and he made his new house in the main street of Sutton Coldfield with a dry ditch, over which, until recent years, the visitor approached the house by a bridge. Another relative threatened at his decease to prevent the admission of his coffin to the family vault. "Bury me outside," said Wilson, "and as I am a stonemason I will work my way in." At his death in 1710 Wilson was buried outside the Pudsey vault, under a long Latin inscription extolling his virtues and exploits, and owing to recent additions to the church of his adopted town, the tomb is now under its roof.

In 1681, Lady Pudsey obtained the honour of knighthood for her husband, the sculptor-architect, owing to family interest and her own influence at court, and the couple settled down at Sutton Coldfield where he built himself his "moated house." In 1694 he was entrusted with the rebuilding of St. Mary's Church at Warwick, through the influence of his former master—Wren, and produced a work of fine proportions, but with somewhat incongruous detail, which has often called forth equal praise and censure, although Walpole maintained it could only have been from the hand of Wren himself. It seems fairly proved to have been Wilson's work.

Many houses in Staffordshire and Warwick were executed by Sir William Wilson prior to the date of his initiation, but nearly all have been destroyed or altered beyond recognition. He affected very largely the style of Inigo Jones, and by adopting details of an even earlier period still, his executed works had an air of being older than their actual date. One large house he executed about 1680 for Lord ffolliott of Ballyshannon, Four Oaks Park, was only recently removed to create sites for surburban residences on the fringe of Birmingham. This is the only one we know of which a picture was engraved, and it can be seen in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 2nd edition. It was twice altered, and on its sale in 1749 by Lady ffolliott, widow of its builder, it came into the hands of Simon Luttrell of Luttrellstown, Ireland. On its internal fittings and conveniences Wilson appears to have expended much care, and its destruction within the last few years bore witness to the excellence of its building.

Such is the man whom Ashmole has perpetuated in his *Diary*, and whose admission to the Fellowship he witnessed in March, 1682. In Leicester his memory is still treasured for sundry charitable bequests to his fellow-townsmen.

Bro. TUCKETT *writes in reply as follows* :—

It is very gratifying to me to learn that my paper was considered to be of interest and even of importance, and I am sincerely grateful for the many kind references to my efforts, and for the unanimous vote of thanks.

It was only to be expected that there would be considerable difference of opinion concerning my theory of Dr. Rawlinson's responsibility, but I note with pleasure that the Worshipful Master and Bro. Dring consider that my contention was proved, and

in a characteristically kind letter of appreciation Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley asks to be taken as endorsing my conclusions. The W.M. is of opinion that the alteration in the second entry was in reality a *correction* of a misstatement by the original diarist. This was my own opinion at first, but I subsequently abandoned it as I failed to find any evidence in support. Bro. Wonnacott's notes on the career of Sir William Wilson make a welcome addition to the subject. I assumed that Plot's transcript must have been made *after* the death of Ashmole, and I still find it difficult to believe that Ashmole would have suffered so private a document as his diary to be copied during his own lifetime.

Bro. Dring asks for information concerning the half-title of the Rawlinson-Copy of the 1717 Diary, and suggests that it may have been stuck in. I have submitted it to two of the most expert bookbinders in the west of England[1] and they state that they are certain that the half-title is *not* stuck in, but is one with page viii. of the preface, and is sewn in (the thread being plainly visible) and the section complete, and of the *same laid paper throughout*. The section consists of the half-title (verso blank), the title (verso blank), the preface 3 pp. (verso of last blank). To me it seems that the "Price 1s. 6d." variety must have come first, and when subsequently the "issue" was altered the price was taken out, but the *semi-colon* after "Esq." by accident allowed to remain. I did not say that this "Price 1s. 6d." was the *only* difference, on the contrary I at once went on to note a difference of appearance, and (in reply to Bro. Thorp) I may draw attention to the remark of our late Bro. W. J. Hughan :—"the two issues do not look quite the same else."

My wording of the paragraph concerning the incomplete line in Ashmole's MS. has given rise to some misconception of my meaning, especially in the cases of Bros. Dring and Hextall. The line is certainly incomplete, in the sense that there is a blank in it, and I go on to say that *perhaps* Ashmole left it with a purpose, but :—

Whether this be so or not he clearly included Wilson with the others.

My argument was not that Ashmole must have intended some later addition to what he had written, but that the vacant space *suggested that idea to Rawlinson*. I am surprised to find no reference in the discussion to the *semi-colon* after "Knight"—to my mind it is full of significance.

Bro. Hextall's defence of Dr. Rawlinson has received my most careful attention, and the study of it has given me intense pleasure, but with all deference to his experience—far greater than mine—I find that I still regard the worthy Doctor as the most likely man to have made the important change. That Rawlinson was never convicted of real meanness or unkindness we can safely agree while lamenting his questionable editorial methods and lack of modern precision. I can see no reason to doubt that Charles Burman was a real personage, for we know that there *was* a family of that name, and that Plot *did* marry into it. Nor can I see why we should hesitate to accept the statements in the Preface — why should the shortcomings of Dr. Plot affect the credibility of those statements? One of the most important, namely, that Plot made a transcript of the Diary, is *certainly* true--the transcript is in existence to-day at the Bodleian, and the agreement *in meaning* of its Masonic entries with the original is complete, but there are *many* variations in spelling, contractions, etc.

The evidence of the manipulation of the letter attributed to Dr. Plot does not satisfy Bro. Hextall. Dr. Bliss, in 1819-20, stated that the original document was at the Bodleian, and it is there still, amongst the Rawlinson papers—the reference is MS.

[1] Messrs. Langdon & Davis, Upper Maudlin Street, Bristol.

Rawl. D. 390, fol. 95. I give a photographic reproduction of the whole letter, so that the statements of Dr. Bliss may be put to the test. It will be seen that the word "servant" was originally "son," and the handwriting of the letter should be compared with that in the facsimile of the Masonic entries in Dr. Plot's MS. transcript. The last letters of "servant," the signature "R.P." and the note at the side—"Dr. Plot's letter to Mr. ——— " should be compared with the facsimile of Dr. Rawlinson's writing in the "catalogue,"—see also Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley's article in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi.

As regards the *Antiquities of Berkshire*, Bro. Hextall himself quotes the advertisement of the printer, E. Curll, which preceded the publication in 1719, "Brought down to the present time; by Dr. Rawlinson." And Bro. Gould (*Hist.*, vol. ii., p. 17) says: "There appears no reason to doubt that the work was edited and the memoir written by Dr. Richard Rawlinson." Bro. Hextall asks if there is anything other than the assertion of Loveday to show that Rawlinson's attention had been directed to Ashmole before (about) 1734. In the face of that assertion should we not rather ask if there is anything to show that it had not been so directed?

It is not suggested that Dr. Rawlinson's share in the publication of the Diary in 1717 amounted to more than lending the editor a helping hand, therefore it is not surprising that there is nothing in the printed Diary as it appeared which points to Rawlinson. That he does claim that much is certain. The following is a quotation from Mr. Falconer Madan's letter to me, announcing his discovery of the reference:—

> I have just found the MS. where Dr. Richard Rawlinson claims a share in the edition of Ashmole's Diary (1717). He was a young man at the time. It is in Bodl. MS., 15068, etc., etc. Rawlinson himself is writing a list of books he wrote or edited, and among others there is a list of books, run together in one paragraph, books he *had a hand in.* That is the expression to use.

As stated in my paper, I went to Oxford and examined the MS. in question. After reading the notes on the discussion I wrote to Mr. Madan again, and his reply is as follows:—

> There is *no* heading to the paper—the fact occurs as I wrote. Rawlinson made collections for a continuation of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses.* He himself was an author, so he writes titles of the books he wrote. Among these titles occurs a paragraph obviously giving short titles of books he had to do with.

I must not conclude without expressing my sincere thanks to Mr. Madan for his kindness and courtesy. It is very largely due to his assistance that I am able to claim that my contention is at least *probably* correct.

GAVIN WILSON,

"Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David."

BY BRO. A. M. MACKAY, P.M., Lodge St. David, Edinburgh, No. 36.

PART 1.

Shoemaker and Freemason.

"— polish'd Leather Boxes, Cases,
So well known now in many places,
With Powder Flasks, and Porter Mugs,
And jointed Leather Arms and Legs,
Design'd for use as well as show,
Exempli gratia, read below,
Were his invention":

GAVIN WILSON.

IN *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. v., p. 154, there is reproduced the portrait of Bro. Gavin Wilson, drawn and etched in 1787 by John Kay, engraver and portrait painter in Edinburgh, for Bro. Wilson's Collection of Masonic Songs, published in 1788. There also appears an article on the poetical shoemaker, first printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of April 17th, 1793, and dated "Glasgow, March 20th." As the article referred to contains much that is pertinent to the subject of this sketch, it will be unnecessary I hope to apologise for inserting, as briefly as possible, what has already appeared in the pages of the *Transactions*.

"For the art of hardening and polishing leather, and the manufacturing of various implements and utensils from it, superior for many uses to those formed of other materials, the world is indebted to Gavin Wilson, a journeyman bootmaker, of the City of Edinburgh. The extensive circulation of the polished leather powder-flasks, drinking mugs, snuff-boxes, ink-cases, and numerous other useful articles in this branch of manufacture, of which he was the original maker, has rendered this invention famous not only over Europe, but in other quarters of the globe; although the name of the inventor is almost entirely unknown. His abilities were not limited to the producing of the articles in this line of manufacture which are in common use; his ingenuity enabled him to form a German flute and a violin, both of leather, which for neatness of workmanship and melodiousness of tone were neither of them inferior to any instruments of the same kind, formed of wood, by the workmen whose peculiar province it is to make these instruments. The exertions of his genius went yet farther, and he contrived artificial arms and legs of the same materials, which not only remedied the deformity arising from the want of a natural limb, but in a great measure supplied that loss, in itself one of the most distressing that can befal any individual. The unexampled success of his endeavours in this way, and the very imminent advantages the maimed derived from his inventions, may be best instanced by the following copy of a letter, written by a person who was unfortunate enough to be deprived of both his hands while serving in the Royal Navy; by the assistance of Gavin Wilson this man was

enabled both to convey his sentiments by writing, and to perform many useful offices about his own person. The letter was first published in the Caledonian Mercury, for 1779, along with an advertisement of the ingenious mechanic who was the means of rendering this author a comfort to himself, and in some measure an useful member of society."

"*To the printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

"SIR,

"As I am a reader of your Mercury, I indulge myself with the hope, that you will admit my short misfortunate narrative into a corner of your extensively useful paper. I belong to the royal artillery, and, on the 23rd of April, 1776, I embarked on board the Fleetwood transport, Captain Slazier, from Woolwich, and arrived at Quebeck the 1st of June the same year, where we had a very restless and troublesome campaign; but especially to my experience, in the engagement on Lake Champlain, near Ticonderago, where I was in a gun-boat, and serving the vent; at this duty we have occasion for extending both hands towards the vent, and mine being in that position, an eighteen-pound shot from the rebels came and carried away both my hands, the right hand about an inch and a half, and the left about six inches below my elbow.

"Thus I was rendered useless to my king, my country, and myself; but I gratefully acknowledge, that the honourable Board of Ordnance have made proper provision for me; but, alas! they could not make me useful to myself.

"Very lately I heard of one Gavin Wilson, in the Cannon-gate. I applied to him, and he has made me two jointed hands of leather, with which, besides writing these few lines to you, I can do a great many very useful things to myself.

"And as Mr. Wilson has far exceeded my expectation, in what he has done for me, I think it is my duty, in justice to him, and in sympathy to others in my unhappy situation, to give this public intimation, that any who needs his help may know where to apply. I am,

"Sir,

"Your humble servant

"JAMES CRAIGIE.

"Perth, 15 April,
1779.

"P.S. Lately the honourable Board of Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactories, and Improvements in Scotland, honoured the inventor of *legs* and *arms* with a genteel premium on that account."

Were any further testimony requisite to evince the high utility of this deserving artist's contrivances, besides the approbation of the Patriotic Board which honoured his ingenuity by a premium, the authority of two of the most celebrated medical practitioners of the present age might be produced; Dr. Alexander Monro, present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; and Mr. Benjamin Bell, author of the System of Surgery, published at Edinburgh.

Dr. Monro, in his lectures for these many years past, has annually honoured the memory of Gavin Wilson with a public encomium, as the inventor of the improved artificial arms and legs; and Mr. Bell, in the 6th volume of the work above mentioned, pays the following tribute to his merit.

"These artificial legs and arms are preferable to any I have ever seen. The leg, when properly fitted, proves equally useful with the common timber-leg, and is preferable for being neater; at the same time that it is not liable to break, an accident to which the others are very liable; and it answers better than a leg made of copper, from being considerably lighter, and not apt to be hurt in shape by bruises. They are so constructed as to be fixed on by means of straps, and hooks and buckles, in such a manner, that the weight of the person's body does not rest upon the stump of the amputated

limb, but hangs quite free within the case of the artificial leg. This in the most effectual manner prevents the pain and excoriation which otherwise would be apt to happen from the friction of the stump against the machine. When a limb is amputated above the knee, a joint is formed in the artificial limb at the knee. In walking, the limb is made steady by a steel bolt, running in two staples on the outside of the thigh, being pulled down; and when the patient sits down, he renders the joint flexible by pulling the bolt up. This is easily done, and adds much to the utility of the invention. Mr. Wilson's artificial limbs, besides being made of firm, hardened leather, are covered with white lambskin, so tinged as very nearly to resemble the human skin. The nails are made of white horn, tinged in such a manner as to be a very near imitation of nature. The wrist-joint is a ball and socket, and answers all the purposes of flexion, extension, and rotation. The first joints of the thumb and fingers are also balls and sockets made of hammered plate-brass, and all the balls are hollow to diminish their weight. The second and third joints are similar to that which anatomists term Ginglimus, but they are so far different as to admit of any motion, whether flexion, extension, or lateral. The fingers and metacarpus *(wrist)* are made up to the shape, with soft shamoy leather and baked hair. In the palm of the hand there is an iron screw, in which a screw-nail is occasionally fastened. The head of this nail is a spring-plate, contrived in such a manner as to hold a knife or fork, which it does with perfect firmness. And by means of a brass ring fixed on the first and second fingers, a pen can be used with sufficient accuracy for writing. When the arm is amputated above the elbow, the artificial limb is made with an elbow-joint. This part of it is made of wood, and has a rotary motion as well as that of flexion and extension."

Mr. Bell concludes his description with the following well-deserved panegyric:

"I have given this particular account of Mr. Wilson's invention, from a conviction of its being superior to any with which the public is acquainted. I am also pleased at having it in my power to let the merit of such an artist be more generally known than it otherwise might be. Indeed, his merit in matters of this kind is so conspicuous, as well as in the management of distorted limbs, that his death I would consider as a public loss; at the same time I have often wished that some public encouragement were given him, to enable him to communicate as much as possible the result of his experience to others."

Notwithstanding the benevolent wish expressed by Mr. Bell for rendering the experience of this ingenious mechanic of permanent benefit to society, nothing was done in that respect; and he died, unnoticed, at Edinburgh, within these few years. From having but little intercourse with that city, I have been able to pick up but few anecdotes of his life, and cannot even give any account of his birth, parentage, or decease; the latter, however, must have happened at some period since the publication of Mr. Bell's work in 1789. His sign-board is still extant in the street called the Cannongate, with this humourous inscription, "Gavin Wilson, arm, leg, and boot-maker, *but not* to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales"; for this singular genius had also pretensions to wit, and was occasionally a votary of Apollo and the Tuneful Nine. The above sportful effort of his fancy was set up at a time when a rage for obtaining, even at an exhorbitant price, the titled honour of an office under royalty was predominant amongst all ranks of his fellow-citizens. The ridicule in this mirthful effusion was so happily conceived, and so well directed, as to be universally well received; and probably it contributed in no small degree to exterminate the then prevalent and preposterous taste against which it was aimed. He was a regular attendant at the Lodges of the freemasons, and a warm friend of the fraternity. By his propensity for

> versifying, and composing songs and short stories in rhyme, he contributed much to the social mirth and enjoyment of their meetings, and to the good-humour and amusement of all companies where he came. He frequently sang and recited his own productions in the lodge-meetings: from this circumstance he was elected Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David, at Edinburgh, of which he was a member. After receiving this distinguished mark of honour, in the year 1788, he published a collection of his poetical performances, under the title of "A Collection of Masonic Songs, and entertaining Anecdotes, for the Use of all the Lodges. By Gavin Wilson, Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David, Edinburgh." To this publication is prefixed a portrait of the author, decorated with Masonic insignia. By people who were acquainted with him, I have been told that it is a very good likeness."

A——I., the writer of the foregoing article, has fortunately given us much interesting information regarding this clever son of the "gentle craft" of St. Crispin. Fortunately, because despite "the approbation of the Patriotic Board," in whose records I have been unable to discover any reference to the "genteel premium," and the testimony of Doctors Alexander Monro and Benjamin Bell, the name of Gavin Wilson has been almost entirely forgotten. His connection with Lodge St. David, Edinburgh, No. 36, was an inducement to me to try and add any information I could to what is already known regarding this eighteenth century poet-laureate of the fraternity. His name first appears in the records of the Lodge in a minute of the monthly meeting held on 21st October, 1766, as follows:—

> "Bro. Peter Smith in name of Br. Gavin Wilson of St. Pauls Glasgow presented this Lodge with two handsome large Leather mugs of his own workmanship, for which the Brethren unanimously expressed their thanks by drinking his health, and also assumed him as a Member of this Lodge."

Unfortunately the Leather mugs have long since disappeared. Bro. Peter Smith, through whom they were presented, was a shoemaker in Edinburgh. He became a member of Lodge St. David on 22nd April, 1765, and during the years 1767 to 1770 was one of the Lodge Stewards. In 1768-69 he was one of the Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

St. Paul's Lodge, Glasgow, was instituted 15th May, 1758. On 25th May, 1762, the name was changed to Lodge Thistle and Rose, at which it now remains, No. 73 on the roll of Grand Lodge. I am informed by the Secretary, Bro. P. C. H. Millar, that the existing records do not go far enough back to contain any information about Bro. Gavin Wilson. From the fact that the original name of the Lodge is given in the St. David minute it is likely that he was a member of St. Paul's previous to the change in 1762.

In the eighteenth century, and now, it has been the custom in Lodge St. David to elect along with the other Office Bearers, on St. John's day in winter, five Stewards, and from 27th December, 1767, until 27th December, 1771, inclusive, we find Bro. Gavin Wilson elected as one of the Stewards of the Lodge. He appears to have been a regular attendant, taking part in the work, especially "At Harmony," as the following extracts from the records show. The minute of the monthly meeting held 15th August, 1769, concludes—

> "After the most agreeable Entertainment from Vocal & Instrumental Music particularly from Br. Wilson who gave us several original songs on ye occasion. And after ye usual healths & Toasts were drunk, the Lodge was decently closed."

Later in the same year, at an Emergency meeting held on 28th November, Bro. Wilson acted as Senior Warden, *pro tempore*, and at the monthly meeting held 21st August, 1770,

> "the Brethren were entertained with an Original Song from Br. Gavin Willson."

Monthly meeting 16th October, 1770.

> "the Brethren were entertained with Vocal Music from Brs. Esplin, Pillans, Downie, &c., and the New Song of St. Davids by Particular desire from Brother Gavin Willson. After the visitors were gone the Lodge unanimously made choice of Br. Gavin Willson to be their Grand Steward for the ensuing year."

The appointment to Grand Stewardship of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was at that period left to the various Lodges, probably those then meeting in, and about Edinburgh. The minutes of Lodge St. David from its erection in 1738 record the names of its members appointed Grand Stewards, usually about October, "That if approven of they might be sworn into office" at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge held annually in November, so that they could take part "in the management of the Great Feast on St. Andrews day." Grand Lodge approved of the appointment of Bro. Wilson at the Quarterly Communication held 13th November, 1770.

Lodge St. David at its monthly meeting on 15th October, 1771—

> "continued our Bro^{r}. Gavin Willson Grand Steward for the ensuing year."

The appointment was again accepted by the Grand Lodge, on 12th November, 1771, and the minutes of the Quarterly Communication on that date contain the following regarding the Grand Stewards—

> "Who being all present were Unanimously Approven of, and accepted of the same and took the *Oath de Fideli*. And they Retired and made choice of Brother Gavin Wilson for their Master who was also approven of.
>
> "The Grand Lodge agree to the Proposals given by Br. Wilson for the Entertainment on Saint Andrews day next except as to Article third & fourth of the same."

Articles third and fourth, taken exception to, are not given in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew was held on the 2nd of December 1771, Patrick, fifth Earl of Dumfries, Grand Master Mason (1771-72) being present—

> "The Most Worshipfull The Grand Master attended by the Officers of the Grand Lodge, And the Masters and Officers of the above Lodges [detailed in G.L. minutes] with upwards of five hundred Brethren made a Procession in the usual way from the Parliament House to the Assembly Hall, where an Elegant Entertainment was prepared, And where they passed the Evening in that solemn and harmonious manner customary amongst Masons, And in due time the [Grand] Lodge was closed and the Brethren dismissed in the usual form."

The result of Bro. Wilson's stewardship is given in the records of the Grand Lodge as follows—

> "Committee Meeting. Exchange Coffee house Edin^{r}., 13th Decem^{r}. 1771.
>
> "Brother Gavin Wilson having given in his Accounts of the Entertainment in the Assembly Hall on the Festival of last St. Andrews day, the Amount whereof is £76 · 4 · 1 and the Discharge or Outlay by him amounting to £66 · 9 · 2½. The Ballance being £9 · 14 · 10½ was instantly paid over by the said Gavin Wilson into the Funds of the Grand Lodge and he discharged of the same."

It is of some importance to note, in view of his assumption of the title of "Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David," of which more hereafter, that the last reference to Bro. Gavin Wilson in the books of the Lodge is contained in the minute of an Emergency meeting, held on 9th October, 1772, when it is stated that he acted as Junior Warden, *pro tempore.*

In 1774 it is recorded in the minutes of the Grand Lodge that he represented, as Proxy, the Lodge of Glamis, Glamis, Forfarshire, instituted 11th November, 1765, originally No. 126 and now No 99 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. On communicating with Bro. Silvester Suttie, the Secretary of that Lodge, he kindly copied out for me all the information contained in the old records in connection with Bro. Wilson.

> "Glammiss 30th Nov. 1774.
>
> "The late Master and wardens reported to this meeting that a Letter had lately come from Brother Gavin Wilson at Edinburgh importing that he had been aggreably to the desire of our Lodge appointed by the Grand Lodge Our Proxy and had in consequence of that appointment attended the Quarterly Communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge.
>
> "Reported also that there came inclosed in the 1^{d} Letter the Resolutions and orders of the three Grand Lodges of Britain and Ireland with respect to a Mutual Correspondence betwixt them. Both the Letter and orders being read the meeting ordered both to be kept *in Retentis.* And the late Master and Wardens having signified that they had ansered the above Letter and had sign'd the same in the Lodge name constituting Brother Gavin Wilson our Proxy and Representative at the Grand Lodge, This meeting approved and acquiesed in their conduct.
>
> (Signed) "James Miller.

> "Glammiss 30th Nov. 1775.
>
> "The Lodge considering that they are in arrears to the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge for a number of Members presently entered resolved to send Brother John Barry to Edin. to our Proxy Brother Gavin Wilson with one pound five shillings sterling as dues for our brethren and the Lodge agree to give Brother Barry a resonable allowance for his Trouble upon his producing the Grand Treasurer and Clerk their receipt on St. Johns Day when the Lodge is to meet by 12 o'clock midday precisely.
>
> (Signed) "James Miller. M.

PART 2.

"Sir Maccaroni" of the Cape Club.

"Auld Reikie! wale o'ilka toon
That Scotland kens beneath the moon;
Whare couthy chields at e'ening meet
Their bizzin craigs and mou's to weet;
And blythely gar auld Care gae by
Wi' blinkit and wi' bleerin eye."

ROBERT FERGUSSON.

Before proceeding to deal with Bro. Gavin Wilson as Poet Laureate of Lodge St. David, and with his Collection of Masonic Songs, some notes regarding his connection with one of the old Edinburgh clubs, may be found interesting as they give us further insight into the character of "That old unletter'd leather toaster" as he calls himself in the preface to his poems.

In all the published works descriptive of Edinburgh during the eighteenth century, reference is made to the convivial habits of its citizens of all classes, and to the many social Clubs then in existence in the city. One of the foremost among these was the Cape Club, celebrated in Robert Fergusson's poem of "Auld Reikie."

"— chief, O Cape! we crave thy aid,
To get our cares and poortith laid.
Sincerity, and genius true,
Of knights have ever been the due.
Mirth, music, porter deepest dyed,
Are never here to worth denied."

In the "Traditions of Edinburgh," Robert Chambers informs us that the club originated as follows:—

> "The name of the club had its foundation in one of those weak jokes such as 'gentle dulness ever loves.' A person who lived in the Calton was in the custom of spending an hour or two every evening with one or two city friends, and being sometimes detained till after the regular period when the Netherbow Port was shut, it occasionally happened that he had either to remain in the city all night, or was under the necessity of bribing the porter who attended the gate. This difficult *pass*—partly on account of the rectangular corner which he turned, immediately on getting out of the Port, as he went homewards down Leith Wynd—the Calton burgher facetiously called *doubling the Cape*; and as it was customary with his friends, every evening when they assembled, to inquire 'how he turned the Cape last night,' and indeed to make that circumstance and that phrase, night after night, the subject of their conversation and amusement, 'the Cape' in time became so assimilated with their very existence, that they adopted it as a title; and it was retained as such by the organised club into which, shortly after, they thought proper to form themselves."

The club appears to have been duly constituted in the year 1764, its meeting place for a considerable period, where Cape Hall was nightly inaugurated, being the "Isle of Man Tavern," Craig's Close, High Street. The first Sovereign of the Order

was Bro. Thomas Lancashire, the comedian, on whom Fergusson the poet wrote the epitaph :—

> "Alas, poor Tom! how oft, with merry heart,
> Have we beheld thee play the sexton's part,[1]
> Each comic heart must now be grieved to see
> The sexton's dreary part perform'd on thee."

Bro. Lancashire was initiated in Lodge St. David on 25th October, 1766, but the records of the Lodge fail to show that he took any active part in Freemasonry. He kept a tavern at the head of the Canongate, removing about 1770 to the new town of Edinburgh, to a house he called "Comedy Hut," where the Cape Club occasionally held high festival. His title in the club was "Sir Cape." Among other prominent members of the Cape may be mentioned, Robert Fergusson the poet, admitted 10th October, 1772, and dubbed "Sir Precentor," who acted occasionally as Secretary. Fergusson's friend and biographer, Thomas Sommers, His Majesty's Glazier for Scotland, Deacon of the Masons (Incorporation of Mary's Chapel), and for several years Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. David Herd, "Sir Scrape"; who succeeded Lancashire as Sovereign, the editor of what Sir Walter Scott calls the first classic edition of Scottish Songs. Jacob More, the landscape painter, who acted as Secretary under Herd; Alexander Runciman, "Sir Brimstone," the celebrated historical painter; Walter Ross, the antiquary, and Sir Henry Raeburn, the artist, who was dubbed a knight under the title of "Sir Toby" before King George IV. created him Sir Henry. The insignia of the order were, a cape, or crown, which was worn by the Sovereign, and which, in the palmy days of the club was adorned with gold and jewels, two maces in the form of large steel pokers, which formed the sword and sceptre of his majesty in Cape Hall. Sir Daniel Wilson in his "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," gives the form of inauguration of a Knight of the Cape as follows:—

> "The novice, on making his appearance in Cape Hall, was led up to the sovereign by two knightly sponcers, and having made his obeisance, was required to grasp the large poker with his left hand, and laying his right hand on his breast, the oath *de fideli* was administered to him by the sovereign,—the knights present all standing uncovered,—in the following words:—
>
> "I swear devoutly by this light,
> To be a true and faithful knight,
> With all my might,
> Both day and night,
> So help me Poker!
>
> "Having then reverentially kissed the large poker, and continuing to grasp it, the sovereign raised the smaller poker, with both his royal fists, and aiming three successive blows at the novice's head, he pronounced with each, one of the initial letters of the motto of the club, C.F.D., explaining their import to be *Concordia fratrum decus.* The knight elect was then called upon to recount some adventure or scrape which had befallen him, from some leading incident in which the sovereign selected the title conferred on him, and which he ever after bore in Cape Hall."

To this society Bro. Gavin Wilson made application for membership, but in vain. Nothing daunted, he re-petitioned as follows :—

> "Worthy Soveraign & Knights
>
> "It gave me great unhappyness to hear that my petition was unsuccessfull, and that some weighty objections lay against me; but as one of these

[1] Grave-digger in Hamlet.

objections may be tolerably moderated, and the other three totaly removed; I determined to Reclaim, and once more lay my petition before the Worthy Society, in hopes of your favorable acceptance.

"The first objection I am told, was the tallness of my person, this not so much my fault, as it is my infelicity, when it lys against my admission, but I humbly think that that objection ought to have operated as powerfuly against the Soveraign, and Depute Soveraign [Lancashire and Herd]: but perhaps what may be thought a fault in a Subject is sometimes thought an Excellence in a Soveraign, but this fault cannot be encreasing one, as I was at my full length twenty years agoe, and I find that fault upon the deminishing hand; but if I am admitted, I shall wear my shoes as low in the heels as possible; and if there be a chair in the room lower than another, I shall beg to be possed of it: which allong with contracting my figure as much as I can, I make no doubt but I shall by these means, bring myself nearly upon a levell with the middle-sized knights. The second objection was the largeness of my hatt, this objection shall be totaly removed, for I shall have a new Macroni hatt, which I will call my Cape hatt; and if it be not the least hatt in the society, I will bind myself over to drink the fill of it, either in Ale, porter, or punch, every time it comes to my turn to drink. The third objection was I wore a black wigg; the objection shall also be removed; though I have not wore a powdered wigg these thirty years, I will powder my wigg when I come to the Cape. In the fourth objection, I am affraid that my accomplishments have been over rated, and that I have got credit for qualifications I have no pretension to: none of the Knights of the Society, whose Oratorial powers have gained them so much reputation, for eloquence and poignant witt, will need to have the smallest apprehension that their glory shall be eclipsed by such a rival, for I declare that I will (like many of the Knights of the Cape) speake very little; but will listen (like them) with the greatest Attention to the Floride Speeches and Brillant Sallys, of the Orators and witts, and join with them in the laugh of aprobation.

"Nor need the Poets have any suspicious apprehension of any endeavour of mine, to establish my character in opposition or derogation of theirs: for I promise that I will not be concerned in writting or composing either song, ode, tragedy, comedy, or farce, on any subject whatever concerning the Cape: without the express desire, consent, and licience of the said Poets, Orators, and Witts; and agreeable to this Resolution, although I could have expressed my sentiments tolerably in verse, I rather chuse to lay this, my Petition before the Society, in plain honnest prose by which the afforsaid Orators, Poets, and Witts may see that they have nothing to fear from my small ability in their way: but that they will continue undesturbedly to enjoy the happyness of excitting the Admiration and Applause of all the Silent Knights. I therefore hope that this petition written on this and the two preccdding pages will be taken into your serious considderation, and Admitt your humble petitioner into all the Honnours and privileges of your worthy Society, and your Pettitioner shall ever pray.

"GA: WILSON.

All opposition to his admission gave way before this whimsical reclaiming petition and he was duly admitted a Knight of the Cape on 30th January, 1773, under the title of "Sir Maccaroni." It is not recorded, however, whether this title was derived through his "Macroni Hatt," or Macaronic verse. The letter, written in Bro Wilson's own hand, is supported and indorsed with the signatures of three knights of the Cape, who on investigation I find to have been also members of Lodge St. David, viz., Bros. John Bonnar, Painter: William Downie, Watchmaker; and William Reid, Writer.

On 23rd June, 1780, Bro. Wilson and a dozen others are recorded as having forfeited the honours and privileges of the club, "For failling to attend once in the Year, and rejecting the repeated indulgences granted in their favour."

From Sir Daniel Wilson's notes we are informed that:—

> "The Club whose honours were thus carefully hedged in by solemn ceremonial, established its importance by deeds consistent with its lofty professions, among which may be specified the gift by his Majesty of the Cape, to his Majesty of Great Britain, in 1778, of a contribution from the knights of one hundred guineas, 'to assist his Majesty in raising troops.' In 1780, when letters of marque were issued against the Dutch, the knights, at a very thin meeting of the order, on the 26th December, subscribed two hundred and fifty guineas towards fitting out a privateer.
>
> "The entry money to the club, which was originally half-a-crown, gradually rose to a guinea, and it seems to have latterly assumed a very aristocratic character. A great regard for economy, however, remained with it to the last. On the 10th of June 1776, it is resolved 'that they shall at no time take bad halfpence from the house, and also, recommend it to the house to take none from them!' and one of the last items entered on their minutes, arises from an intimation of the landlord, that he could not afford them suppers under sixpence each, when it was magnanimously determined by the club, in full conclave, 'that the supper shall be at the old price of fourpence halfpenny!'
>
> "Provincial Cape Clubs, deriving their authority and diplomas from the parent body, were successively formed in Glasgow, Manchester, and London, and in Charleston, South Carolina, each of which was formally established, in virtue of a royal commission granted by the sovereign of the Cape."

The Diploma of Knighthood is given as follows:—

> "Be it known to all mortals, whether clerical or laical, that We Sir , the Super Eminent Sovereign of the Most Capital Knighthood of the Cape, Having nothing more sincerely at heart than the Glory and Honour of this Most Noble Order, and the happiness and prosperity of the Knights Companions; And Being desirous of extending the Benign and Social Influence of the Order, to every region under the Grand Cape of Heaven; Being likewise well informed and fully Satisfied with the Abilities and Qualifications of Esqr., with the Advice and Concurrence of our Council do Create, Admit, and Receive him a Knight Companion of this Most Social Order, By the Title of Sir , and of C.F.D. Hereby giving and granting unto him, all the Powers, privileges, and preeminences that do or may belong to this most Social Order. And we Give Command to our Recorder to registrate this our Patent in the Records of the Order, In Testimony whereof We have subscribed these presents with our own proper *fist*, and have caused appended the great Seal of the Order. At Cape-Hall, this day of the month called , in the year of grace 17 .
>
> "Entered in the records of the Order
> by Recorder.
>
> Sovereign."
> Secretary."

The "Great Seal of the Order," inclosed in a tin box, has the letters C.F.D., surmounted by a Celestial Crown and Cap of Maintenance, enclosed with laurel, and the whole encircled with the words—"Sigillum commune Equitum de Cape—Concordia fratrum decus."

This jovial fraternity appears to have existed in Edinburgh until 1843, when its regalia and records were handed over to the custody of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to whose courteous Assistant Secretary, Dr. Joseph Anderson, I am much indebted for permission to look over the minutes, petitions, and roll of members.

PART 3.

The Poet Laureateship, and Collection of Masonic Songs.

"—— forsakes his store of shoes
St. Crispin quits, and cobbles for the muse."
LORD BYRON.

"You are inquisitive, no doubt,
How this odd fancy comes about
That old unletter'd *Leather toaster*
Should now commence a poetaster;
For to a more deserving name,
His mean productions found no claim."
GAVIN WILSON.

In the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* newspaper of Saturday, 15th December, 1787, appeared the following advertisement:—

In the Press, and speedily will be Published.
Dedicated by Permission
To the Right Honourable and Most Worshipful
Lord Elcho
Grand Master of Freemasons in Scotland
A Collection of Masonic Songs
and
Entertaining Anecdotes
For the use of all Lodges
Ornamented with a Print of the Author taken from the Life by J. Kay
By Gavin Wilson
Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David
Leg, Arm, and Boot Maker:
Inventor of Hardened and Polished Leather.

This book which appears to have been published in 1788, bears on its title page the following:—

A
Collection
of
Masonic Songs
and
Entertaining Anecdotes
For the Use of all the Lodges

By Gavin Wilson
Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David

Edinburgh

M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

In the newspaper advertisement and on the title page of his book of poems we find the same statement, "Poet Laureat to the Lodge of St. David," yet there is no reference in the minutes of the Lodge to the appointment of Bro. Gavin Wilson as Poet Laureate. As already stated, his name appears for the last time in the Lodge records on 9th October, 1772, when he acted as Junior Warden, *pro tempore*. As a matter of fact there is no evidence that the 'office' of Poet Laureate was recognised officially by the Scottish Craft in the eighteenth century, though the 'title' may have been used on occasion. Bro. Gavin Wilson probably applied for and obtained permission from the Lodge to use the title in his advertisement and book, and was in all likelihood known as its Poet Laureate from the time he began to entertain the members at harmony with his original songs. The first reference to the office in the books of Lodge St. David, is contained in a minute of Committee meeting, held 23rd December, 1833, for the purpose of selecting office-bearers for the ensuing session, when a Bro. Charles Doyne Sillery, and Bro. Henry Scott Riddell, the author of "Scotland yet" and other poems, were nominated for the Poet Laureatship. At the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, on 27th December, Bro. Sillery was elected Poet Laureate of the Lodge, and since that time the office has been regularly filled. Bro. Henry Scott Riddell succeeded Bro. Sillery and held the office during the years 1838—39—40. He was also Bard of Lodge St. John, No. 111, Hawick, from 1863, until his death on 2nd August, 1870.

It is a curious circumstance that there is the same want of documentary evidence (in 1787) in connection with Bro. Robert Burns and the Poet Laureatship of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2, Edinburgh. There is no reference in the records of either Lodge to the office of Poet Laureate being in existence during the eighteenth century and in the case of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, it appears to have been created in 1835, two years later than in Lodge St. David, when Bro. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was elected. The only reference to the Poet Burns in the Canongate Kilwinning minutes during his lifetime is that which records his being assumed a member of the Lodge, on 1st February, 1787, but it is not improbable that at this, or some subsequent meeting, the *title* of Poet Laureate may have been associated with the name of Robert Burns in much the same way as it was in the case of Gavin Wilson and Lodge St. David.

The only copies I have seen of Bro. Wilson's *Collection of Masonic Songs and Entertaining Anecdotes*, are those in the libraries of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, Edinburgh, and the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, London. Both are in excellent preservation, but in the Grand Lodge of Scotland copy the portrait of the author is unfortunately amissing. The book, an octavo, is well printed, and contains over one hundred pages inclusive. The Dedication, in prose, "To the Right Honourable and Most Worshipful Lord Elcho," Grand Master Mason of Scotland, 1786—87, is written in the elaborate and extravagant style of the period, and concludes with the lines:—

"These are the devout wishes, fervent
Of me, my Lord, your humblest servant."
"G.W.

Then follows a preface, in verse, in which we are informed of the reasons for the publication of his poetical productions:—

"He, when with choice companions set,
Would sometimes one or more repeat.
For copies many did insist

Some gratified in their request;
But to give every friend his share
Would take more time than I could spare.
A publication oft propos'd,
My timid modesty oppos'd.
But teaz'd with almost persecution,
was forc'd to adopt the motion.
It was express solicitation
That urged on this publication."

Bro. Wilson's "timid modesty" no doubt arose from the fact that he considered himself a very indifferent poetaster, as he informs us:

"— to a more deserving name,
His mean productions found no claim."

In a very scarce and curious volume published at Edinburgh in 1798, entitled "An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, from beginning of thirteenth century down to the present time, with a conversation on Scottish Song," the author, Alexander Campbell, states:—"I knew Gavin Wilson, he was an honest merry fellow, and a good boot, leather-leg, arm, and hand maker, but as sorry a poetaster as ever tryed to make a couplet." A perusal of Bro. Wilson's songs and anecdotes will convince the reader of the truth of Mr. Campbell's statement.

The songs, to the number of eighteen, occupy pages 1 to 23 of the book and all contain references to Craft masonry. In the first part of this article notice is taken of the fact that on 16th October, 1770, Bro. Wilson entertained the members, by particular desire, with the "New Song of St. Davids." This is probably Song X., page 12, one of the most interesting in the whole collection, as from it we get some idea of the characters of the brethren of the Lodge, most of whom were for many years regular in their attendance at the meetings long before, and after, Bro. Gavin Wilson's "timber tune" was heard in the old hall of St. David in Hyndfords Close. In giving the song here I have added short notes, placed on the right of the verses, which may be found interesting. Attention is also directed to the order in which the office-bearers, and past office-bearers are mentioned.

Song X. *The Characters of the Brethren of* St. David's Lodge,

Will ye go to *St. David's Lodge*,
Igo and ago,
The time spent there you'll never grudge,
Iram coram dago.

The members of Lodge St. David met in their own hall at Hyndfords Close, Netherbow, High Street, Edinburgh, from 1757 to 1860.

Good entertainment you shall find,
Igo and ago,
Both to the palate and the mind,
Iram coram dago.

"The Brethren united their Joint Efforts to Inspire universal Harmony and Joy. Musick both Vocal and Instrumental lulled asleep every care. Happiness prevailed and the Brethren over a frugal Banquet acknowledged that Masonry was better calculated to give men experience of true happiness than all the Philosophy of the Antients."

Extract from Minutes in 1774.

Right Worshipful Balfour doth shine,
Igo and ago,
In eloquence correct, sublime,
Iram coram dago.

R.W. Master. Andrew Balfour, Advocate, initiated 19th August, 1766. R.W.M. 1770 and 1785-86. Senior Grand Warden of Scotland 1771-72.

And brother Stirling all the while,
Igo and ago,
Applauds with grave and placid smile,
Iram coram dago.

Senior Warden. Sir James Stirling, Baronet. S.W. 1770. Grand Master Mason of Scotland 1798-99. Lord Provost of Edinburgh 1799-1800. Died 17th February 1805.

There Brother Yule in sportive mood,
Igo and ago,
At breaking jests he's very good,
Iram coram dago.

Junior Warden. Andrew Yule, Merchant, initiated 5th September 1766. J.W. 1770, R.W.M. 1773, in which year, on 23rd February, he died.

There brother Home of honest heart,
Igo and ago,
In social friendship still alert,
Iram coram dago.

Depute Master. *Bailie* Robert Home, Merchant, initiated 20th April 1762. D.M. 1770, R.W.M. 1771, in which year, on 31st July, he died.
Grand Steward 1764.

Brother Baillie, he'll be there,
Igo and ago,
In gesture manly debonair,
Iram coram dago.

Immediate Past Master. William Baillie, Advocate, afterwards Lord Polkemmet, initiated 10th August 1763. R.W.M. 1768-69. Junior Grand Warden of Scotland 1769-70. Died 14th March 1816.

There social brother Brown does sing,
Igo and ago,
A song that makes our glasses ring,
Iram coram dago.

Treasurer. Samuel Brown, Watchmaker, affiliated from Count Munichs head Lodge, London, on 6th July 1753. Treas^r. 1770-71. Grand Stewart 1755.

There gaffie brother Duncan sits,
Igo and ago,
With glee he sings correctly writs,
Iram coram dago.

Secretary. John Duncan, Merchant. initiated 1st April 1762. Secretary 1769 to 1772.

There brother Leslie, wise and good,
Igo and ago,
Of most approved *rectitude*,‡
Iram coram dago.

Past Master. David, Earl of Leven and Melville. Born 4th May 1722, initiated 12th February 1757. R.W.M. 1758 to 1763. Grand Master Mason of Scotland 1759-60. Died 1802.

If brother Ferguson attend,
Igo and ago,
You'll see a social faithful friend,
Iram coram dago.

Past Master. Walter Ferguson, Writer, initiated 21st November 1752. R.W.M. 1754. Died 1797.

Sagacious Bowie, there alert,
Igo and ago,
Masonic virtue does impart,
Iram coram dago.

Past Depute Master. Patrick Bowie, Merchant, initiated 28th November 1755. D.M. 1764-65. Moderator of the Edinburgh High Constables 1749.

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‡ His Lordship's characteristic in the Royal Order is *Rectitude*.

There's brother Esplin full of spirit,
Igo and ago,
A brother of distinguish'd merit,
Iram coram dago.

Past Depute Master. *Bailie* Alexander Esplin, Merchant, initiated 24th December 1756. D.M. 1766-67. Grand Steward 1757.

There's open hearted brother Syme,
Igo and ago,
In masonry there's few like him,
Iram coram dago.

Past Depute Master. George Syme, Slater, initiated in Lodge St. David, 22nd February, 1754. D.M. 1757. R.W.M. of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No. 1. 1759 to 1764. Master of the Grand Stewards 1754. Moderator of the Edinburgh High Constables 1756.

There brother Wardrope acts with ease,
Igo and ago,
The gentle acts that always please,
Iram coram dago.

Past Depute Master. David Wardrobe, Merchant, initiated 8th November 1758. D.M. 1768-69 and 1771. R.W.M. 1772.

There's brother Ferguson, brisk Tar,
Igo and ago,
A glorious thunder-bolt of war,
Iram coram dago.

Past Depute Master. Captain James Ferguson, R.N., initiated when a Midshipman on 6th January 1753. D.M. 1771. Son of the above Bro. Walter Ferguson, P.M.

You'll get a song from brother Hewit,
Igo and ago,
There's not a man can better do it,
Iram coram dago.

James Hewit, Jeweller, initiated 15th October 1763. Deacon of the Goldsmiths 1784-85.

There you'll hear brother Downie sing,
Igo and ago,
Ye never heard a better thing,
Iram coram dago.

William Downie, Watchmaker, initiated 15th December 1767.

There brother Fife enchants the ear,
Igo and ago,
With skill compleat, and pipe so clear,
Iram coram dago.

Alexander Fyfe, Musician, initiated, *gratis*, on 29th November, 1752, "to serve the Masons with Tunes on the Bells."

There you'll hear brother Hect. Mc Neill,
Igo and ago,
Who sings a song excessive well,
Iram coram dago.

Hector MacNeill, initiated 16th November 1769.

There brother Cook will fit your taste,
Igo and ago,
With dumb, dumb, dumb, or wedding feast,
Iram coram dago.

Daniel Cook, initiated 6th October, 1760.

There you'll hear Wilson's timber tune,
Igo and ago,
And hob'ling rhime like auld wife's crune,
Iram coram dago.

Gavin Wilson, "Poet Laureat."

When Sandy Noble lights the lusters,
Igo and ago,
Then a' the lodge with briliance glisters,
Iram coram dago.

Alexander Noble, Tyler 1770 to 1777.

If brother Fyffe the glasses ting,
Igo and ago,
You'd think you heard the sirens sing,
Iram coram dago.

John Fyfe, Musician. In September 1764 the Lodge resolved to purchase a set of Musical Glasses through Bro. Fyfe at a cost not exceeding Six Guineas.

And if you hear the organ play,
Igo and ago,
Your soul in rapture dies away,
Iram coram dago.

In 1744 an organ was presented to the Lodge by Bro. Peter Cleland one of the members. Another was purchased in 1764 and is probably the one referred to.

You'll say we do so much enjoy,
Igo and ago,
We'll all be mellow by and by,
Iram coram dago.

But stop I pray, you err my friend,
Igo and ago,
We decently begin and end,
Iram coram dago.

"Mirth and Harmony beamed from every Countenance. And the Lodge was closed at high twelve with all Decorum."
Extract from Lodge Minutes of the period.

Among the other songs of Masonic historical interest may be mentioned the following :—

XI. *Wrote upon the occasion of Lord* Buchan, *Grand Master of Scotland, visiting the Lodge of* St. David.

XII. *Wrote upon the occasion of Lord* Elcho, *Grand Master of Scotland, visiting the Lodge of* St. David.

XIII. *To the memory of the right honourable* George Drummond, *Esq.*; *Grand Master of Scotland, and three times Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh.*

XIV. *To the memory of the worthy and right worshipful* James Home, *Esq* ; *late Master of the Lodge of* St. David.

XV. *Wrote to the memory of Lieutenant General* Adolphus Oughton, *late Grand Master of Scotland.*

XVI. *To the memory of Bailie* Robert Home, *late Master of the Lodge of* St. David.

Following the songs are what Bro. Wilson calls "Whimsical Anecdotes," stories in verse of which there are thirty-three, pages 24 to 89. There is nothing Masonic or interesting in these anecdotes and the verse is of very poor quality. Anecdote XV., however, entitled the *Battle of Bannockburn*, is worthy of note from the fact that it was written for one of the oldest and most select of the grades connected with Freemasonry, the Royal Order of Scotland, of which it appears Bro. Wilson was a member. In his attempt to describe the famous battle of 24th June, 1314, he manages to introduce his "Characteristic" in the following lines :—

"O Muse, thy assistance lend to paint the warlike scene,
Or Description* will be lost in so lofty a theme."

The asterisk denotes we are informed in a footnote, "The Authors characteristic in the Royal Order, for which Body he composed this historical Ballad."

It is not surprising to find him a member of this grade in Freemasonry, as membership in the Royal Order of Scotland and in Lodge St. David during the eighteenth, and also at different periods of the nineteenth century, appears to have been practically synonymous. In fact the following occurs in a minute of the Lodge dated 17th October, 1769, in connection with the order meeting in St. David's Lodge-room. "Several years ago the Society called the Royal Order of Masonry, at that time consisted chiefly of Brethren of this Lodge." (see Notes on the Royal Order of Scotland, *A.Q.C. xxii*,. pp. 59-61).

A song dealing with woman's inquisitiveness regarding Masonry, and also "The Authors whimsical Advertisement" follow the anecdotes. In the advertisement Bro. Wilson informs us that:—

"— he does reside
In head of Canongate, south side,
Up the first wooden railed stair,"

This was probably at the Playhouse Close situated near the "head of Canongate, south side," where, we are informed in Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*, he resided in 1784. He appears to have removed, subsequent to the publication of his book of poems, to the north side of the High Street, where, according to the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, his sign-board was still extant in 1793. In a picture of the "High Street from John's Knox's House in 1793" by David Allan, his shop is placed at the right hand bottom corner immediately under the stair leading to the house of the great Scottish reformer.

Bro. Wilson has included in his book, pages 93-94, the letter to the printer of the *Caledonian Mercury* written by James Craigie, Perth, and given in Part I. of this sketch. Immediately following, on page 95, is an "Epitaph for the Author, or any other soutar," the last and the best thing in his volume of songs. A glossary at the beginning of the book contains the following statement:—

"To those unacquainted with the metaphoric allusions, or technical terms, in the shoemakers dialect, the following explanation will be necessary to understand the epitaph in page 95."

In introducing the Epitaph I have placed the "metaphoric allusions or technical terms" in juxtaposition to the lines with which they are connected.

My *Cutting-board's* in pieces split, My *Size-sticks* measures no more feet, My *Lasts* are broken all in holes, My bunted *Knives* cuts no more soles,	A shoemaker is said to *split his Cutting-board*, when he has failed in his circumstances.
My *Fuddling-cap* to thrums is worn,	Formerly, when journeymen shoemakers went on the ramble, they wore the best stripped worsted caps they used to sit at work with, and it was called the *Fuddling-cap*, but they are more modish of late, and wear the hat upon these occasions.

My *Apron* is to targets torn,	
My *Walt-eye's* out, my *Awles* are broken, My merry *Tales* and *Songs* forgotten, No more I use *Black-ball* nor *Rosin*,	The *Walt-eye*, the right eye, most necessary for a shoemaker.
My *Copras* and my *Shop-kit's* frozen, Farewel old *Crispan's* festive board, Where I have been as drunk's a lord,	*Shop-kit*, tub, or anything to hold water, when that and his *Copras* water is frozen he cannot work.
Adieu to *Heel-blocks* and *Saint Mondays*, Which made me oft keep watery Sundays.	*Heel-block*, the treat a shoemaker gives his comrades when he goes to a new master. *Saint Mondays*, a Monday ramble, very common among the shoemakers.
No more I'll *Caison* course of work,	*Caison*, a technical term for asking work from a new master, a corruption of the word occasion.
Nor count *Dead-horse*, nor *kick the Cork*.	Counting a *Dead-horse*, is getting wages for work before it is finished, and the finishing is called *skinning the dead horse*. *Kicking the Cork*, is borrowing money from the master.
My *Pinchers* are by age worn smooth, And Saint *Hugh's Bones* have lost their worth. My *Hammer-head's* broke off the shaft,	
And now no more I'll *stump the Craft*. My *Lap-stone's* broke, my *Colour's done*, My *Gum-glass* broke, my *Paste* is run, My *Nippers*, *Tacks*, my *Strip* and *Rag*,	*Stumping the Craft*, braging to a better work-man.
And all my *Kit* have got the *Bag*, My *Ends* are sewed, my *Pegs* are driven,	*Getting the Bag*, is the turning away a person or thing.
And now I'm on the *tramp* for H —— n.	*Tramp*, on a journey.

At what date Bro. Gavin Wilson's death occurred, or, as he himself puts it, when he went "on the tramp for H—n," I have been unable to discover. It appears to have taken place subsequent to the publication, in 1789, of Mr. Benjamin Bell's work on the System of Surgery and previous to March, 1793, when the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* was written. And so, we are informed, "he died unnoticed, at Edinburgh, within these few years," this ingenious mechanic, and warm friend of the fraternity, who contributed much to the social mirth and enjoyment of their meetings, and to the good humour and amusement of all companies where he came. According to a contemporary he was an honest merry fellow—but as sorry a poetaster as ever tried to make a couplet—this poet laureate to the Lodge of St. David.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANTI-GREGORIANS.—In comments on Bro. W. H. Rylands' "Notes on the Society of Gregorians," *A.Q.C.* xxi., 91, allusion was made to a possibility of the name having reference to the "new style" of reckoning the calendar, which came into force in September, 1752, and occasioned much excitement and controversy. The following extracts from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, xxiii., 49 (January, 1753), may have some significance:—

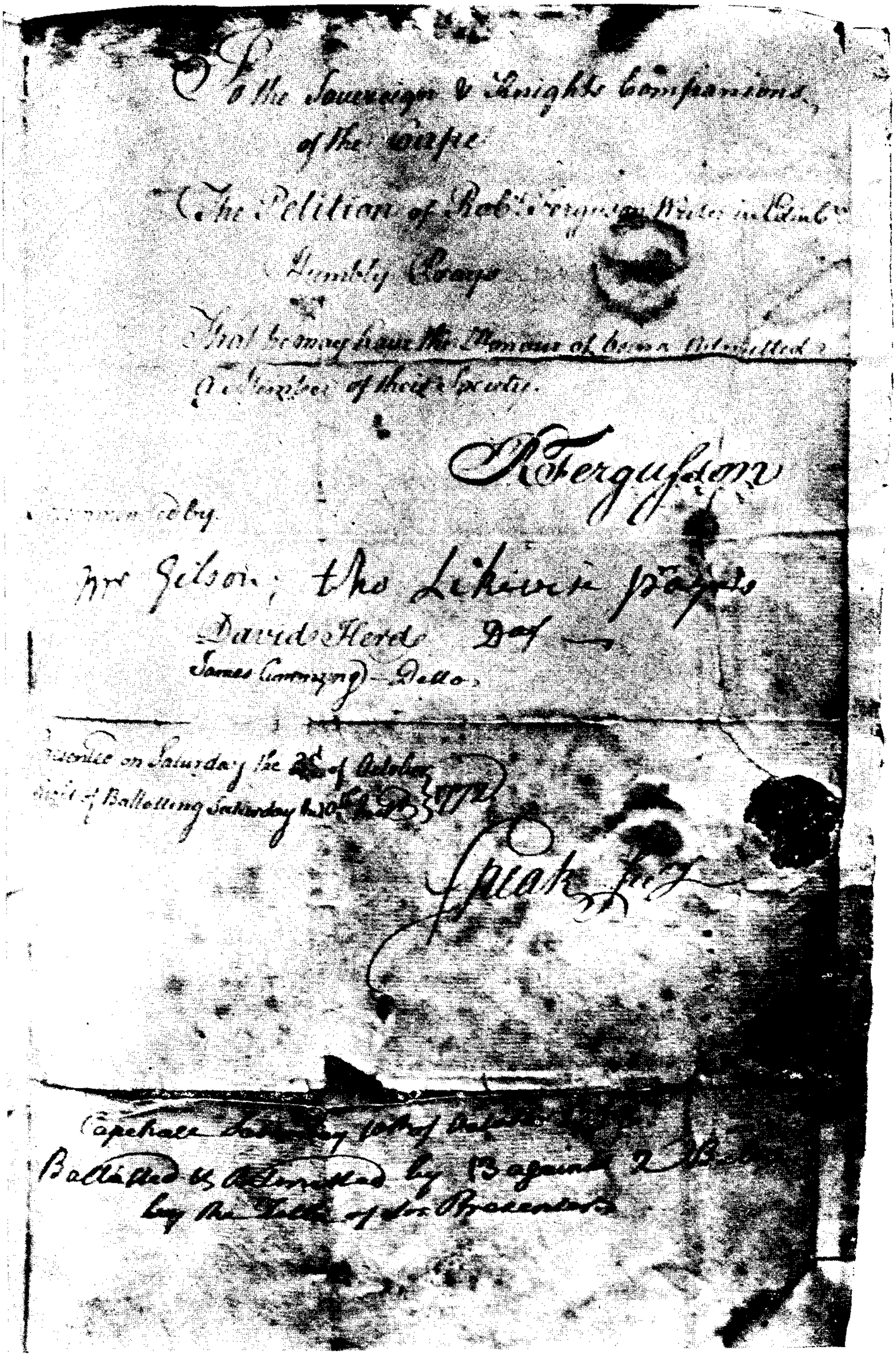
> " *Quainton* in *Buckinghamshire*, Dec. 24 [1752]. Above 2000 people came here this night, with lanthorns and candles, to view a black-thorn which grows in this neighbourhood, and which was remembered (this year only) to be a slip from the famous *Glastonbury* thorn, that it always budded on the 24th, was full blown the next day, and went all off at night: but the people finding no appearance of a bud, 'twas agreed by all, that *Decemb. 25 N.S.* could not be the right *Christmas-Day*, and accordingly refused going to church, and treating their friends on that day, as usual: at length the affair became so serious, that the ministers of the neighbouring villages, in order to appease the people, thought it prudent to give notice, that the Old Christmas-Day should be kept holy as before.
>
> *Glastonbury.* A vast concourse of people attended the noted thorns on Christmas-Eve, New-Stile; but to their great disappointment, there was no appearance of its blowing, which made them watch it narrowly the 5th of *Jan.* the Christmas-Day, Old Stile, when it blow'd as usual.
>
> *Worcester*, Jan 11. [1753]. *Friday* last being Old Christmas-Day, the same was observ'd, in several neighbouring places, by means of the *Anti-Gregorians*, full as sociably, if not so religiously, as usual: tho', it seems, at some villages, the parishioners so strongly insisted upon having an *Old-Stile* nativity sermon, (as they term'd it) that their ministers could not well avoid preaching to them: and, at some towns, where the markets are held on *Friday*, not a butter basket, nor even a *Goose*, was to be seen in the market-place the whole day."

I have not met with any other mention of "Anti-Gregorians."

W. B. Hextall.

David Ramsay Hay, born at Edinburgh, in March 1798, died 10th September, 1866, referred to by Bro. W. B. Hextall, in "The Old Landmarks of the Craft" (*A.Q.C. ante*, 104) was elected an Honorary Member of Lodge St. David, Edinburgh No 36, on 27th December 1838. The Hall in Hyndfords Close, High Street, Edinburgh, then the property of, and meeting place of Lodge St David, was in that year re-painted and re-decorated by Bro. Hay. His name does not appear on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Scotland (1817-1845) as a member of any of the Edinburgh Lodges.

A. M. Mackay.



To the Sovereign & Knights Companions of the Cape

The Petition of Robt Fergusson Writer in Edinb[illegible]

Humbly Prays

That he may have the Honour of being Admitted a Member of their Society.

R. Fergusson

[illegible] by

Mr Gibson; tho Likewise [illegible]

David Herd Do

James Cummyng Ditto

[illegible] on Saturday the [illegible] of October

[illegible] of Balloting Saturday the 10th [illegible] } 1772

[illegible]

Capehall Saturday 10th of October [illegible]

Ballotted & Admitted by 13 against 2 B[illegible]

by the [illegible] of [illegible]

Robert Fergusson's Petition to the Cape Club, Edinburgh.

Photo by Bro. William Lawson, P.M. 36, S.C. From Petition Book of the Cape Club.

By kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.

Robert Fergusson's Petition to the Cape Club, Edinburgh.

To the Sovereign & Knights Companions
of the Cape
The Petition of Robt. Ferguson Writer in Edinbr.
Humbly Prays
That he may have the Honour of being Admitted
a Member of their Society
(signed) R Fergusson

Recommended by
Mr Gilson who Likewise prayes
David Herd Do
James Cummyng Ditto
Presented on Saturday the 3d of October } 1772
Night of Ballotting Saturday the 10th Instt }
Speak Secry

Capehall Saturday 10th of October 1772
Ballotted & Admitted by 13 against 2 Balls
by the title of Sir Presentor

The poet was dubbed Sir Precentor most probably from his fine musical voice. The foregoing petition is drawn out by David Herd, the antiquary, one of his proposers. The others who recommended him probably were Cornforth Gilson, Music Master in Edinburgh, and James Cummyng, of the *Herald* Office, on whom Fergusson, in 1773, wrote a poem, entitled "The Antiquary." Fergusson, who occasionally acted as Secretary of the Club, appends his knightly signature in the minute book under the following dates, 18th and 22nd January, 10th and 14th April, 1st and 7th September, and 12th October, 1773, and his own signature is likewise preserved in the petition book as follows, January 13th, recommending as a candidate, a Mr. John Hepburn, student of divinity (the whole of this petition in the poet's holograph); July 1st, recommending a Mr. William Murray, writer in Edinburgh; 1st September, recommending a Mr. William Logan, Merchant in Edinburgh; 7th September, recommending a Mr. George Cameron, engraver; and 12th October, recommending a Mr. Dougall Campbell, writer, Campelton, all 1773, and all of whom were duly admitted.

Enquiries have at different times been made, but no evidence has yet been brought forward to show that Robert Fergusson was a Freemason. Many of his acquaintances, and most men of his social disposition, were at the period members of the Edinburgh Lodges. He was born in a small house in the Cap and Feather Close, Edinburgh, on which the present North Bridge Street now stands, on the 5th of September, 1750, and he died on 16th October, 1774, having only shortly completed his 24th year. Only one of his poems is associated with Freemasonry in the following

Epigram,

On seeing Scales used in a Mason Lodge.

Why should the Brethren, met in lodge,
Adopt such awkward measures,
To set their scales and weights to judge
The value of their Treasures?

The Law laid down from age to age,
How can they well o'ercome it?
For it forbids them to engage
With aught but Line and Plummet.

Bro. Robert Burns on his first visit to Edinburgh erected, in 1787, a head stone over the grave of Fergusson in the Canongate Churchyard. On one side is the well known Epitaph:

No sculptur'd marble here, nor pompous lay,
'No storied urn, nor animated bust,'
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust.

The other side bears this inscription

By special grant of the Managers
To Robert Burns, who erected this stone,
This burial-place is ever to remain sacred
to the memory of
Robert Fergusson.

A. M. MACKAY.

John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL.D., F.R.S., Grand Master, England, 1719, Dep.G.Master, 1722-26, and the Freedom of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline.

In the *Annals of Dunfermline*, by Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D., appears the following:—

> Free Honorary Burgesses of Dunfermline.—The Rev. D^{r}. J. T. Desagulier, LL.D., London, and M^{r}. William Walls, were this year made free burgesses.—"*26th August, 1720*: The Councill appointed ye Clerk to writ out, Seall and Subscribe two burges and Gild tickets, ye ane for M^{r}. William Walls, and ye oy^{r} for John Theophilus Desaguliers, docter of laws, fellow of ye royal society and chaplain to his grace ye Duke of Chandos, And to transmit y^{m} to Captain Halket, now in London. (*Sic Subs^{r}*) Pet. Halket." (*Bur. Rec.*) Why these gentlemen were made burgesses of Dunfermline is not now known. The *Records* do say—"Dr. Desagulier was an eminent scientific man, Public Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in London, and author of several scientific works." Of M^{r}. Walls nothing is known.

Sir Peter Halket, of Pitfirrane, Provest of Dunfermline, 1705-1734, we are informed by Dr. Henderson, was a friend of Dr. Desaguliers, "at whose suggestion it would appear the Doctor and his friend, Mr. Walls, were made Free Burgesses of the Burgh." Dr. Desaguliers was in Scotland in 1721 (a year later), on business connected with the Edinburgh and District Water Supply, and in August visited the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1.

A. M. MACKAY.

OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we record the loss by death of the following Brethren:—

William Baker, of Eastern Road, Romford, Essex. P.M. Liberty of Havering Lodge, No. 1437, P.Pr.G.D.; P.Z. of No. 1437, P.Pr.A.G.So.; who joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1904. He was buried at Romford Cemetery on 25th April, 1912.

Albert Gallatin Brice, 7,733, Maple Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A. A Past Grand Master of Louisiana, and a member of the Correspondence Circle from March, 1891, he died on 1st July, 1912.

Col. **Henry Buxton Browne,** F.S.A. (Scot.), 16, Club Arcade, Smith Street, Durban, Natal. Born in 1845, at Bakewell, Derbyshire, Bro. Browne, who followed the profession of an Incorporated Accountant, was an ardent supporter of the leading rifle associations in Durban, and his name was prominent in all military affairs there. For twenty-three years he served as an officer of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, "The King's," from which he retired with the rank of Major. He was also Commander of the Natal Militia Reserve, and was in command of the Durban Reserves during the second Boer War, receiving a medal for his services. He was one of the first Officers of Volunteers to obtain the Volunteer Officers Decoration (V.D.). In the Craft, he was Past District Grand Warden, was District Grand J. in the Royal Arch, and held high rank in various other degrees, being District Grand Master of the Mark degree at the time of his death. He joined our Correspondence Circle as early as November, 1889, and had been our Local Secretary for Natal since April, 1909. Bro. Browne died on 8th June, 1912, and was buried at Durban on 10th June, a memorial service being held by Lodge Etekwini No. 2623, of which he was Secretary.

Edward James Castle, late Royal Engineers, K.C., 89, Harcourt Terrace, South Kensington, London, S.W. P.M. Middlesex Lodge No. 143, Past Deputy Grand Registrar, England. He joined the Quatuor Coronati Lodge on 4th May, 1888, was Worshipful Master in 1902-3, and died on 27th 1912.

Albert Ephraim Coveney, of 76, Park Road West, Claughton, Birkenhead, on 23rd June, 1912. He was a P.M. of Lodges Combermere No. 605 and Wirral No. 2496, Past Provincial Grand Warden of Cheshire, and Chairman of the Benevolent Committee of that Province. He was Master of the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple No. 3464 at the time of his death. He was elected to our Correspondence Circle in March, 1905.

Major **H. H. Hewitt Dowding,** late Essex Regiment, of Birchfield, Roehampton, London, S.W., on 8th May, 1912. A member of Mount Everest Lodge No. 2439, Darjeeling, Bengal; and of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1898.

Thomas A. Lindsay, Carnoustie, Scotland, on 9th April, 1912. Bro. Lindsay was a Life Member of the Correspondence Circle, to which he was elected in May, 1894, and was Past Master of Lodge Dalhousie No. 679, Carnoustie, and also P.Prov.G.H., of the Province of Angus and Mearns.

Dr. **Charles Thomas McClure,** of Koffyfontein, Orange Free State, a member of the Richard Giddy Lodge No. 1574, who joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1908.

William Metcalfe, Mount Pleasant, Waltham Cross, London, N., on 30th July, 1912. Bro. Wm. Metcalfe was a most active worker in the Craft, both in London and the Provinces, and the number of Lodges, etc., to which he belonged was very large. He was initiated in 1885 in the King Harold Lodge No. 1327, and became its Master. Besides being Founder of numerous Lodges, he was successively Pr.G. Pursuivant, Pr.G. Sword Bearer, and Pr.G. Treasurer of the Province of Herts., Pr.G. Deacon of Middlesex, and Pr.G. Warden of Essex. In the Royal Arch degree he was exalted in the Sincerity Chapter No. 174 in 1896, and was Pr.G. Scribe N. and Pr.G. Treasurer of Herts. In 1905 he was appointed Past Grand Standard Bearer in Grand Lodge and P.A.G.D.C. in Grand Chapter. Bro. Metcalfe also belonged to a great number of Lodges and Chapters, etc., of the Mark, Ark Mariner, Knight Templar, Red Cross of Constantine, Allied, and Cryptic Degrees, besides being a member of the Order of the Secret Monitor, the Royal Order of Scotland, the Order of Light, and the English Rosicrucian Society. He was also 30° under the A. & A. R. In the Mark degree he had been Pr.G.D., and Pr.G.W. of Middlesex, Pr.G.M.O., Herts., and Pr.G.W. of Essex. He was also P.A.G.I.G. in Grand Mark Lodge. The funeral of our Brother took place on 2nd August, at St. James's, Enfield Highway, and his remains were interred in the Cemetery at Enfield Highway, in the presence of a large number of Freemasons.

FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1912.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.W.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. B. Hextall, S.D.; W. Wonnacott, J.D.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; and F. W. Levander.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle--Bros. Fred. H. Postans, W. W. Mangles, Howard R. Justice, John Church, John Foulds, Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking, Donald J. Grant, Bedford McNeill, W. S. Furby, F. Cracknell, C. Lewis Edwards, Edwin A. Wallis, Curt Nauwerck, Dr. W. Blake Marsh, Wm. J. D. Roberts, H. H. Riach, H. Squire Smith, P.A.G.D.C., Dr. Wm. F. Willis, A. B. Joscelyne, George Robson, James J. Hall, J. Arthur Formoy, S. V. Williams, James Speedy, H. J. Otten, H. A. Badman, William A. Dodd, F. Postans, W. Lee Roberts, W. Leonard Staines, G. A. Crocker, F. Baden Fuller, D. Bock, G. Vogeler, G. Hudson, Fred. Armitage, Charles H. Scarlett, F. H. Shipton, R. W. Anderson, J. R. C. Lyons, J. C. Zabban, J. R. Thomas, J. Smith, Henry Budd, Arthur W. Chapman, A. E. G. Copp, H. Bernard Watson, H. F. Whyman, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, C. Isler, C. F. Sykes, H. F. Bayliss, Hy. T. Wood, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.D., H. G. Warren, W. J. Hodge, Herbert Burrows, Henry J. Dalgleish, J. Procter Watson, G. Trevelyan Lee, L. Danielsson, Edward Hall, Reginald C. Watson, James Powell, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Robt. A. Gowan, W. J. Spratling, P.G.S.B., G. Fullbrook, and W. Busbridge.

Also the following Visitors—Bros. John A. Pruen, Astolat Lodge No. 2858, P.Pr.G.D., Surrey; Dr. H. Buckland Jones, W.M. Thomas Proctor Baptie Lodge No. 3302; E. Schneider, Strand Lodge No. 1987; Chas. A. Oliver, P.M. St. John's Lodge No. 828; Angus B. Hay, Albany Lodge No. 389; W. R. Cawthorn, S.W. St. Michael's Lodge No. 2136; P. H. Hood, Lewis Lodge No. 1185; W. T. Dunn, P.M., Evening Star Lodge No. 1719, L.R.; J. Dunbar, S.D. Alexandra Palace Lodge No. 1541; and H. Neville Harris, Avenue Lodge No. 3231.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Edward Macbean, P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; J. P. Rylands; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.; L. A. de Malczovich; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Geo. L. Shackles, P.M.; William Watson; and Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.

Bro. Edmund Hunt Dring was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, Bro. Hamon le Strange, Prov.G.M., Norfolk, was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. H. McNaughton was re-elected Tyler.

Three Lodges and forty-five Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle

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The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. A. CECIL POWELL, Bristol.

Five JEWELS, Metal-gilt, triangular,—four of which are engraved with the names of the degrees to which they belong, viz.:—Red Cross of Babylon, Intendant of the Buildings, Prussian Knight, and Provost and Judge. The fifth Jewel has not yet been identified. It has the following inscription:—

L P A T S R E — H S S G J & S — A.M. 2995

on the three sides of the triangle. In the centre is a representation of two men lowering a third into a pit, a pyramid in background.

These jewels were made by W. Arter, Bristol, who was possibly *Wallace Arter*, in business at 10 College Street, Bristol, from 1854 to 1882.

By Bro. W. WONNACOTT.

PHOTOGRAPH of Sword presented in 1877 By Bro. Dr. Scoffern to the Dunheved Lodge No. 789, Launceston, and now used by the I.G. of that Lodge. The sword was taken from the bed-room of the Emperor Napoleon III. at St. Cloud Palace, when the Silesian Jägers were investing Paris in 1870.

By Bro. A. DAVIS, Croydon.

Leaden BADGE, found at Exeter, composed of five-pointed star, square and compasses, enclosing sun, moon, stars, etc. The design is the same as that on a cast-iron medallion in the Lodge Museum, which came from the Bull Inn, Horncastle.

By Bro. W. B. HEXTALL, on behalf of Bro. G. J. GISSING, Kingston-on-Thames.

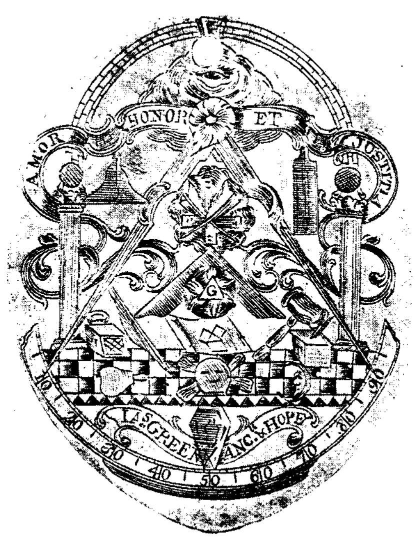
Large Silk HANDKERCHIEF, about 2ft. 9in. by 2ft. 6in., with blue border, printed from an engraved plate.

By Bro. DONALD J. GRANT, Pr.G.S.B., Shropshire.

STATE SWORD of the "Royal Arch Constitutional Sols." This Sword was presented by Bro. William Henry White to the Provincial Grand Lodge of North Wales and Shropshire in 1860. At the division of this Province, it passed into the possession of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Shropshire, and is now exhibited by the kind permission of R.W. Bro. Sir Offley Wakeman, Prov. Grand Master.

It measures 58 inches in length over all. The handle, which is altogether 17 inches long, is formed from a piece of ivory 10 inches long, decorated with gold wire. On the knob is a representation of the Sun, while at the point of the scabbard is a crescent moon. On each side of the hilt is a figure which appears to be intended for King Solomon, and seems to support the suggestion made by Bro. Levander as to the origin of the word "Sols" (see p. 34 *ante*). The blade of the sword is by Andrea Ferara, and is 41 inches in length. One of the bands has an inscription relating to the presentation by Bro. William Henry White, in which it is stated that he was for 60 years Grand Secretary. As a matter of fact, Bro. White was appointed Joint Grand Secretary of the 'Moderns' with his father in 1810, and Joint Grand Secretary with Edwards Harper at the Union of the two Grand Lodges in December, 1813. He became sole Grand Secretary in 1839 and resigned in 1857. He died on 5th April, 1866.

Engraved Silver JEWEL. The Legends read—on one side "Amor Honor et Justitia," "Ias. Green," "Anc. & Hope," and on the other "Sit Lux et Lux Fuit," "Lodge No. 160," and the date "5780."





This was possibly issued by the Lodge constituted at Liverpool in 1755, under No. 214. In 1770 it became No. 160, and then met at the Hope and Anchor Tavern in that city. Later it was known as the Sea Captains' Lodge. It was erased in 1823.

By Bro. B. KENYON, Oswestry.

APRON, of black silk, with emblems embroidered in coloured silks. The apron is edged with narrow blue, white, red and black ribbon, but the flap (which is curved) is without the blue. The design consists of two pillars supporting an arch, an open book with square and compasses; at the right is what is probably intended as a burning bush. Outside the arch are two other pillars, surmounted by globes. Other emblems are a sword, a ladder with five rungs, sun, moon, and stars, level, plumb-rule, trowel, maul, coffin, rule, cock and lamb, serpent, etc. Upon the flap is the letter G, enclosing an eye, with the motto "HOLLINESS TO THE LORD." This apron was bought in July last, at Penybryn, Dolgelly.

APRON, of white silk, lined with linen, and edged with gold and blue, with design hand-painted. On the flap, which is black, are a square and compasses enclosing an irradiated star, and also the sun, moon, and seven stars. On the body of the apron are two columns supporting an arch, surmounted by angels blowing trumpets, and enclosing a shield on which is a combination of the square, compasses, and plumb-rule. Under the shield is an open book resting on a pedestal, round which is a wreath of thistles. Other emblems are a plumb-rule, crossed keys, bee hive, burning bush, hour-glass, sword and serpent, rule, triangle, anchor, globe, and all-seeing eye. Above the arch is the motto "We Have Found It," and within the arch "Deus Noster St. Spes."

By Bro. RICHARD LAMBERT, Grand Secretary, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MEDALS, copper and white metal, struck in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, 1812. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. JOHN FOULDS, London.

Large leather APRON, about 26in. long, hand-painted, formerly belonging to the Old Monklands St. James' Lodge, No. 237.

Iron PLATE, about 14in. by 12in., formerly belonging to the Orange organization "Ancient Sons of William Royal Black Preceptory No. 118."

Small silver PLATE, engraved with Masonic emblems, and the inscription "Sir James Duff Knight Templar of St. John's Lodge Dunse No. 8, 1st July 1828."

CERTIFICATE, issued July 19th, 1813, to Joseph McClean, by Irvine St. Andrew's Lodge No. 149 (formerly 198), Scotland, signed by William W. Gray, Master; A. McLachlan, S.W.; John Kier, J.W.; James Dunlop, Sec.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

Bro. S. T. KLEIN read the following paper:—

HIDDEN MYSTERY No. VII.

THE REAL PERSONALITY OR TRANSCENDENTAL EGO,

Illustrated by Physical Experiments.

BY SYDNEY T. KLEIN, F.L.S., F.R.A.S., etc.

THE proof that the human race is still in its infancy may be seen in the fact that we still require Symbolism to help us to maintain and carry forward abstract thought to higher levels, even as children require picture-books for that purpose. The glamour of Symbolism, rapture of Music, and ideal of Art, which come to us in later years, had their beginning when to the child every blade of grass was a fairy tale and a grass plot a marvellous fairy forest. The great aspiration of the human race is to gain a knowledge of the Reality, the Noumenon behind the phenomenon, but the fact that from infancy we have been accustomed to confine our attention wholly upon the objective, believing that to be the reality, has surrounded us by a concrete boundary wall, through which we can only at times, with difficulty, get transient glimpses of that which is beyond; it is only in recent years that we have been able to realise that it is the invisible which is the real, the visible is only its shadow or manifestation in the Physical Universe, and that time and space have no existence apart from our physical senses—they are only the modes or limits under which those senses act, and by which we gain a very illusory knowledge of our surroundings. Our very consciousness of living depends upon our perception of multitudinous changes in our surroundings, and our very thoughts are therefore also limited by time and space, because change is dependent on these two limits, the very basis of perceived motion being the time that an object takes to go over a certain space; we must, therefore, look behind consciousness itself, beyond the conditioning in time and space, for the true Reality of Being. In my Installation Address (*A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 201), I attempted to elucidate the two mysterious infinities of time and space, and we seemed to see that the true conception of the creation of the whole Physical Universe was the materialisation of the thought or will of the Great Architect; time and space can have no objective reality to Him; He does not require time to think, as we do; the whole Universe is, therefore, an instantaneous *thought* of the Great Reality; the forming of this world and its destruction, the appearance of man, the birth and death of each one of us, are absolutely at the same instant; it is only from the fact of our finite minds requiring that *thought* to be drawn out into a long line, and from our want of knowledge and inability to grasp the whole truth, that we are forced to conceive that one event happens before or after another. In our finite way we examine and strive to understand this wondrous thought, and at last a Darwin, after a life-time spent in accumulating facts on this little spot of the Universe, discovers what he thinks to be a law of sequences, and calls it the evolution theory; but this is probably only one of countless other modes by which the intent of that thought is working towards completion, the apparent direction of certain lines on that great tracing board of T.G.A.O.T.U. whereon is depicted the whole plan of His work. I shall now try to carry our thoughts a step

further towards appreciating that in this wonderful thought of the Great Architect whose mind may be said to be omnipresent, each individual is a working unit in the plan of creation; each unit, as it gains knowledge of this thought, forms for itself a personality, helping forward the great work to its fulfilment; without that knowledge there can be no personality, no unit in the great completed thought, no life hereafter.

The longer one lives and the more one studies the mystery of "Being" the more one is forced to the conviction that in every Human Being there are two Personalities, call them what you like, "The *Real Personality* and its Image," "The *Spiritual* and its Material Shadow," or "The *Transcendental* and its Physical Ego." The former in each of these duads, is not conditioned in Time and Space, is independent of Extension and Duration and must therefore be Omnipresent and Omniscient; whereas the latter being subservient to Time and Space can only think in finite words, requires succession of ideas to accumulate knowledge, is dependent on perception of movements for forming concepts of its surroundings and, without this perception, would have no knowledge, no consciousness of existence.

Let us first try and understand the conditions under which phenomena are presented to us. In our perception of sight, we find the greater the Light, the greater the shadow; a light placed over a table throws a shadow on the floor though not sufficient to prevent our seeing the pattern of the carpet, but increase the light and the shadow appears now so dark that no pattern or carpet can be seen; not that there is now less light under the table, but the light above has to our sense of sight created or made manifest a greater darkness, and so, throughout the Universe, as interpreted by our Physical Ego, we find phenomena ranging themselves under the form of positive and negative, the apparently Real and the Unreal:

The Good	making	manifest	its	negative	the Evil.
The Beautiful	,,	,,	,,	,,	the Ugly.
The True	,,	,,	,,	,,	the False.
Knowledge	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ignorance
Light	,,	,,	,,	,,	Darkness.
Heat	,,	,,	,,	,,	Cold

but, apart from our limited range of Sensations, the negatives have no real existence. As in the case of light, we see that the shadow is only the absence of light, so the negative of Goodness, *i.e.*, Evil, may in reality be looked upon as folly or wasting of opportunity for exercising the Good; owing to their limitations our thoughts are based upon *relativity* and it is hardly thinkable that we could, under our present conditions, have any cognizance of the positive without its negative; it is therefore by the examining of the Physical, the negative or shadow, that we can best gain a knowledge of the Spiritual, the positive or real.

It is between The Spiritual and the Physical, the Real and its Image, Good and Evil, the Knowledge and ignorance of the Good, Beautiful and True, that Freewill has to choose. Let us try to get a clearer understanding of this. First let us clearly recognise that it is not we (the Physical Egos) who are looking *out* upon Nature, but that it is the Reality or Spiritual which is ever trying to *enter* and come into touch with us through our senses and is persistently trying to waken within us the sublimest truths; it is difficult to realise this, as from infancy we have been accustomed to confine our attention wholly upon the objective, believing that to be the reality; in the sense of sight we have no knowledge of the only impression made upon our bodies, namely, the image itself formed upon our retina, nor have we any cognizance of the

separate Electro-magnetic rills which, reflected from all parts of the Object, fall upon the eye at different angles constituting *form*, and at different frequencies giving *colours* to that image; that image is only formed when we turn our eyes in the right direction to allow those rills to enter, whereas those rills are incessantly beating on the outside of our sense organ, when the eyelid is closed, and can make no image on the retina, unless we allow them to enter by raising that shutter; it is not then any volition from within that goes *out* to seize upon and grasp the truths of Nature, but the phenomena are, as it were, forcing their way *into* our consciousness. This is more difficult to grasp when the objective is near, as we are apt to confound it with our sense of touch, which requires us to *stretch out* our hand to the object, but it is clearer when we take an object far away.

With our telescopes we catch the rills of light which started from a star a thousand years ago, and the image is still formed on the retina, although those rills are a thousand years old and have been falling upon mankind from the beginning of life on this globe, ready to get an entrance to consciousness; it was only when, by evolution of thought, the knowledge of optics had evolved the telescope and spectroscope, that it became possible, not only to allow that star to make itself known to us, but to teach us its distance, its size and conditions of existence, and even the different elemental substances of which it was composed a thousand years ago; yet, when we now allow it to form its image on our retina, our consciousness insists on fixing its attention upon that star as now existent, refusing to allow that it is only an image on our retina, and making it difficult to realise that that star may have disappeared and had no existence for the past 999 years, although, in ordinary parlance, we are looking at and seeing it there now.

I have referred to the sense of touch. It is, I think, clear that the first impression a child can have of sight must take the form of 'feeling' the image on its retina, as though the object were actually inside the head, and it could have no idea that the object was outside, until, by touching with the hand, it would gradually learn by experience that the tangible object corresponded with the image located in the head; this is borne out by the testimony of men who, born blind, had, by an operation, received their sight late in life; their first experience of seeing gave the impression that the object was touching the eye, and they were quite unable to recognize by sight an object such as a cup or plate or a round ball which they had often handled and knew perfectly well by touching; in fact, the idea of an object formed by the sense of touch is so absolutely different to that formed by the sense of sight that it would be impossible, without past experience, to conclude that the two sensations referred to one and the same object. The image formed on the retina has nothing in common with the sense of hardness, coldness, and weight experienced by touch, the only impression made on the retina being that of colour or shades and an outline; it is, however, hardly conceivable that even the outline of form would be recognized by the eye until touch had proved that form comprised also solidity, and that the two ideas had certain motions in common, both in duration of time and extension in space. Again, our senses of sight and hearing are alike based on the appreciation of vibrations or frequencies of different rapidity; brightness and colour in light are equivalent to loudness and pitch in sound, but in sound we have no equivalent to perception of form or situation in space, we have no knowledge of the existence of an object when situated at great distances, nor can we follow its movements even at shortest distances without having material contact by means of the air with that object; light, indeed, appears to have to do with space—and sound with time—perception.

In examining Nature, by means of our senses, we are in this position: we find that Perception without knowledge leads to false concepts, which lead us into difficulties, and this fact is indeed our greatest incentive to acquire further knowledge; but our thoughts are so hemmed in by what we have always taken for granted, and so bound down by modes of reasoning derived from what we have seen, heard, or felt, in our daily life, that we are sadly hampered in our search after the truth. It is difficult to sweep the erroneous concepts aside and make a fresh start. In fact the great difficulty in studying the reality underlying Nature, is analogous to our inability to isolate and study the different sounds themselves which fall upon the ear, withont being forced to consider the meaning we have always attached to those sounds, when words of our own language are being uttered; however hard we may try, it is hardly possible when hearing the sound, to dissociate the meaning or prevent our mind from dwelling upon the thoughts which have hitherto been allocated to those sounds. Our other great difficulty is that our Physical senses only perceive the surface of things, we are most of us looking upon the *woof* of Nature as though it were the glass of a window upon which are seen patterns, smudges, dead flies, etc., etc.; it requires a keener perception than that of sight to enable us to look through the glass at the Reality which is beyond. Let us therefore now try and see when and how this higher perception was first given to humanity.

Let us go back into the far distant past, before the frame and brain of what we now call the *genus homo* was fully developed; he was then an animal pure aud simple, conscious of living but knowing neither good nor evil, there was nothing in his thoughts more perfect than himself, it was the golden age of innocency, a being enjoying himself in a perfect state of nature with absolute freedom from responsibility of action; but, as ages roll on, under the great law of evolution his brain was enlarging and gradually being prepared for a great and wonderful event which was to make an enormous change in his mode of living and his outlook on the future. As seeds may fall continually for thousands of years upon hard rock without being able to germinate, until gradually by the disintegration of the rock, soil is formed, enabling the seed at last to take root; so for countless ages was the mind of that noble animal being prepared, until, in the fulfilment of time, the Spiritual took root, manifesting a Physical Ego and he became a *living soul.* The change was marvellous; he was now aware of something higher and more perfect than himself, he found that he was able to form ideals above his ability to attain to, resulting in a sense of inferiority akin to a 'Fall'; he was conscious of the difference of Right and Wrong and felt happy and blessed when he followed the Good, but ashamed and accursed when he chose the Evil; he became upright in stature and able to communicate his thoughts and wishes to his fellows by means of language; and by feeling his freedom to choose between the Good, Beautiful and True, on the one hand, and the Evil, Ugly and False on the other, he became aware that he was responsible and answerable to a mysterious higher Being for his actions. All these at once raised him far above other animals and he gradually began to feel the presence within him of a wonderful power, the nucleus of that Transcendental Self which had taken root, and which, from that age to this, has urged Man ever forward first to form, and then struggle to attain, higher Ideals of Perfection.

As a mountaineer, who, with stern persistence struggles upward from height to height, gaining at each step a clearer and broader view, so do we, as we progress in our struggle upwards toward the understanding of Perfection, ever see clearer and clearer that the Invisible is the Real, the visible is only its shadow, that our Spiritual Personality is akin to that Great Reality, that we cannot search out and know that

Personality, it is not an idea, it cannot be perceived by our senses any more than we can see a Sound by our sense of Sight, or measure an Infinity by our finite units; all we can so far do is to feel and mark its effect in guiding our Physical Ego to choose the real from the shadow, the plus from the minus, receiving back in some marvellous mode of reflex action the power to draw further nourishment from the Infinite. As that Inner Personality becomes more and more firmly established, higher ideals and knowledge of the Reality *bud out*, and as these require the clothing of finite expressions before they can become part of our consciousness, so are they clothed by our Physical Ego and become forms of thought, and although the Physical Ego is only the shadow or image of the Real Personality, projected on the physical screen, we are able by examining these emanations and marking their affinity to the Good, the Beautiful and the True, to attain at times to more than transient glimpses of the loveliness of that which is behind the veil. As in a river flowing down to the Sea, a small eddy, however small, once started with power to increase, may, if it continues in mid-stream, instead of getting entangled with the weeds and pebbles near the bank, gather to itself so large a volume of water, that, when it reaches the sea it has become a great independent force; so is each of us endowed, as we come into this life, with a spark of the great Reality, with potential to draw from the Infinite in proportion to our conscientious endeavours to keep ourselves free from the deadening effects of mundane frivolities and enticements, turning our faces ever towards the light rather than to the shadow, until our personality becomes a permanent entity, commanding an individual existence when the physical clothing of this life is worn out, and, for us, all shadows disappear.

If man became a conscious being on some such analogous lines as indicated, it is clear that he is, as it were, the off-spring of two distinct natures and subject to two widely separated influences; the Spiritual ever urging him towards improvement in the direction of the Real or Perfect, and the Physical or Animal instincts inviting him in the opposite direction; these latter instincts are not wrong in themselves, in a purely animal nature, but are made manifest as urging him in the direction of the shadow or imperfect when they come in contact, and therefore in competition, with the Spiritual. Neither the Spiritual nor the Physical can be said to possess Free-will, they must work in opposite directions, but this competition for influence over our actions provides the basis for the exercise of man's Free-will: the choice between progression and stagnation. The Spiritual influence must conquer in the long run as every step under that influence is a step towards the Real and can never be lost, the apparent steps in the other direction are only negative or retarding and can have no real existence except as a drag on the wheel which is ever moving in the direction of Perfection, thus hindering the process of growth of the Personality.

The stages in development of the Physical Ego or Soul-man from birth and its final absorption by the Transcendental Ego may perhaps be stated as follows:—

The Physical Ego *loquitur*:—

I become aware of being surrounded by phenomena.—I will to see,—I perceive and wonder what is the meaning of everything,—I begin to think,—I reflect by combining former experiences—I am conscious that "I am" and that I am free to choose between Right and Wrong but that I am responsible for my actions to a higher power; that what I call "I am" is itself only the shadow or in some incomprehensible sense the breathing organ, of a wonderful divine Afflatus or Power which is growing up within, or in intimate connection with me, and which itself is akin to the Reality. Owing to my senses being finite I cannot with my utmost thought form a direct concept of that power although I feel that it

comprises all that is good and real in me, and is in fact my *true personality;* I am conscious of it ever urging me forward towards the Good, Beautiful and True, and that each step I take in that direction (especially when taken in opposition to the dictates of physical instincts) results in a further growth of that Transcendental Self; With that growth I recognise that it is steadily gaining power over my thoughts and aspirations. I learn that the whole physical Universe is a manifestation of the Will of the Spiritual, that every phenomenon is as it were a sublime thought, that it should be my greatest individual aspiration to try to interpret those thoughts, or when, as it seems at present, our stage in the evolution of thought is not far enough advanced, I should during my short term of life do my best to help forward the knowledge of the Good, Beauiful and True for those who come after. As I grow old the Real Ego in me seems to be taking my place, the central activity of my life is being shifted as I feel I am growing in some way independent of Earthly desires and aspirations and when the term of my temporary sojourn here draws to a close, I feel myself slackening my hold of the physical until at last I leave go entirely and my physical clothing, having fulfilled its use, drops off and passes away, carrying with it all limitations of Time and Space.—I awake as from a dream to find my true heritage in the Spiritual Universe.

If we try to form a conception of the stages of growth of the Transcendental Self it would I think be somewhat as follows:—

The first consciousness of the Spiritual entity would be:—	I know that Love is the Summum Bonum.
As it became nourished it would be:—	I love:
Then	I love with my whole being:
Then	I know that I am part of God and God is Love:
And lastly	I am perfected in Loving and Knowing.

If we now try to consider the connection between the Spiritual and the Physical Egos, we have to recognise that with all our advance in knowledge during the last hundred years we are indeed still as children playing with pebbles on the sea-shore, knowing neither why we are placed there, nor what those pebbles are, nor whence they come; though we seem ever to be discovering fresh truths concerning the relations of these pebbles among themselves when arranged in different patterns, built up into new forms, or split up into smaller fragments, we have to acknowledge (substituting thoughts for pebbles), that we are still only learning our alphabet and the simple rules of multiplication, addition and division, which must be mastered before we can hope to take the real step towards understanding; we are surrounded by mysteries, we are indeed a mystery to ourselves, we do not know even how the Physical Ego is connected with the physical world; how the sense organs, receiving the impression of multitudinous and diverse frequencies of different intensities and amplitudes, transmit them to the brain, and how the mind is able to combine all these impressions and form concepts. We have but lately learnt that our senses can only be affected by changes or movement in matter or in the all-pervading ether, that they can only act under certain specific modes which we call Time and Space and that, as our conceptions are based on knowledge limited by these two modes, we have apart from "Revelation" no means of knowing the Transcendental Ego except by noting its effects upon the Physical. By examining the Physical Universe we seem to see clearly however that the only reality is the Spiritual, the Here and the Now, that our real Personality being Spiritual is

independent of Space and Time limitation and is therefore Omnipresent and Omniscient; it may indeed be not solely connected with the Physical Ego of this world, but in close working connection with other Physical Egos in the Universe, and may in some wonderful process, through its affinity with the Great Spirit, be helping the others to bring the wonderful Thought to completion in other directions, possibly quite beyond our power to conceive under the conditions we are accustomed to here.

A great forest tree forms each year a multitude of separate buds, each of these buds is an independent plant which has only a temporary existence and has no present knowledge of the other buds, but it is by means of all these buds and the leaves they develop, that the tree is nourished and increases from year to year. Still more wonderful is the fact that it is these temporary existences which, in accordance with the general law of life-reproduction, form special *ovules* which we call seeds, each of which has the potentiality for growing up into a great forest tree, which in its turn, is capable of pushing forth temporary existences in countless directions. We have in the above process of creating a Forest Tree a likeness on the physical plane to what I would suggest is the process not only of the creation of the Race, but on the Transcendental Plane the multiplication of permanent personalities by means of or in connection with the temporary and space-limited Human Physical Ego.

Again, as the Human mind forms a thought, clothes it in Physical language, and sends it forth in such a form as not only affects our material sense of hearing, but conveys to the hearer the very thought itself, so the whole Physical Universe is a temporary and space-limited representation of the Reality which is behind, is in fact the materialisation of the Will or Thought of the Great Spirit. The "taking root" or advent of the Spiritual to the genus homo, made it possible for man to interpret the Good, Beautiful and True, in the phenomena of nature, and as we, by studying these materialisations gain knowledge of the Reality, and our personalities become real powers, so may we at length approach the point where we may feel that we are thinking, or having divulged to us, the very thoughts of God; and, though it may never be possible in this life to form a full conception of the Reality, we may I think even with our present state of knowledge aspire to understand the messages conveyed to us in some of the multitudinous forms under which these thoughts are presented to us, and I propose giving you an example of this later on.

Once more, in the case of a picture, it is possible, by examining and comparing a number of certain short lines in perspective, to discover not only the position occupied by the Artist, but also the point to which all those lines converge, so by examining and combining certain lines of Thought on the Physical Plane and following them as far as we can with our present knowledge towards the point where our Ideals of the Good, Beautiful and True intersect, we may reach the position from which we may be able to form, although through a glass darkly, even a conception of the Great Reality and therefore of Its Offspring the Transcendental Ego and its connection with the Universe.

As the whole of Nature is the temporary and space-limited manifestation of the Reality, so the individual Physical Ego is the manifestation in Time and Space of the Transcendental Ego or True Personality. The Physical Ego is its transient expression and has no other use beyond this life. Each Physical Ego helps, or should help forward, the general improvement of the Race towards perfection. Each generation should come into being a step nearer to the Spiritual until it can be pictured that at the final consummation there will be nothing imperfect, no shadow left; the full complement of Spiritual Personalities being complete in the Great All-Father.

I would like now to attempt to shew to those of my hearers who have followed my argument and are able to make use of the conclusions we have come to, that it is quite possible for some of us at times to realise how real and near to us the Transcendental Ego is, and at that moment, to get a glimpse of even that which we are told "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath entered into the heart of man." I would first ask you to try and realise clearly in your mind that the only absolute Reality is the Spiritual, and that Matter, Space and Time have no existence apart from our finite senses:—Those of you who have been through a certain experience, to which I shall refer, will have no difficulty in following me, and among even those who have not felt what may be called the Mystical Sense, there will be some who will recognise, in what I have to say, something they have felt more than once in their lives, and to all these I address the following:—

I have already given you the best description I can formulate, of the growth of the Transcendental Ego and this is therefore also the mode of development of that Mystical Sense, the Eye of the Soul, by means of which we can get our glimpse beyond the Physical Veil.

I will try to give my own experience of this, which will I know wake an echo in other hearts, as I have met those who have felt the same. From a child I always had an intense feeling that Love was the one thing above all worth having in life, and as I grew older and became aware that my real self was akin to the Great Spirit, at certain times of elation or what might be called a kind of ecstacy, I had an overpowering sense of longing for union with the Reality, an intense love and craving to become one with the All-loving. When analysed later in life this was recognised as similar in kind though different in degree from the feeling which, when in the country surrounded by charming scenery, wild flowers, the depths of a forest glade or even the gentle splash of a mountain stream, makes one want to open one's arms wide to embrace and hold fast the beautiful in Nature; as though one's Physical Ego, wooed by the Beautiful, which is the sensuous (not sensual) expression of the Spiritual, longed to become one with the Physical, as the Personality or Transcendental Ego craves to become one with the Reality. It is the same intense feeling which makes a lover, looking into the eyes of his beloved, long to become united in the perfection of loving and knowing, to be one with that being in whom he has discovered a likeness akin to the highest ideal of which he himself is capable of forming a conception. As in heaven so on earth, the Physical Ego, though only a shadow, has in its sphere the same fundamental characteristic craving as the Transcendental Personality has for that which is akin to it, and it is this wonderful love that, as the old adage says, makes the world go round; it is the most powerful incentive on earth and is implanted in our natures for the good and furtherance of the Race, it is in fact the manifestation on the material plane of that craving of the Inner-self for union with, and being perfected in loving and knowing, that Infinite Love of which it is itself the likeness. If we can realise that everything on the Physical plane is a shadow, symbol or manifestation, of that which is in the Transcendental, the Mystical Sense, through contemplating these as symbols, enables us at certain times, though alas too seldom and of too fleeting a character, to get beyond the Physical; those of my hearers who have been *there* will know how impossible it is to describe in direct words which would carry any meaning, either the path by which the experience is gained or a true account of the experience itself; but I will try, and I think I may be able to lead, by indirect inductive suggestion, to a view of even these difficult subjects, by using the knowledge we have already gained in our examination.

If an artist were required to draw a representation of the Omniscient transcendental self, budding out new forms of thought in response to the conscientious efforts, and the providing of suitable clothing by the Physical Ego, he would be obliged to make use of symbolic forms and I want to make it quite clear that the description I am attempting must necessarily be clothed in Symbolic language and reasoning, and must not be taken as in any way the key by which the door of "The Sanctuary" may be opened, it is only possible by it to help the mind to grasp the fact that there is a window through which such things may be seen, the rest depends upon the personality of the Seer. Now bear in mind that it is not we who are looking out upon Nature but that it is the Reality which, by means of Physical manifestations, is persistently striving to enter into our consciousness, to tell us what? θεὸς ἀγαπη ἐστιν (God is Love). As in Thompson's suggestive poem, "The Hound of Heaven,"—The Hidden which desires to be found,—the Reality is ever hunting us and will never leave us till He has taught us to know and therefore to love Him, and, as we have seen, the first step is to try to see through the woof of nature at the Reality beyond. To this may also be added the attempt to hear the "silence" beyond the audible. Try now to look upon the whole "visible" as a background comprising landscape, sea and sky, and then bring that background nearer and nearer to your consciousness, it requires practice but it can be done. It may help you if you remember the fact that the whole of that visible scene is actually depicted on the surface of your retina and has *no other existence for you.* The nearer you can get the background to approach the clearer you can see that the whole physical world of our senses is but a thin veil, referred to in Hidden Mystery No. VI.,[1] a mere soap film, which at death is pricked and parts asunder, leaving us in the presence of the Reality under-lying all phenomena. The same may be accomplished with the "audible" which is indeed part of the same physical film, though this is not at first easy to recognise. As already pointed out there is little in common between our sense of Sight and Hearing; but the chirp of birds, the hum of bees, the rustle of wind in the leaves, the ripple of a stream, the distant sound of sheep bells and lowing of cattle, form a background of sound which may be coaxed to approach you; the only knowledge you have of such sounds is their impression or image on the flat tympanum of your ear, and they have *no other existence for you* and again you may recognise that the physical is but a thin transient film. With the approach of the Physical film all material sensation becomes as it were blurred, as near objects become when the eye looks at the horizon, and gradually escapes from consciousness.

I have tried in the foregoing to suggest a method by which our window may be unshuttered; it has necessarily been only an oblique view and clothed in Symbolic phraseology, but those who have been able to grasp its meaning will now have attained to what may be called a state of *self-forgetting,* the silencing or quieting down of the Physical Ego; Sight and Sound Perceptions have been put in the background of Consciousness and it becomes possible to worship or love the very essence of beauty without the distraction of sense analysis and synthesis or temptation to form intellectual conceptions. We are now prepared to attempt the last and most difficult aspect of our investigation, namely, the description of what is experienced when the physical mists have been evaporated by the Mystical Sense; again we find that no direct description is possible, language is absolutely inadequate to describe the unspeakable, communications have to be physically transmitted in words to which finite physical meanings have been allocated; the "still small voice" which may at times of Rapture be

[1] *A.Q.C.*, Vol. xxiii., p. 149.

momentarily experienced in Music is something much more wonderful than can be formed by sounds, and this perhaps comes nearest to the expression necessary for depicting the vision of the soul, but it cannot be held or described, it is quickly drowned by the physical sense of Audition. As the Glamour of Symbolism can only be transmitted to one who has passed the portal of Symbolic Thought, the Rapture of Music can only be truly understood by one who has already experienced it, and the Ideal of Art requires a true artistic temperament to comprehend it, so it is I believe impossible to describe, with any chance of success, this wonderful experience to any but those whom Mr. A. C. Benson, in his "Secret" of the Thread of Gold, very aptly describes as having already entered the "Shrine." Those who have been *there* will know that it is not at all equivalent to a vision, it is not anything which can be seen or heard or felt by touch; it is entirely independent of the Physical Senses; it is not Giving or Receiving, it is not even a receiving of some new knowledge from the Reality; it has nothing to do with Thought or intellectual gymnastics, all such are seen to be but mist; the nearest description I can formulate is:—A wondrous feeling of perfect peace; absolute rest from physical interference,—true contentment—the sense of "Being" one-with-the-Reality, carrying with it a knowledge that the Reality or Spiritual is nearer to us and has much more to do with us than the Physical has, if we could only see the truth and recognise its presence:—that there is no real death;—no finiteness and yet no infinity:—that the Great Spirit cannot be localised or said to be anywhere, but that everywhere is God:—that the whole of what we call Creation is an instantaneous Thought of the Reality:—that it is only by the process of analysing in Time and Space that we imagine there is such a thing as succession of events:—that the only Reality is the Spiritual, the Here embracing all space and the Now embracing all time.

How few of us, who are now drawing towards the end of our sojourn here, have not at certain times during our lives experienced something akin to what I have tried to put before you in the above. Does not a particular scent, a beautiful country scene, a phrase in Music, the beauty or pathos in a picture, symbolic sculpture in a grand Cathedral, or even a chance word spoken in our hearing, every now and then waken in our innermost consciousness an enchanting memory of some wonderful happy moment of the past when the sun seemed to have been shining more brightly, the birds singing more merrily, when everything in nature seemed more alive and our very being seemed wrapped up in an intense love of our surroundings? On those occasions we were not far from seeing behind the veil though we did not recognise it at the time, but when we now look back, with experience gained by advancing years and consider those visions of the past, we cannot help but see that the physical film was to our eyes more transparent at those times and the very joy of their remembrance seems to be giving us a prescience of that which we shall experience when for each one of us the physical film is pricked and passes away like a scroll.

As long as we are on this side of the Veil, we are, as we have already seen, dependent for knowledge of surroundings upon our preception of movements, and, as our Conceptional knowledge is based on our Perceptional knowledge, our very thoughts are under the limits of Time and Space and can only deal with finite subjects; from this arises all our difficulty of understanding the Infinite, we cannot know the whole truth, we can only think of one finite subject at a time and at that moment all other subjects are cancelled, we can in fact only think in sequences, we can only think of points in Time and Space as existing beyond or before other fixed points which again must be followed by other points. The whole truth is there before us but we can only examine it in a form of finite sequences. A Book contains a complete story, but we can only

know that story by taking each word in succession and insisting that one word comes in front of another, and yet the Story is lying before us complete. So with Creation, we are forced to look upon it as a long line going back to past eternity and another long line going on to future eternity, and with our limitations, we can only think of all events therein as happening in sequence; but eliminate Time and the whole of Creation is there lying before us complete on The Great Tracing Board as an instantaneous Thought of T.G.A.O.T.U.

Under the dominion of Time we appear to be in a similar position to that of a being whose senses are limited to one dimensional space, namely to a *line*, we can only have cognizance of what is in front and behind, we have no knowledge of what is to the right or left, we appear to be limited to looking lengthwise in Time whereas an Omniscient and Omnipresent Being looks at Time crosswise and sees it as a whole. A small light when at rest appears as a point of light but when we apply quick motion the product of Time and Space to it, we get the appearance of a line of light, and this continuous line of light formed by motion of a point is, I think, analogous to the Physical Universe appearing to our finite senses as continuous in Time duration and Space extension, though really only comprised in the Now and the Here, and the whole of Creation being an instantaneous Thought.

A consideration of our limitation under the dominion of *Space* may also be useful to shew how impossible it is for us to hope to see by our Senses the Reality or by our Thoughts to know the Spiritual. Our senses and thoughts are limited to a space of three dimensions and we can therefore only see or know that part of the Spiritual which is or can be represented to us in three dimensions; a being whose senses were limited to a Universe of one dimension, namely, a *line*, could have no real knowledge of another being who was in a Universe of two dimensions, namely, a *flat surface*, except so far as the two dimensional being could be represented within his line of sensation; so also the two dimensional being could have no true knowledge of a being like ourselves in a universe of three dimensions:—To his thoughts, limited within two dimensions, a being like ourselves would be unthinkable, except so far as our nature could be made manifest on his plane; so it can be seen that we, limited by our finite senses to Time and Space, and our consciousness dependent upon that limited basis of thought, can only know that aspect of the Reality which can be manifested within that range of thought, namely, as *motion*, or what we call Physical phenomena.

Do we not then see clearly that the Physical Ego comprised in what we call "I am," "I perceive," "I think," "I conceive," "I remember," is transcient and has only to do with the progress of the Race, it is the Shadow or Image, in the Physical Universe, of that Personality which Transcends Time and Space; take away a small portion of the brain, the organ of the Mind, and Memory is wiped out; remove the greater part of it and the Physical Ego is destroyed though the body is as much alive as before; there is apparently nothing left but the physical life which it has in common with all animals, plants, and probably, as strongly suggested by late discoveries in Radio-activity, even with what is called inorganic matter. The Brain and therefore the Ego is not a necessity for Physical life, this is clearly seen in the lower forms of life, it would be difficult to point out the brain of a cabbage or an oaktree.

In the last 40 years we have entered upon a new era of religion and philosophy, we hear no more of the old belief that the study of scientific facts leads to Atheism or irreligion, we begin to see that Religion and Science must go hand in hand towards elucidating the Riddle of the Universe, and such a change enables us even to aspire to

shew, as I now propose to do, that it is possible by examining certain phenomena in Nature, to reach that point where we may even feel that we are listening to and understanding, though through a glass darkly, what may be called the very Thoughts of the Great Reality.

I will take for examination the subject most intimately connected with the title of this paper, namely :—The nature of the growth of the Transcendental Personality. Upon what does that growth depend and how may we understand that the very attainment to Everlasting Life is dependent upon that growth ?

I have already pointed out that the Transcendental Personality being Spiritual and therefore akin to the Great Reality, may be said to have no free-will of itself. Its will or influence must always be working towards perfection in the form "Let Thy Will, which is also my will, be done," the efficacy of its influence with the Great Reality depends on its growth or nourishment by the knowledge of the Good, Beautiful and True, ever bringing it nearer and nearer into perfect touch or sympathy with the All-loving. The power of prayer or influence therefore depends upon two conditions, it must be in the form of "Let Thy Will be done," and that which prays must be capable of making its petition felt by having already gained a *knowledge* of what that Will is.

If now we carefully examine the phenomena around us we make the extraordinary discovery that this power to influence is the very basis of survival and of progress throughout the universe. In the Organic world all Nature seems to be praying in one form or another and only those that pray with efficacy, based upon the above two conditions, survive in the struggle for existence. The economy of Nature is founded upon that inexorable law, the "Survival of the Fittest"; every organism that is not in sympathy with its environment and cannot therefore derive help and nourishment from its surroundings, perishes. Darwin tells us that the colours of flowering plants have been developed by the necessity of plants attracting the Bees on whose visits depends the power of plants to reproduce their species ; those families of plants which do not, as it were, pray to the Bees with efficacy, fail to attract, are not fertilized, and disappear without leaving sucessors. Flowers may also be said to be praying to *us* by their beauty, or usefulness, in some cases, as with Orchids, by their marvellous shapes; we answer their prayer by building hot houses and tending them with care because they please us and therefore we help them to live; while on the contrary those plants that have not developed these qualities are not only neglected but, in some cases, as with weeds, we take special trouble to exterminate them because their existence is distasteful to us. Darwin also tells us that Heredity and Environment are the prime influences under which the whole Organic World is sustained, in other words every organism has implanted in it by Heredity the principle of life, but the conditions under which it will be possible for that life to expand and come to perfection rest entirely upon its power to bring itself into harmony with its environment ; this principle of life does not come naked into the world, it is fortified by Heredity with powers gained by its parents in their struggle for existence and in their persistence to get into sympathy with their environment. The knowledge they gained by this struggle they have handed down to their offspring and given it thereby the possibility of also gaining for itself that knowledge of and power to get into sympathy with its environment upon which its future existence will depend, so may we not see that in the Spiritual World these two conditions dominate and that it is only by the clear comprehension of their reality that we can understand how all important it is for the soul to bring itself nearer and nearer into harmony with its environment, the

Spiritual, and how the efficacy of prayer depends upon the Knowledge of what is the Will of God. We have received from our Spiritual Father the principle of Everlasting Life and the aspirations which, if followed, will enable that life to expand and come to perfection, but as in the case of physical organism, the gift is useless unless we elect to use those aspirations aright and gain thereby a knowledge of our Spiritual Environment which alone can bring us into sympathy with the Great Reality; without this Knowledge of God we can see by analogy on the Organic Plane that Everlasting Life is impossible, we are as weeds and shall be rooted out. This is no figment of the imagination, it seems to be the only conclusion we can come to if Nature is the work of Nature's God, and Man is made in the image (Spiritual) of that God. Herbert Spencer came to the same conclusion when defining everlasting existence; he says: "Perfect correspondence would be perfect life; were there no changes in the environment but such as the organism had adapted changes to meet, and were it never to fail in the efficiency with which it met them, there would be *Eternal Existence* and *Eternal Knowledge*" (Principles of Biology).

If we now follow the same thought by examining the inorganic, we again make the extraordinary discovery that this power to influence, based on sympathetic action, is the very mainspring by which physical work can be sustained, and upon it depends entirely the very action of our physical senses; our senses are based upon the appreciation of vibration in the air and ether, of greater or less rapidity, according to the presence in our organs of processes capable of acting in sympathy with those frequencies. The limits within which our senses can thus be affected are very small; the ear can only appreciate thirteen or fourteen octaves in sound, and the eye less than one octave in light. Beyond these limits, owing to the absence of processes which can be affected sympathetically, all is silent and dark to us. This capability for responding to vibration under sympathetic action is not confined to organic senses; the physical forces, and even inert matter, are also sensitive to its influences, as I will now demonstrate to you.

In wireless telegraphy, as pointed out in Hidden Mystery No. 2,[1] it is absolutely necessary that the *transmitter* of the electro-magnetic waves is brought into perfect sympathy or harmony with the *receiver*; without that condition it is impossible to communicate at a distance—again, a heavy pendulum or swing can, by a certain force, be pushed, say, an inch from its position of rest, and each successive push will augment the swing, but only on one condition, namely, that the force is applied in sympathy with the pendulum's mode of swing; if the length of the pendulum is fifty-two feet the force must be applied only at the end of each eight seconds, as, although the pendulum at first is only moving one inch, it will take four seconds to traverse that one inch, the same as it would take to traverse ten feet or more, and will not be back at the original position till the end of eight seconds; if the force is applied before that time the swing of the pendulum would be hindered, instead of augmented; even a steam engine must work under this influence if it is to be effective; there may be enough force in a boiler to do the work of a thousand horse power, but unless the slide valve is arranged so that the steam enters the cylinder at exactly the right moment, namely, in sympathy with the thrust of the piston, no work is possible.

In order to bring this subject of influence by sympathetic action clearly to your minds, I have arranged the following simple experiments:—

I want you first to recognise that, apart from its physical qualities, every material body has certain, what may be called, traits of character which belong to it

[1] *A.Q.C.*, Vol. xi., p. 82.

alone; there is generally one special trait or *partial*, namely, the characteristic which it is easiest for that particular body to manifest, but I shall show you that by sympathetic action others can be developed. I have here several pieces of ordinary wood, used for lighting fires, each of which, according to its size and density, has its special characteristic; if you examine each by itself you will hardly see that they are different from one another, except slightly in length, but if I throw them down on the table you will hear that each of them gives out a clear characteristic note of the musical scale. To carry this a step forward I have here a long, heavy iron bar, about four feet long and two inches thick, so rigid that no ordinary manual force can move it out of the straight, and, from mere handling, you would find it difficult to imagine that it could be amenable to soft influences, but I have studied this inert mass, and, as each person has special characteristics, some being more partial than others to, say, literary pursuits, athletics, music, poetry, engineering, science, or metaphysics, so I am now able to show you that this iron mass has not only a number of these "partials," some of which are extraordinarily beautiful and powerful, audible over long distances, and that by the lightest touch of certain small generating rubbers not over an ounce in weight, tipped with cork or leather, each of which has been put into perfect sympathy with one of those traits, I can make that mass demonstrate them both optically and audibly; but without those sympathetic touches it is silent, and remains only an inert mass. This result is as you have seen obtained by physical contact between the instrument and the mass, but we will now carry this another step forward, and deal with the subject of the action of influence, or what may be called prayer, between two of these rigid masses. From what we have already seen it is clear that the soul of man could not possibly pray with efficacy to a graven image; there is nothing in sympathy between them, and without sympathetic action influence is impossible, but it is quite possible for matter to pray with efficacy to matter, provided the material soul, if we may use the analogy, is brought into perfect sympathy with the material god, and I can now put before you an experiment showing this taking place.

I have here a heavy bar of iron not so long but of the same thickness as the one already shewn and have found its strongest characteristic, I have another small rubber fashioned so that its characteristic is in perfect sympathy with that of the bar, namely, that the number of vibrations, in a second, of the rubber are exactly equal to those of the iron mass, and it is therefore as we saw in the last experiment able to influence the bar sympathetically; the slightest touch throws the bar into such violent vibration that a great volume of sound is produced which could be heard a quarter-of-a-mile away. The result of this sympathetic touch is far from being transient, in fact the bar will continue to move, audibly, for a long time. This movement in the mass of iron was started by physical contact, but having once started the bar praying, willing, or thinking, whichever you like to call it, that bar now has the power to affect without contact another bar of iron even when removed to great distances, provided the second bar possesses a similar characteristic and that that characteristic has been brought into perfect sympathy with that of the first bar. I have here a second bar which fulfils these conditions, and, although at the outset it had no power whatever to respond, it has been gradually, as it were, educated, namely brought nearer and nearer into sympathy with the first bar, until it is now able, as you can hear, to respond across the whole length of this hall. We will now reverse the process of bringing these bars into sympathy and I will throw the first out of harmony by slightly changing its characteristic, the change is extremely small, quite unappreciable to the human ear, the bar giving out as *full* and pure a note as it did before the alteration was made,

in fact the change is so slight that it can still with a little force be stimulated by the same generator and yet the whole power tc influence has been lost; the first bar, although it is praying with great force, gets no response from the second bar, and even if the bars are now brought on to the same table and put within a few inches of each other there is as you can see still no reply, there is no sympathetic action, the efficacy of prayer between the two has been lost. These are the same bars as I shewed you in this hall some 15 years ago.

Do we not then see the principle upon which the efficacy of Prayer depends? the whole object of a Human Soul, when using the words "Thy will be done," is to bring itself closer and closer into perfect harmony with the Absolute, when that is accomplished we may understand from our simile that not only will we and our aspirations be influenced by the Will of the Deity, but that then our wishes, in their turn, must have great power with God, and it becomes possible for even "Mountains to be removed and cast into the midst of the sea."

How truly the Philosopher Paul at the beginning of our Era recognised that the knowledge of God, which Christ Himself tells us is Everlasting Life, may be gained by the study of the material creation; his words were sadly overlooked by many who, half a century ago, were afraid that the discoveries of Science were dangerous to belief in the Divine; he says:—the unrighteous shall be without excuse *because* "The invisible things of Him since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being perceived through the things that are made, even His everlasting power and divinity." (Romans i., 18 to 20, R.V.)

We have seen the truth of this wonderful statement, we have traced the reflection of the greatest attribute of the Deity, Divine Love, on the material plane; what has been the result of our investigation? We find that throughout the whole of Nature the one great universal power is Sympathy.

'Tis verily "Love that makes the World go round." What a marvellous conclusion to our investigation, and how wonderfully it emphasizes the greatest *tenet* of our Fraternity; let us see where it leads us:—The whole of creation is the materialisation of the Thoughts of the Diety, we have therefore, in the forces of nature, the impress of the very Essence of God. Our Innermost Self is an emanation from Him, and Prayer which, at the beginning, is only a striving to bring ourselves into harmony with the Deity, must, as the Soul grows in strength and knowledge, become a great power working under the wonderful principle of Sympathetic action. True prayer, indeed, becomes "*Love in Action*," and, under certain conditions, Prayer may actually be looked upon as the greatest *physical* force in nature. But let us carry this one step further: can we by our analogy of Matter praying understand why "The knowledge of God is Everlasting life"? Look at the first iron bar and watch how, as long as it keeps on vibrating, the second bar, because it is in sympathy, will be kept in motion:— If it were possible for the first bar to vibrate for ever, the second bar would, speaking materially, have everlasting life, through it being in perfect sympathy with the first bar, without this connection the bar would be lifeless. Now apply this to our Transcendental Personality:—It is being nourished—the knowledge of God is increasing—it is at last pulsating in perfect harmony with the Deity, and when, for it, the Material Universe disappears, its affinity to Infinite Love must give it Everlasting Life. Everything that has not that connection is but a shadow which will cease to be manifest when the Great Thought is completed, the volition ot the Deity is withdrawn and the Physical Universe ceases to exist; nothing can then exist except that which is perfected,

that which is of the essence of God, namely, the Spiritual. Perfect harmony will then reign supreme, such happiness as cannot be described in earthly language nor even imagined by our corporeal senses; hence in the many passages referring to that wondrous Life hereafter, we are not told what Heaven is like but only what is not to be found there :—

"Eye hath not seen nor ear heard,
Neither have entered into the heart of man
The things that God hath prepared for them that *love* Him."

There are several other phenomena which I might have examined, but I chose this particular aspect of the Reality as best illustrating the subject I am trying to elucidate, though it was probably the most difficult one to put before you. There are, I know, from personal knowledge, many of my hearers who will have been able to follow and appreciate what I have attempted to demonstrate, but to those who have not grasped the connection between the Infinite and finite, the Transcendental and the Physical Ego, the Real and its shadow, a few more words of explanation may be helpful: It is easy to see that the negatives, Cold, Shadow, Ignorance, False, and Ugly, are manifestations of their positives, as given on my list at the beginning, and it is not difficult to shew that Evil or Sin is dependent upon Good in the same way as the Shadow depends upon Light for it manifestation; do not let me be misunderstood, I have never suggested that these negatives or negations have not the appearance of realities to us under our present conditions of existence, they indeed have to be dealt with by us as realities, but they are only manifested as phenomena on the physical plane, by our Senses, and therefore Thoughts, being limited by Time and Space and therefore dependent upon *relativity*; let me put the case of Good and Evil before you, as analogous to say Light and Shadow:—Moral laws, and responsibility thereto, are dependent upon the existence of goodness; the purely animal Homo was, as I have pointed out, free from sin or responsibility, until the advent of the Spiritual made manifest, in that animal, the physical Ego, and raised him far above all other animals; Man thus became a responsible moral being, a living soul, aware of Right and therefore of Wrong and certain acts then became for him Sin that were not sin before. Thus the advent of Christ, and, in a less degree, the coming into the world of every good man, so raised, and is raising, the level of moral rectitude, that things become sin that were not sin before; St. Paul himself specially recognises this when he says that without law there is no sin. The Goodness then, brought into the world by Christ, did not create sin but made it manifest, as Light manifests the shadow, and gave it the appearance of reality, under our present conditions of life and thought. How well the Mystic Paul understood that the Invisible is the Real and that the visible, namely the phenomena of nature, is only dependent upon time for its manifestation; his words are:—"For the things which are seen are Temporal but the things which are not seen are Eternal."

I have tried in this paper to use only simple everyday language and am fully aware how inadequate are the words I have employed, but my hearers will, I hope, have recognised how difficult and in many cases impossible it is in treating these metaphysical subjects, to find words to express the exact meaning; we have to describe the Infinite in terms of the finite and by use of imperfect finite analogies and symbols, to get a glimpse of the otherwise unthinkable, and even then it requires a Mystical Sense, or what St. Paul called Spiritual discernment, to see beyond the Physical mists. If

the whole of the phenomena of Nature must be looked upon as the manifestation of the Divine Noumenon, it follows that Matter is as divine as the Spiritual though not as real; It is His shadow, or the outline of His very image, thrown upon the material plane of our sensations; and the principle of sympathetic action, upon which as we have seen the whole power to influence depends throughout the Universe, becomes surely the best symbol we can use for understanding the efficacy of prayer and the connection between our Transcendental Self and the All-loving. Realise that the Transcendental Ego is a Spirit and therefore akin to the Great Spirit not only in essence but in "loving and knowing communion," then look at the examples I have given of sympathetic action and especially at my last experiment where we saw two material bodies (remember they are shadow manifestations of the Reality) which could influence each other from the fact that they were akin, not only in substance but in perfect sympathetic communion:—If now we are watching the shadows of two human beings thrown upon the wall, and see those shadows shaking hands and embracing each other, are we not justified in concluding that those images give us a true explanation of what is really taking place? and is not that exactly what I have done; have I not shewn, as I proposed to do, that it is possible by examining the phenomena of Nature (the shadows of the Reality) to reach that point where we may even feel that we are listening to, or having divulged to us, some of what may be called the very thoughts of the Great Reality?

In conclusion let me put before you a connection between the Transcendental Personality and the Physical Ego, which I consider one of the greatest miracles on earth though of every day occurence:—The Inner Transcendental Self of each one of us being part of the Reality and therefore independent of Time and Space is *Omniscient*; it is from this store of Knowledge that our Physical Ego is ever trying to win fresh forms of thought and, in response to our persistent endeavours, that Inner-self, from time to time buds out a new thought; the Physical Ego has already prepared the clothing with which that bud must be clad before it can come into conscious thought, because, as Max Müller has shewn us, we have to form words before we can think, so does the Physical Ego clothe that Ethereal Thought in physical language, and, by means of its organ of speech it sends that thought forth into the air in the form of hundreds of thousands of vibrations of different shapes and sizes, some large, some small, some quick, some slow, travelling in all directions and filling the surrounding space; there is nothing in those vibrations but *physical* movement, but each separate movement is an integral part or thread of that clothing:—Another Physical Ego receives these multitudinous vibrations by means of its sense organs, weaves them together into the same physical garment and actually becomes possessed of that Ethereal Thought!—An unexplained marvel and probably the most wonderful occurence in our daily existence, especially as it often enables the second Physical Ego to gain fresh Knowledge from its own Real Personality. Now consider, in connection with this wonderful phenomenon, the fact already emphasised that it is not we who are looking out upon Nature, but that it is the Reality which is ever trying to make itself known to us by bombarding our sense organs with the particular physical impulses to which those organs can respond, and if we aspire to gain a Knowledge of that which is behind the Physical, it is clear that all our endeavours must be towards weaving those impulses into garments and to learn from them the sublime truths which the Reality is ever trying to divulge to us.

Bro. SIMPSON said:—

It may possibly be that some of the Brethren present have come to the conclusion that the subject matter of our Brother's remarks was not relative to or connected with the Traditions, History, or Principles of Freemasonry. But here I think they would be wrong. It is sometimes most essential to look below the surface and try to get some insight into the primary principles which really form the foundation of our Fraternity and which may be beautifully illustrated by the phenomena of the material World of the Great Architect.

In this view of the matter Bro. Klein's Paper is of absorbing interest. As he was reading it there occurred to my mind those lines which are familiar to all of us: "The Universe is the Temple of the Deity Whom we serve. Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty are about his Throne as Pillars of his Works . . . and all His Law is Concord." It is this lesson truly that Bro. Klein wishes to bring home to us as Freemasons to-night. It is the spiritual part of our being that is primarily akin to and in unison with the Divine, and it is Ignorance, Falsehood, and Hatred that create those "discords" which would sever and keep us apart from perfect union. Surely it is the very mission of Freemasonry to lessen those discords and progress more towards this Ideal.

The advance of science demonstrates always the concord of the laws of the Great Architect in the material World, and as the wireless telegraphy passes over seas and through mountains, so Freemasonry should bind Continents and pass through the otherwise insurmountable obstacles of religious and racial differences. Lest we forget in the common round of Masonic Ritual and Social Gathering, it is sometimes well to pause and reflect upon what I venture to think is the higher, perhaps the holier, aspect of Freemasonry.

Bro. Canon HORSLEY said:—

It is often forgotten that Masonry has its relation to the intellectual as well as to the moral life of man, and the indication given in the Second Degree that we should devote part of our time to the hidden mysteries of nature and science is often ignored. Therefore we may be congratulated as a Lodge on having amongst our Past Masters one who has so variously and so vividly illustrated to us some of these hidden mysteries which can suggest, and enlighten, our relations both to the G.A.O.T.U., and to humanity, and can, in a new light and from unaccustomed sources, bring to our mind and heart the beauty and the obligation of the virtues and powers which our ritual enjoins and recalls.

The chief object of our Lodge is to investigate the origin and past history of the Craft; but it is well also that from time to time we should hope or prophesy as to what Masonry may achieve in the future, for the wider and more effective remembrance of what must follow from a full belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, and for the better life—individual, national, and international—which those doctrines, when fully and vitally held, must promote. And it is well also that we should, from time to time, turn our thoughts neither backward nor forward, but within, in obedience to the adage of the ancient sage of which Juvenal wrote "E cœlo descendit *Γνῶθι σεαυτον*." This is what Brother Klein has attempted, and achieved, to-day, and I voice the feelings of many whom neither antiquarianism, nor ritual, nor works of benevolence, can fully content as Masons, when I thank him for what he has

written. Should any of us not be quite prepared to say to the brethren when we have heard or read the paper "Go, and think thou likewise," at any rate we shall be unanimous in saying "Go thou likewise, and think." I might amplify the praise of his paper and its illustrations, or detail many reasons for that praise; but friendship is not seldom shown more by criticism than by laud. I would therefore offer for his and your consideration certain points which have occurred to me after having read the paper in full and twice.

First I notice two verbal slips, or what I take to be such. He speaks of our being, as it were, "surrounded by a concrete boundary wall, through which we can only . . . get transient glimpses of that which is beyond." No doubt Bro. Klein can see through a wall as far as most; but that is not far. I suggest 'over' for 'through.' And later he compares our individual reality or personality to a small eddy in a river, which may increase and eventually reach the boundless ocean. But an eddy is a local, and on the whole, a non-progressive matter. The word 'current' would be better for the metaphor's sake.

I come now to more important criticisms, and I am sure our brother will recognize that when his subject covers matters of psychology, of philosophy, and of divinity, it is impossible that differences of view and variations of conclusion should not be expected. Nominalists and Realists, Spiritualists and Materialists, Platonists or Neoplatonists, Pelagians or Augustinians, all differ, and must differ, in the proclamation of what may be one truth, since each school of thought regards chiefly, if not (to its harm) exclusively, one aspect of that truth, one side, according to the old parable, of the both gold and silver shield. At the bottom of any confusion of thought which may be found in the readers or critics of the paper is the absence of any clear definition of what Personality is. Surely this is of primary importance, and should be the starting point of the treatise? We have at the end of his first paragraph a sort of negative definition in the dictum, that there can be no personality without the individual having formative knowledge of the purpose of the G.A.O.T.U., and further that without such personality, so acquired, there can be no life hereafter. I am not aware of any definition of personality, nor can I conceive of any, which would justify these conclusions.

In his second paragraph he still more confuses us by saying that "in every human being there are two personalities." I think he really means two natures, for later on he writes of man being "the offspring of two distinct natures . . . the Spiritual . . . and the Physical." Here again is a hindrance to the understanding or the discussion of the subject, when such different concepts as personality and nature are treated as synonymous or equivalent. I would suggest on this point a study of the philosophy of a passage in the Athanasian Creed, from which we might make the following adaptation as regards our present subject of man's nature and composition—"Although man be spirit and flesh; yet he is not two, but one; one altogether; not by confusion of nature but by unity of personality."

Then many will be quite unable to agree with the definition of Evil as the negative of Goodness. This opens up a large subject; but evil is not a mere negative of goodness where Free Will exists. A bad apple is the negative of a good one; but one cannot describe Nero as the negative of S. Paul.

Again is it true that "from infancy we have been accustomed to confine our attention wholly to the objective, believing that to be reality?" The chief object of divinity is to counteract this natural tendency, and to educe—from a capability and

a desire which is innate—a correspondence with the unseen. The child who has learned "Thy Will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," cannot think earth to be the only reality.

As regards his description of how man was or may have been, evolved from an anthropoid animal, as a student both of theology and of science I find in it nothing contradictory to Genesis, or contrary to theology. It is tenable as a view, though not so conclusively proved as to be accepted as a dogma. But in his description I would demur to two phrases—"The Spiritual took root, manifesting a Physical Ego, and man became a living soul." For "took root" I suggested "was imparted." Life from the Lifegiver—what is Spiritual from the Great Spirit—satisfies philosophy without offending theology. And I am quite befogged by the phrase "Manifesting a Physical Ego," which phrase seems unnecessary to the sentence or to the argument. And secondly, how would the development of new and high ideals result in "a sense of inferiority *akin to a Fall*"? A felt fall, whether that commonly called The Fall, or wilful lapse from virtue, is a good deal more than a sense of inferiority. Many moral falls cause us to lose that healthy and true sense of inferiority which we call humility, and to substitute pride. The sense of all that was above him would come to the prœ-spiritual man rather as an elevation than a fall, as the vision of a new power and a new call to ascend. Incidentally also I may enquire why only after the becoming a living soul, or spirit-having man, was he able "to communicate his thoughts and wishes" to his fellows by means of "language?" This power might, and I should think did, long antedate the full development of the anthropoid into the anthropos.

Later on it is laid down that our personality only "becomes a permanent entity" when we have turned our faces ever and increasingly towards the light. This logically denies any future life or permanent entity to those who have not kept on facing the light—a point that must not be assumed to be true or incontrovertible, and is practically a denial of immortality save for some.

Then again how good if we could believe or observe that "The Spiritual influence must conquer in the long run" as "apparent steps in the other direction are only negative or retarding." But a remembrance of the contrast between the early life of Solomon and his later years is sufficient to scatter the hopes and to make the vision but the baseless fabric of a dream, unless they applied—which here they do not—simply to the life-history of some elect souls and not to humanity at large. Take another concrete instance besides that of Solomon, and read it into the statement which then would run thus: "The Spiritual influence (which made the chief man of Kerioth give up all worldly pleasures and interests to follow in a hard life the Master from Nazareth) must conquer in the long run, and such apparent steps in the other direction (as his mercenary betrayal of his Master and his subsequent suicide) are only negative!"

Later on he says, "Each generation should come into being a step nearer to the Spiritual." Yes, *should*: but alas! there is always some truth in the despairing cry of Horace—*Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores mox datures progeniem vitiosiorem.*

The stages in the right development of man which he describes are familiar to theology under the names of the Purgative, the Illuminative, and the Unitive way, and a remembrance of this would perhaps have led to an avoidance of the word "absorption"—"the final absorption of the Physical Ego in the Transcendental." The idea of absorption, which recalls Buddhist philosophy, is not tolerant of the continuance of

any Ego. The argument would be as valid, and less open to disputation or denial, if for "absorption" we read "Union."

Also, while most who think will agree with Bro. Klein's dictum, *nec non demonstratio*, that Time and Space have no real existence, but are concepts or ideas necessary now, but not needed in the higher life beyond this world, he can hardly be allowed to conjoin Matter with them in the same category. He must be aware of the unending discussions concerning matter, and of the impossibility of the one side convincing the other. Idealists and Sensationalists there must ever be, and the metaphysical history of the term begins with Aristotle, and the theological importance with the first two verses of Genesis. Bro. Klein may lawfully be an Idealist of the Sensationalist school which doubts or denies the real existence of matter, as distinct from its properties, or the groups of phenomena belonging to it. But even among Idealists there is the safer school of Berkeley which recognizes its real subjective existence. Therefore it should not be airily assumed as a thing commonly known or as easily believed that Matter, like Time or Space, is an expression and not a fact.

I am sure that Bro. Klein will take these criticisms as an evidence of affection and respect, more real than if one had been content with the laudation of the thought and the learning which are obvious in his paper. As he is a benefactor to the race which makes two blades of grass grow where there was only one before, so he who gives us a new thought, or makes us think twice about what has been accepted hitherto perhaps without much thought, is still more a benefactor. He being such, again I thank him for his paper.

Bro. Rev. J. T. Lawrence *writes*:—

Why "transcendental" I do not know. The description would apply with great accuracy to the English wherein Bro. Klein clothes his thoughts. The two Latin words from which the term is derived mean "to climb across," and to apply it to the "ego" leaves it to be inferred that there are two egos, of different possibilities. But, in language familiar to all of us, there "dwells in this perishable frame a vital and immortal principle," etc. But Bro. Klein speaks of a physical ego, and it is allowable to assume from his language that he imagines a new ego which is gradually being evolved. I rather fancy the paper could be summed up, if necessary, in the language of St. Paul: "To be carnally minded is death, and to be spritually minded is life." The carnal mind is what he calls the physical ego, and the other disposition is the transcendental ego.

Now, both the carnal mind and the spiritual mind are attitudes of the same ego. The possession of free will makes it possible for the ego to choose one of two paths, each of infinite possibilities, infinite degradation (a bottomless pit) on the one hand, unimagined heights of goodness ("it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive,") on the other.

Bro. Klein apparently sets out to dissociate what he calls the two egos, the bodily and the other. (I should call them the body and the soul). I now venture to take the liberty of translating what I think he means to convey, into the language of the man in the street. The last-named individual, when he thinks about the subject, is mainly anxious to know whether his ego will go on after the dissolution of his body. Analogy helps us to reply. Even now they are able to lead independent existences,

1. The mind can grasp possibilities from which the body recoils.

2. Time, space, and gravity have no meaning for the mind. Whilst the body is confined by all three, the mind can at the same moment live in the present and the future, it can speculate, and can summon the dead.

3. The decay of the body has no necessary effect upon the mind, which often grows most luminous as the body nears death. The fact that an injury to the brain may affect the operations of the mind does not disprove this. The analogy is that of a skilful workman whose tool breaks in his hand.

4. The whole body changes every seven years, its components going off to find new environments, but a man's identity remains.

5. The body may have to submit to compulsion, and has to give way to superior bodily power. The only compulsion to which the mind submits is that of superior mental power. That is, the mind never succumbs to bodily pressure. Compulsion will, of course, often make a man say things contrary to his belief, but his belief itself cannot be constrained, as witness the celebrated story of Galileo.

6. Even when the body 'dies' it is not annihilated. Is mind inferior to matter? If not, then the ego can never be annihilated. The dust returns to the earth whence it came, but the spirit to the God Who gave it.

7. Physical death is due to the failure of the body to keep pace with the requirements of its environment, or to its failure to find a suitable environment with appropriate correspondences. The same holds good with reference to the transcendental ego. It must cultivate its proper correspondences. If the ego seeks to content itself with earthly gratifications, that is what St. Paul calls being carnally minded. If it seeks a moral outlook and atmosphere, that is spiritual life.

8. The body is in time worn out by constant use. But the tenant of the body does not wear out. It grows brighter with use. The mother of one child exhausts all her affection upon it, but the mother of a dozen probably finds quite as much affection, if affection be mensurable, for each one of them. The author is not worn out by the success of his first book, on the contrary, the world complains if the second be not better.

One could go on in this strain for a long time, but I am under the disadvantage of not having been able to see those demonstrations which would illumine a good deal of what Bro. Klein says.

One or two statements in the paper need note :—

> I have already pointed out that the Transcendental Personality being spiritual and therefore akin to the Great Reality, may be said to have no free-will of itself. Its will or influence must always be working towards perfection in the form "Let Thy Will, which is also my will, be done.

The harmony of wills infers a possible collision of wills, and each of them presupposes a perfectly free will.

The statement beginning "In wireless telegraphy" is quite as luminous to the man in the street as to members of *Q.C.*, and I compliment Bro. Klein on the very apt illustration of the word correspondence as used by Spencer and, *longo intervallo*, Drummond.

Bro. Klein has dealt with a dual nature of humanity. But many of us believe in a tripartite nature; body, soul, and spirit. The workman is generally to some extent at the mercy of his tools, which may be bad, without affecting the workman's intrinsic efficiency. Thus the intellectual development has at a good many points to keep pace with the bodily, and must not outstrip it. But the spiritual development can go on apace. There is no limit to its possibilities. They may evolve so fast that sometimes reason may be alarmed and seek to check them. And the one development of spiritual development in which this is most marked is well claimed by the writer to be love. The greatest thing in the world, says Drummond, is love, and certainly it is the most powerful spring of action. Of faith, hope, and charity, St. Paul well says it is the greatest. Faith is compulsory upon us, for the world would stand still if it were not for the reliance one has upon another. Social life would be impossible, even between parent and child. Sometimes faith fails, as when the doctor has tried all he knows, and he is then compelled to sum up the situation, "While there is life there is hope." And to cultivate that hope he conceals the incurable nature of the disease from the patient. Even hope fails. There is a son, in whose capacity his friends had unlimited faith at first, but as they watched his career, it gradually dwindled to vanishing point. Then hope was left, but in course of time his friends abandoned him with the remark that he is hopeless. Then steps in the mother. One thing alone is left, and that, thank God, never faileth.

Bro. Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking *writes*:—

I would not for a moment wish it to be supposed that in any remarks which I may make, I am in any way opposing Bro. Klein's theories with regard to the overwhelming importance of a study of the nature of that personality which he calls the Transcendental Ego. I am in the fullest agreement with what I conceive to be the foundation of his argument, namely, that it is that which is spiritual, which is eternal, and therefore pre-eminently worthy of our attention; while the physical manifestations, through and by which we gain our experiences on the material plane are merely the accidents beneath which the substance is concealed. The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews has enunciated the same axiom in the magnificent words "now faith is the *substance* of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." It is an unhappy thing that the word *substance* should in our ordinary language so have lost its original meaning that it is now used to designate, not what in the language of the Platonists would have been called the real, but what by them would have been termed the phenomenal; not the verity which is the man himself, but the accidents which to us reveal though they may temporarily conceal, the substance.

The question arises whether this change of meaning does not indicate a real change in our mental and spiritual attitude towards that which is *real*: are we in the position of those fakirs who by persistently refusing to use some limb or organ, cause it to become atrophied so that it will no longer perform its office: have we so persistently directed our thoughts to the shadow, the accident, that we have lost the power of realising that there is a substance inherent in the accidents, and have even come to believe that the accidents are the substance?

A criticism in detail of Bro. Klein's paper as a whole would inevitably fill a volume, since it would be a comment on a system of philosophy: all that I can permit

myself to do is to query one or two points which have struck me; and I do this, not in any carping spirit, but because I think it possible that these sublime truths, dimly perceived by us, may be examined from more than one point of view.

At the beginning of his paper, Bro. Klein says "The true conception of the creation of the whole physical universe was the materialisation of the Thought or Will of the Deity, He does not require time to think as we do, the whole universe is therefore an instantaneous Thought of the Great Reality; the forming of the World and its destruction, the appearance of Man, the birth and death of each one of us, are absolutely at the same instant." To me it seems that time and space, being modes under which the senses act, must primarily have been present to the mind of the Deity when He created the senses, and must therefore be, in one sense, His creation. *Ergo*, though the mind of the Creator grasped all events of all time in one instantaneous thought, yet that thought also contemplated the succession of events inseparable from material limitations.

The very phrase "an instantaneous thought" seems to embody the great difficulty under which we labour in considering a matter of this kind. "Instantaneous" implies a conception of *time*, which we know to be a purely material concept, inconsistent with the notion of Deity. The thought of the Deity must not only be *instantaneous* but *everlasting*, a combination inconceivable to our minds.

Our Brother has drawn our attention to the dual nature of man, and the distinction between the *Transcendental* and the *Physical* Ego; and proceeding on the basis, undoubtedly true, that the Transcendental Ego is independent of Duration and Extension he arrives at the conclusion that this Ego must be omnipresent and omniscient. To this conclusion I am not prepared to follow him: these attributes I hold to belong to the Deity alone. To my mind Bro. Klein has here fallen unconsciously into a form of the same error as is made by those who measure and limit everything by the purely physical conditions of time and space. These purely physical limitations are the only ones which can be grasped by us, who can only think in three dimensions: but we know as a mathematical fact, and not merely as a matter of fancy, that a fourth dimension must and does exist; and mathematicians who have made a study of the formulæ delineating curves will tell you that these formulæ, and the curves which they represent, point to dimensions of a far higher degree. But these various degrees of dimension cannot be fully examined or comprehended by our physical faculties: still the fact that there exist varying progressive dimensions would imply that each of these dimensions has its own peculiar properties: the limitations of Extension and Duration, as we know them, may disappear; and yet the transcendental Ego may be as far as ever from omniscience and omnipresence; the asymptote draws ever nearer to the hyperbola, but it only touches it at infinity, that is never.

Nor would I agree altogether with the view that Evil is only folly or wasting of opportunity for exercising the good; undoubtedly Evil is, in one sense, the negative of Good; and the absence of Good must be in itself an evil; but Evil, as usually understood, is more than this, it is not only an absence of, but an opposition to Good: and it is here that the operation of Free Will comes in. God, in creating man, endowed him with spirit; the breath of the divinity, as distinct from the material body and soul: were this all, man being endowed with the divine spirit could not have erred; he would have been then not truly a "creation" but in a measure an "automaton," moving solely in accordance with the will of the Creator. But the Creator did more than this; He endowed man with Freewill: and in the light of this, Evil appears as more than the simple

non-existence of Good: it is an opposing force to Good, brought into existence by the exercise of Freewill in opposition to the Divine Will. Persistence in the exercise of Freewill in this direction may ultimately lead to an entire aversion from the Good, whereby Evil become our only Good. The light, that is the Good, will not have been withdrawn from us; but we shall have thrust it so far from us of our own Freewill, that the Darkness, the Evil, alone remains our portion: this will be to us as *real* as the Light might have been had we so willed it.

Again I cannot altogether concur in our Brother's view of the gradual evolution of the Transcendental ego in the animal man, through the development of the Physical Ego, with a consequent sense of a Fall, owing to the formation of new Ideals. The whole doctrine of the Fall is extremely difficult to understand: To me it seems clear that there was an actual fall from a higher estate; but how and when that fall took place is a different matter. I have sometimes been inclined to think that this Fall did not take place on the material plane at all; but on some other plane, astral or spiritual; that it may have arisen through the development of the idea of self through the exercise of Freewill, and that it may not have been till after and as a consequence of the Fall that man obtained a material body, the extreme manifestation of *self*, which effectually barred him from the enjoyment of the higher plane, from which he had fallen. This would shew the Transcendental Ego as the Real man, the *Substance*, while the Material Form which we are accustomed to call the man is clearly the *Accident*. I do not feel that this view is in any way antagonistic to, or inconsistent with, our Brother's very beautiful description of the gradual development of higher aspirations in the Physical Ego: it is simply considering the same result, on which we are both agreed, from another standpoint.

When I study our Brother's description of the development of the Physical Ego, or Soul-man, I am so delighted with the beauty of the passage both in thought and descriptive power, that I feel almost inclined to give my adhesion to the doctrine which it sets forth; and yet I am unable to do this entirely, because doubts present themselves to my mind, very probably because I have only imperfectly understood, or have quite misunderstood, what he would express by the phrase "*final absorption into the Transcendental.*" I have carefully weighed these words, and I find that I can attach to them one of two meanings: (1) The entire suppression of the domination of "*Self*" in the Physical Ego, and the resultant harmony with the will of the Deity as impressed by the Transcendental Ego; (2) The actual absorption of the Transcendental Ego into the Deity. With the former of these interpretations I should, I think, be in complete accord: with the second I could not agree, because it appears to me to involve a ceasing of the individuality which, to my limited intelligence, seems inconceivable. There may be, and very probably is, a third interpretation, and I think that very probably our Brother can resolve my doubts on this point.

When our Brother deals with that wonderful reality the "Mystical Sense" which can, and does occasionally (alas! at far too infrequent moments!) annihilate for us Time and Space, and allow us to attain, like Moses from the top of Pisgah, to a glimpse of the Promised Land; I recognise that I am in the presence of one who has, in company with the great religious mystics of all ages and persuasions been sometimes permitted to enter the sanctuary. The experience must, of necessity, be too solemn to be more than hinted at in any public assembly; and must, in any case, be a matter of individual experience. As our Brother has said, the key of the Sanctuary cannot be handed from one to another; the most that can be done is to indicate in what direction search may be made; the attainment of the Quest depends

on the seeker himself; and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, if he strive to attain by his own unaided efforts, by the mere power of will, or intellect, the seeker will assuredly fail: "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief!" must be his watchword. This point out Brother has very beautifully brought out in what he says as to the nature of effectual prayer: The mere exercise of will-power, however good may be the intention, is not prayer: the forcible submission of the will power to the will of the Deity *is* prayer: and, in the very few cases where this has, after long and strenuous effort reached the point where the wills are one, then in the Chapel of the Graal the True vision is attained, and the seeker comes into touch with the Reality.

Bro. Klein has given us some examples of the power of sympathetic vibration: to myself these have been of especial interest, because I am firmly convinced that this theory of vibration is of the most deadly import to all of us; binding together not only the material, but the whole physical and transcendental universe. He has shewn us that only those bodies can vibrate in unison which are perfectly attuned; and that the unison may be wilfully or accidentally destroyed. I would ask him for information on this point: can the unison of one of two sympathetic bodies be so intentionally or accidentally altered that it shall become antipathetic to that with which it was originally in unison, and in unison with that to which it was originally antipathetic? If this be possible we seem to see the key to the mysteries of Evil in the perverted Will: and how the assertion of self may give rise to the Evil Magic. In conclusion, I would beg to express my personal obligation to Bro. Klein for what has been to me a most suggestive and illuminating paper.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Klein, who writes as follows in reply to comments:—

In preparing the Series of Hidden Mysteries of which the present, the seventh, constitutes the Keystone which binds the series into a complete whole, I was fully aware that the subject was not an easy one to deal with; it was not one that could be approached with a light heart, but commencing as it did during my year of office in this great cosmopolitan lodge, it was for me a labour of love and I had no fear that an earnest attempt to elucidate such a subject, one perhaps more suitable for meditation than for discussion, would not be appreciated and I have not been disappointed. From numerous communications I received, during the publication of these papers, from Clergymen, Laymen, Scientists and Writers of note on Transcendental Subjects from many parts of the World, it is clear that I was fully justified in thinking that the subject would have an intense interest for widely diverse classes of thinking people; it is especially gratifying that, among the many thousands of Brethren who receive our *Transactions*, a large number have appreciated, as our Worshipful Master Bro. Simpson has done, that in a Lodge of Research such as the *Quatuor Coronati* there is laid upon us a duty as Masons to look for and when found to communicate to our brethren the meaning of those Hidden Mysteries of Nature and Science which form the very essence of Masonic brotherhood, thus helping forward the appreciation of the Good, the Beautiful and True in Nature as depicted on that wonderful tracing board of the Great Architect of the Universe. It remains now for me only to reply to those criticisms which have been printed, and, at the outset, I can with satisfaction candidly say that no remarks therein,

or in any of the many private letters since received, have given me the slightest inducement to alter a single sentence of my paper; I think that on most points my critics, after reading my reply, will find that they are in full accord with what I have emphasized in my present paper.

Canon Horsley commences by saying I have made two verbal slips. He takes the sentence "surrounded by a concrete boundary wall through which we can only . . . . get transient glimpses of that which is beyond" and wants me to substitute the word "over" for "through." I don't like to suggest that he should read the whole paper over for a third time but he has quite overlooked the fact that I have in more than one place described what I meant by the "boundary wall"; it is the partition or film which our finite senses have erected between our consciousness and the "Reality of Being," it is the background referred to in the Vision; it is, in fact, the whole physical Universe of our senses, by which we are surrounded in all directions, and although Canon Horsley succeeded in overlooking my explanation of what I meant by the boundary wall, he would find it difficult to demonstrate how it is possible to look "Over" such an obstruction. The second "verbal slip" which he wants me to correct is the word "eddy," and he suggests the word "current" as more suitable for the metaphor because he says an eddy does not progress; if he refers to the whole passage again he will see that the river is flowing down to the sea *carrying with it* the eddy on its surface; the "progress" of the eddy is not a movement through the water but is its ever increasing in power by "gathering to itself so large a volume of water that when it reaches the sea it has become a great independent force." The word "current" would not be applicable at all. He next says I should have begun my paper by giving a definition of what is meant by *personality*. Now the whole of the paper was written for the purpose of gradually elucidating that subject, and I think that most of my readers will recognise that if I had followed Canon Horsley's suggestion I should have laid myself open to the charge of dogmatism. I have studiously tried to avoid this, although from the necessary limits of a single paper it has been difficult to decide what might be left out in the line of argument without losing the sequence of thought which was necessary to lead my readers to the conclusion aimed at. In treating any subject, especially a metaphysical one, on scientific lines, one cannot afford to be dogmatic, and, if the fact that I had to cut down my paper to something like one-half of its original length, entirely suppressing many points which would have considerably strengthened my argument, has suggested dogmatism, I hope my readers will have understood the difficulty I had to overcome.

Canon Horsley states that I have confused him by suggesting that in every human being there are two personalities, the Spiritual Ego and its shadow the Physical Ego, and after telling me that I mean "Natures" instead of "Personalities," he becomes of course worse confounded when I refer later on to the two Natures, the Spiritual and Physical; he has confused himself quite unnecessarily by altering my wording. The two distinct natures between which the Physical Ego or Soul-man exercises Free-will are the Spiritual and Physical, namely the Reality and its shadow in the Physical universe, but the two personalities are the Spiritual Ego and the Physical Ego, namely the Real Personality and its manifestation in the plane of our consciousness; he is therefore quite wrong in stating that I have treated the two personalities as "synonymous with and equivalent to" the two natures. His examples of a bad apple being the negative of a good apple, and Nero the negative of St. Paul, do not apply to my argument; neither the apple, Nero, nor St. Paul are in any way positives or negatives, but it is Goodness and Evil which come under that category. Even taking what Canon Horsley calls the bad apple, if there was no better apple in

existence, but many apples of worse quality, his bad apple would be called a good apple and the others would be the bad ones. In the same way a dark shadow would be called dazzling light in a world of utter darkness. Towards the end of my paper, when explaining that Good and Evil are to be looked upon in the same category as Light and Darkness in our list of Positives and Negatives, I specially point ont "that I have never suggested that their negatives or negations have not the appearance of realities to us, but that they are only manifested as phenomena on the Physical plane, because our Senses, and, therefore, thoughts, are limited by time and space, and are therefore dependent upon *relativity*."

Canon Horsley next objects to the words "took root," and suggests in their place "was imparted"; there is not much difference, but I prefer my own as more in consonance with the simile of grain taking root upon the bare rock as soon as suitable soil had been formed, but he goes on to say he is "befogged" by my statement that when the Spiritual had taken root in the mind of the animal Homo, it "manifested therein a Physical Ego," and he wants those words deleted. Canon Horsley surely acknowledges that it was the advent of the Spiritual (or what is called the breath of God), to the animal body of man, which made him a living Soul or Physical Ego!

Canon Horsley next controverts my suggestion as to the meaning of the "Fall." My argument is not based, as he stipulates it should be, upon a Moral Fall or wilful lapse of virtue; I place such in the same category as Adam and Eve, the Serpent and the Apple, and the Garden of Eden.

He objects to my using the word "absorption," as he says it suggests Buddhist philosophy; if he will read the sentence again he will see his mistake. I was describing the growth and final goal of the two personalities, the Physical Ego and Transcendental Ego. When the body died the Physical Ego was merged into the Transcendental Ego or True Personality *to which it belonged*, not absorbed by the Deity.

If he will stndy the latest knowledge we are gaining from Radio-Activity he will understand my reason for placing Matter in the same category with Time and Space, so far as applies to their non-existence in "Reality of Being." The sensuous aspect of matter is *motion*, and that of motion is the *time* that an object takes to go over a certain *space*, namely, the product of those two limitations; our concept of solidity, or continuity of matter, is caused by the particles moving at a rate beyond our power of perception; the particles themselves are also only motion, probably in the form of vortices in the Ether, or, as I have already suggested, "apertures," namely, where the Ether is either absent or its density attenuated.

In citing the lives of Solomon and Judas as examples of "good being lost," he is arguing from the *particular*—the individual—whereas what we are dealing with on the plan of my argument is the *general*, namely, the Race. Browning appreciated this in his beautiful words, which were quoted to me by one of my correspondents:—

> "There shall never be one lost good! What was shall live as before,
> The Evil is null, is nought, is silence implying sound,
> What was good shall be good, with, for evil, so much good more;
> On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round."

I now turn to the Rev. J. T. Lawrence's criticism. Canon Horsley had "read over the paper in full and twice" and he was present also at the reading, but Bro. Lawrence was not at the reading and I am afraid his perusal of the rough proof must

have been of a very cursory character, I cannot otherwise understand his commencing by saying "Why Transcendental, I do not know" and "to apply it to the Ego 'leaves it to be inferred' that there are two Egos." He had only to read as far as the second paragraph to see that I especially point out in explanation that in every Human being there are apparently two personalites or Egos, namely the Transcendental Ego and its Physical Ego. To make my meaning quite plain I give alternate names to these, namely the Spirtual and its material shadow. Has Bro. Lawrence discovered that the Spiritual does not *transcend* the material? I don't mean an acrobatic "climb over" but the common every day meaning of the word in the English language. His referring to the two Latin derivatives (a poor way of getting at the meaning attached to many of our English words), reminds me of the two entomologists (would-be etimologists) who had been expatiating on the merits of Cockroaches and Blackbeetles; one said to the other, "why do you call it a Cockroach? it isn't a Cock and it isn't a Roach"; to which the other replied "why do you call it a Blackbeetle? it isn't black and it isn't a beetle." I present this to Bro. Lawrence for his consideration of the idiosyncracies of many English words and the futility of explaining them by their exact original derivatives. I will now try to make my reason for postulating two Egos a little clearer to his mind. Owing to the fact as already pointed out that our conceptional knowledge is based on perceptional knowledge and that our sense perceptions are based entirely upon the appreciation of change or motion and must therefore be limited by time and space, and that the trueness of our conceptions of the Reality is dependent upon the knowledge which can be brought to bear upon those perceptions, we are forced to postulate two aspects of the Universe; one of these is what is called the visible, finite, or Physical which carries the appearance of reality to our finite senses, though it has no existence for us apart from those senses, and the other is that which *transcends* our utmost conception, which we call the invisible, infinite or Spiritual. Under our present conditions we can only think of one finite subject at a time, and at that moment all other subjects are cancelled; we can therefore only think of points in time and space as situated beyond or in front of other fixed points, which again must be followed by other points, we cannot fix a point in either so as to exclude the thought of a point beyond; we can in fact only examine them in a form of finite sequences. The idea of Infinity is therefore a necessary result of the limitations of our thoughts; we cannot conceive beyond the finite as long as we are conscious of living under present conditions. With every act of perception by our senses, we have therefore not only intuition of the visible or finite but we become at the same moment aware of an Invisible Infinite beyond. So by the use of introspection, as soon as we have intuition of our Physical Ego with a clear comprehension of its limited modes of thought, we at once become aware of the Invisible Spiritual part of us beyond, and this I have called the Real Personality or Transcendental Ego of which the Physical Ego is only the manifestation or shadow on our plane of Consciousness; they are both one, but we only have cognizance of the "shadow" in this life. When, as pointed out in Hidden Mystery No. VI., the Veil is rent and the physical clothing drops off, or even when the brain has been injured extensively, there is no physical plane of consciousness left and the shadow therefore disappears from this world as a manifestation. Bro. Lawrence says I have only dealt with a dual nature of humanity; again I suggest that he has not read the paper carefully enough to grasp the gist of my argument; throughout the whole paper I have recognised a triunity, namely Body, Soul and Spirit; the physical or purely animal body, the Physical Ego or Soul-man, and its Spiritual author the True Personality or Transcendental Ego whose heritage is Everlasting Life.

Need I say with what pleasure I welcome a criticism from the pen of Dr. L'Hoste Ranking; there is seldom anything that he touches but he manages to throw some new and interesting light upon it, even the most abstruse subject. I mourn with him the loss to our language of the true and original meaning of the word "Substance," namely, the Reality or Noumenon which "under-lies" the phenomenon, the shadow, or as he truly calls it the "accident" of our surroundings. His suggested simile of a Fakir, with his senses atrophied by disuse, is very apt; it is an unfortunate fact (*pace* Canon Horsley) as stated in the opening paragraph of my paper that "from infancy we have been accustomed to confine our attention wholly upon the objective, believing that to be the reality, thus surrounding ourselves with a concrete boundary wall, through which we can only at times with difficulty get transient glimpses of that which is beyond."

I indeed appreciate and entirely agree with what he suggests when opening his criticism, namely, "that these sublime truths, dimly perceived by us, may be examined from more than one point of view." In writing a paper like the present I am of course stating my own convictions but at the same time I fully recognise that the presentation of the Absolute, with its infinite variety of aspects, must necessarily be different to every individual; we are all of the same genus but each individual Ego is, as it were, a different species, and I do not therefore expect that my attempt to lead my hearers towards a knowledge of the "Unthinkable," will appeal to all alike; it has indeed been to me a source of great satisfaction to find how many of those who saw my demonstration and heard my remarks have agreed with my conclusions.

Dr. Ranking's argument, that because the Creator has limited our senses by Time and Space those limitations must have a reality for Him, though apparently a logical conclusion to our finite comprehensions, cannot apply to an Omniscient and Omnipresent mind; once more let me remind him that I have never suggested that Matter, Time, and Space are not realities to our present finite outlook, they are indeed the foundations upon which rest our very consciousness of living, but they are only the limitations under which we are looking out upon nature and cannot therefore exist in the Reality of Being; the Absolute can surely not be localised, must be Omnipresent and therefore independent of Space—cannot have a beginning or end, must be Omniscient and therefore independent of Time; it might as well be argued that because the Creator has given us our present imperfect senses of sight and hearing, which woefully deceive us, therefore those sense imperfections must have a reality apart from the physical finite Universe, they may be said in a sense to be present in His mind as factors in what we call the gradual process of the working out of His Scheme of Creation, but it is unthinkable that they could have any real existence in the Reality of Being except as, what we, with our limited range of thought, would call the apparent direction and length of certain lines on the Tracing Board of the G.A.O.T.U. The Tracing Board containing all events from the beginning to end of Time is there *complete*, it is only our limited means of "Knowing" that wonderful scheme which makes us draw it out into a long line running from past to future eternity, necessitating our stipulating that one event comes in front or after of another; as pointed out in my reply to Bro. Lawrence, the whole Truth is there before us, but we can only examine it in a form of finite sequences. A book contains a complete story but we can only know that story by taking each word in succession and insisting that one word comes in front of another, and yet the story is lying before us, complete; so with Creation, if the limitations of our Sense of Perception, and therefore of Conception, were removed, we should become Omniscient and the whole of Creation would be before us as an Instantaneous Thought of God.

Dr. Ranking thinks I have "fallen unconsciously into a form of the same error as made by those who measure and limit everything by the purely physical conditions of time and space," what does he mean by everything? I certainly have never dreamt of limiting anything but the Physical Universe in that way; and as our Conceptional Knowledge is based upon Perceptional Knowledge and our perceptive senses require movement or change for their excitation, our very consciousness is limited by time and space. I am sorry to have to disabuse him of the "certainty" that there is a fourth dimension of space; it is certainly not a "mathematical fact," though some writers have taken for granted that it had been proved, assuming as a fact what has never been more than a suggestion. The equation of certain curves certainly gives lines which although always approaching can never meet, even when extended to Infinity, but that has nothing to do with any new dimension beyond the three by which we know space; Infinity is a pseudo-conception caused by the fact that we can never think beyond the finite as long as we have consciousness of living under present conditions; if we could think beyond the finite there would be no such thing as Infinity to trouble us; we should be able to see the whole truth, and, as it were, look all round the subject; as examples, take the Infinity of Time and the Infinity of Space, or the example of two lines always approaching each other but never meeting, which may be represented by the summation of the Series $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+ \; . \; . \; . \; .$ However far this series is extended the total can never be equal to 2; this 2, then, represents the Infinity of the Series, but we can in this case look all round and grasp the whole; there may, indeed, be some other *quality* of space which our minds are not yet in a sufficiently advanced stage to grasp; perhaps something of the character which so-called parabolic geometry has tried to suggest on the *supposition* that there may be a *curvature* in space too small for our present instruments to make manifest; the result of this would be that if we could only look far enough we should see nothing else but the back of our head enormously enlarged; but even this would not take us out of three dimensional space, though it might show us that Space was limited; it is indeed a realm for the ingenuity of imagination, but has got no further; we come back to the fact that space, as also time, are limitations only of our consciousness, and can have no existence in Reality of Being; they are only the conditions under which we move and have our being in the physical Universe.

I refer Dr. Ranking to what I have already written concerning the reality of Evil; our knowledge of the existence of good and evil is based entirely on *relativity*; as in the simile I gave Canon Horsley of a shadow being appreciated as dazzling light in a world of utter darkness, so any degree of evil which we know now would be looked upon as *good* in a world which contained nothing but much greater evil. He seems to suggest that the Fall was a fall from a Spiritual state, and he may be meaning metaphorically the same as I do when I referred to the Spiritual taking root in the *lower* animal nature, but if he suggests that each transcendental personality is a Fallen Angel he seems to be pinning his faith to Dante's catastrophic fall of the devil and his company of disobedient inhabitants of Heaven, which is not in consonance with his own earlier statement that "God, in creating man, endowed him with spirit, the breath of divinity"; the breath of divinity would be one of those Fallen Angels, and, as he allows, there are two personalities, the Transcendental Ego and the Physical Ego, the former would be the Fallen Spirit; it would therefore be between the Fallen Angel and animal instincts, not between good and evil, that the Physical Ego or Soul-man has to exercise his free will.

I have already in my reply to Canon Horsley referred to his question relating to the 'Absorption' of the physical by the Transcendental Ego.

Dr. Ranking is a true Mystic, I remember my first meeting him many years ago amidst the rush and roar of City life and the immediate intuition I had of his being a true lover of the Divine and one who had long been travelling the path of those who are earnestly pursuing the "Quest of the Graal." He is one who has fully recognised the necessity of Symbolism for sustaining and carrying abstract thoughts to higher levels and to those who have not cultivated that means for enlightening our understanding, I would quote those pregnant words of Carlyle: "It is in and through Symbols that man consciously and unconsciously lives, works, and has his being; those ages moreover are accounted the noblest which can best recognise symbolical worth and prize it highest." He will understand me when I answer his question as to "the Key to the Mysteries of Evil and the perverted will and how the assertion of Self may give rise to the Evil Magic," by referring him to the conclusion we came to at the end of my paper, that true prayer was not the attempt to get by subtlety as much as possible out of the Deity with the minimum of trouble, but was to be looked upon as "Love in action" which required perfect *harmony* between those who are in "Loving and knowing communion"; the opposite to this, the perverted will, would be well symbolised by discord or noise, which drowns the "still small voice" that comes to all of us at times and which if followed would lead us to the Inner Sanctuary.

In concluding my reply I have recognised that most of the points raised have had their origin from my difficulty of treating exhaustively such an abstruse subject within the small space allotted to our papers. I have therefore, at the request of many who have found interest in this Series of Hidden Mysteries, completed the whole argument in a small volume entitled "Science and the Infinite" or "Through a Window in the Blank Wall in eight Views."

SUMMER OUTING, JULY, 1912.

HEADQUARTERS: NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

BY BRO. FRANCIS R. TAYLOR.

THE organisers of the twenty-third Annual Outing of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge selected Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, and the Roman Wall, as the sphere of activity for Masonic and archæological research. The district is rich in Roman and Mediæval antiquities, and possesses unique and valuable Masonic records.

The members of the party assembled at King's Cross Station on July 18th, 1912, for the 11.20 train to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and after receiving their railway tickets and the usual 'Q.C.' badges from our Secretary, they at once made themselves comfortable for the journey to the north.

Lunch was served upon the train and partaken of with thorough enjoyment. This in itself speaks volumes for the progress of passenger traffic on our great railway lines, for, on arriving at Darlington, one is reminded of the historic fact that the first public railway train was run on the Stockton and Darlington Railway on the 27th September, 1825, the engine being driven by George Stephenson, its designer and engineer. A comparison can be made in our minds of the comfort in railway travelling of to-day, so familiar to all, and that of close on ninety years ago, shown by the illustration of "Locomotion No. 1" with some of its waggons attached. The waggons used by passengers on the first journey were provided with seats. This first public railway train had thirty-eight carriages, and although a limit was fixed for 300 passengers, it is estimated that at least 600 were carried into Stockton. The journey of twelve miles, including stoppages, was accomplished in three hours and seven minutes, and was considered an excellent performance at that time. The engine "Locomotion No. 1" is now kept as a relic of the past at Darlington Station.

The following brethren took part in the Outing:—

Inner Circle.—Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; W. B. Hextall, P.Pr.G.W., Derby, S.D.; W. Wonnacott, P.M. 3171, J.D.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary.

Correspondence Circle.—Bros. Seymour Bell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dep.Pr.G.M., Northumberland; Col. Sir John E. Bingham, Bart., V.D., of Sheffield, P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks; John Boddy, of Sunderland, P.Pr.G.D., Durham; Fred Brown, of London, P.M. 1365; Walter H. Brown, of London, P.G.Stew.; F. S. Cahill, of Hove, 393; Dr. Thomas Carr, of Blackpool, P.M. 2665; W. N. Cheesman, of Selby, P.Pr.G.W., N. & E. Yorks; Charles Clarke, of London, Treas. 2265; Charles Coles of Port Elizabeth, J.W. 2886; Alfred E. G. Copp, of Wimbledon, 2790; G. A. Crocker, of London, 857; Dr. A. J. Cross, of Dalton-in-Furness, P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs.; A. B. Culley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, S.W. 619; Alex. Darling, of Berwick-on-Tweed, P.Pr.G.D., Northumberland; John G. Finlayson, of South Shields, P.Pr.G.W., Durham; David Flather, of Sheffield, P.Pr.A.G.D.C., W. Yorks; Alfred Gates, of

Sherborne, P.Pr.G.D., Dorset; John W. Gieve, of Portsmouth, P.A.G.D.C.; J. F. H. Gilbard, of London, 56; Alan B. Gordon, of King William's Town, Dis.G.M., S. Africa, E. Div.; William Hall, of Putney, P.M. 15; William Hammond, of Wandsworth, 209; W. R. Harriss, of West Ealing, 1642; David Hills, of Beckenham, P.A.G.D.C.; Chas. W. Hodgson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Pr.G.Sec., Northumberland; James A. Hodgson, of Stanley, Durham, 2929; Richard H. Holme, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland; John Holt, of Yarm-on-Tees, P.Pr.G.D., Durham; Andrew Hunter, of Falkirk, P.Pr.G.W., Stirling; Thomas Jones, of Walthamstow, P.M. 1607; Alfred Joyce, of Birchington, P.M. 2356; C. H. Mackenzie, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2520; H. G. McLachlan, of Lewisham, L.R.; Herbert Y. Mayell, of London, P.M. 227; Thomas Middleton, of Falkirk, P.Pr.G.W., Stirling; W. L. Mildren, of Dalton-in-Furness, P.M. 1388; Alfred A. A. Murray, of Edinburgh, G.Sc.E., Scotland; Dr. S. Walshe Owen, of London, P.M. 901; Henry Palmer, of Corbridge, P.Pr.G.D., Northumberland; Fred. H. Postans, of London, 2956; W. H. Powell, of Darlington, 2453; W. F. Preedy, of Ealing, 3051; J. T. Proctor, of Morpeth, P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland; Thomas J. Ralling, of Colchester, P.A.G.D.C.; Thomas Robinson, of Sunderland, P.Pr.G.D, Durham; Major John Rose, of London, P.M. 2094; Charles Saunders, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 481; J. A. S. Scott, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, P.Pr.G.Reg., Northumberland; Dr. Stanley F. Silberbauer, of Edinburgh, 2; H. Squire Smith, of King William's Town, Dis.G.Sec., S. Africa, E. Div.; Edward J. Steinberg, of South Hampstead, 2408; J. William Stevens, of London, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; Francis R. Taylor, of London, J.D., 2416; George Thompson, of Singapore, P.Dis.G.W., E. Archipelago; John Thompson, of London, P.M. 2242; Ralph Thompson, of Berwick-on-Tweed, P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland; Harry Tipper, of London, P.A.G.Pt.; Lionel Vibert, of Madras, P.Dis.G.W.; Heber Ward, of Sheffield, 296; and J. Proctor Watson, of Bombay, 944.

The Northumbrian Masters' Lodge No. 3477. The members of the party on arriving at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, were met at the Station by several Brethren of The Northumbrian Masters' Lodge No. 3477, who accorded a most hearty welcome to one and all.

The County Hotel, immediately opposite the Railway Station, formed the headquarters of the Lodge. The brethren quickly settled down, and were delighted with the arrangements made for their comfort.

Dinner over, the Brethren made their way to the Masonic Hall in Maple Street, there to attend an Emergency Meeting of The Northumbrian Masters' Lodge, summoned so that the Masons of the North could extend a cordial masonic greeting to their Brethren from the South.

W. Bro. J. A. S. Scott, the Master of the Northumbrian Masters' Lodge, gave a most interesting address, in which he referred to the work accomplished in masonic research by the Quatuor Coronati Lodge throughout every part of the world. The address of welcome was supported by R.W. Bro. Col. C. W. Napier-Clavering, Pr.G.M. Northumberland, I.P.M. 3477; and W. Bro. Simpson, the Master of The Quatuor Coronati Lodge, expressed the acknowledgments and thanks of the visiting Brethren. W. Bro. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., then gave an excellent lecture on "Old Newcastle," which was much appreciated because it gave a good general idea of the antiquities which the members of the party were to inspect in detail on the following day. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

At the close of the Emergency Meeting, the Brethren carefully examined a well-arranged exhibition of the masonic collections of the local Brethren. Amongst the exhibits were china and glass with masonic devices, masonic regalia, jewels, rings, seals, snuff boxes, pictures and engravings, old minute books and certificates, tracing boards, etc. Many of the exhibits were of historic value, and one would naturally like to see the collections passed on to a permanent masonic museum, or failing that, the whole of the exhibits might be carefully catalogued.

The exhibitors were:—W. Bros. Seymour Bell, T. J. Armstrong, F. E. Macfadyen, J. A. S. Scott, T. Killingworth White, Frank Morel, and Bro. Jackson; also St. David's Lodge No. 393, De Ogle Lodge No. 636, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge No.24, and the Newcastle College, Soc. Ros. in Anglia.

The bringing together of such unique collectious clearly shewed that much thought and care had been expended by The Northumbrian Masters' Lodge. It is hoped that both the organisers and exhibitors will consider themselves rewarded by the appreciation and grateful thanks of the party.

The members of the organising Committee for the Emergency Lodge meeting, and for the Exhibition, comprised the following well-known Brethren, viz.:—Col. C. W. Napier Clavering, R.W.Pr.G.M., Northumberland, I.P.M. 3477; J. A. S. Scott, W.M. 3477, P.Pr.G.R.; C. W. Hodgson, Sec., 3477, Prov.G.Sec.; Geo. Hannay, S.W. 3477; J. W. Thompson, J.W. 3477; W. F. Carmon, Treas. 3477; J. B. Mackenzie, D.C. 3477, P.Pr.G.R.; Adam Thompson; Seymour Bell, Dep.Prov.G.M. The organising Committee were ably supported by many other local Brethren, among whom must be mentioned Bros. Thomas J. Armstrong, P.Pr.G.W. Northumberland; Capt. G. C. Coates formerly Master of The Trinity House; W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.; J. C. MacDonald; F. E. Macfadyen; Canon E. E. Savage, P.Pr.G.Ch.; Herbert Shaw, Deputy Lord Mayor; and T. Killingworth White.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The party on Friday morning, the 19th July, assembled in one of the rooms of the Hotel to discuss with W. Bro. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., the plans proposed for seeing the antiquities of "Old Newcastle." The weather was not all that could be desired on a visit of this kind, but the members of the party were out to accomplish a perambulation of the city regardless of atmospheric conditions.

The city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne practically occupies the site of the Roman military station of "Pons Ælii" so called from the bridge across the Tyne named after the Ælian family to which its founder, the Emperor Hadrian, belonged.

Towards the end of the fourth century A.D. troubles were fast gathering over the fortunes of the Western Empire of Rome. The Roman legions were re-called from the furthermost part of the Empire. Pons Ælii was deserted and likewise the other military stations on the Northern wall of Britain which stretched from sea to sea. The Western Roman Empire was on the wane and, in fact, ceased to exist in 476 A.D.

Time rolled on and the protection afforded by the walls of Pons Ælii led to the foundation of a monastery in the tenth century A.D. A village community settled around the religious establishment and the name given to the cluster of cottages was that of Muncanceaster or Monkchester.

Then, later on, the ruthless Danish invaders dealt severly with Monkchester. They reduced it to ruins and of the Roman bridge nothing remained but the piers. It was in this state that William the Conqueror found it. Robert, his eldest son, built a fortress apparently of timber, in 1080, upon or near to the site of the old Roman station

and called it the New Castle. William Rufus rebuilt the castle in stone and also restored portions of the Roman wall.

To the protecting influence of the New Castle the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne owes its origin. It grew in importance, but border attacks were oft recurring, making it necessary to provide for adequate resistance against them. This led to the walling in of the town in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The walls were continued down to the banks of the Tyne and thus the castle was "within the walls."

The Ancient Bridge. The Roman bridge spanned the Tyne between Newcastle and Gateshead. It is said to have been built by the Emperor Hadrian in 120 A.D. It was left in ruins by the Danes but was rebuilt upon the old piers in Norman times. A great fire at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1248 did much damage to the bridge. This was repaired by public beneficence.

In 1362 it was again repaired and the cost defrayed by tolls levied upon goods coming into Newcastle. The chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, three towers and several houses were built upon the bridge. Near the centre "the blue stone" marked the boundary between Newcastle and Gateshead.

A remarkable flood on the 17th November, 1771, practically destroyed the bridge, and on the succeeding days the remaining buildings upon the bridge collapsed. A temporary bridge was erected in 1772. A new bridge was commenced in 1773 and it was opened for foot passengers in 1781. It was widened in 1801, but in 1873 the present swing bridge was so far advanced that the eighteenth century bridge was removed to make way for it.

The Mediaeval Walls. The town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was practically founded by William Rufus, who fortified it by building surrounding walls. These Norman walls served their purpose well for the time, but the space enclosed was small. The population increased and buildings were erected inside and outside the walls. It became necessary to encircle it with new walls of greater strength and of sufficient length to enclose the whole of its buildings and provide moreover for future development. It is recorded that during the reign of Edward I. a wealthy man of Newcastle was taken prisoner in one of the many border raids. He was ransomed by his friends and he then started building the new walls. The work was continued and completed during the succeeding reigns. Pandon, a thriving neighbouring town close to the eastern wall, was by the royal charter of Edward I., dated the 20th December, 1299, purchased and added to Newcastle. The eastern walls, which apparently passed straight down to the river, were rebuilt in 1307 along the outer boundary of Pandon, and thus embraced the newly acquired possession. The building of the southern wall on the riverside completed the circuit of the town which was over two miles in extent. A fosse or ditch 22 yards wide was formed on the outer side of the western, northern, and eastern walls, and consequently the gates and posterns were approached by drawbridges.

The walls were 8 feet thick and of a height varying from 12 to 20 feet. The towered gateways, the intermediate semicircular towers and the square watch towers must have presented a formidable appearance in mediæval times. The southern wall on the riverside had many gates appropriately known as "water gates."

The defence of the town was entrusted to its 24 wards. The inhabitants of each ward were responsible for the defence of a portion of the wall which had been previously allotted. In this way the town was always prepared for emergencies.

The persistent border attacks immediately ceased on the Union of England and Scotland by the accession of James I. to the throne of England. The walls of Newcastle were, however, required for defence during the Great Civil War, also during the rebellion of the Old Pretender in 1715 and of the Young Pretender in 1745.

The period following these events clearly indicated that the walls of Newcastle had lost their usefulness, being no longer required for the purpose for which they were built. Then came the threat of Napoleon to invade England early in the nineteenth century.

The walls of Newcastle were again looked upon as a means of defence, and bodies of armed citizens were formed to defend the town they loved so well. The victory by Nelson at Trafalgar in 1805 and the final defeat of Napoleon by Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo in 1815 gave the nation a universal feeling of security. Schemes of extension and improvement were proceeded with at Newcastle, resulting in the demolition of much interesting old work. The walls with their picturesque gate-gateways and towers gradually disappeared. And what remains to this day is but a fragment of the grandeur of the past.

The ditch running along on the outer side of the walls was no longer wanted. It became a waste known as "The King's Dyke." It was filled in. The Corporation claimed it, and leased it to citizens, and thus it too formed part of the scheme for development. Houses and streets in due course covered its site.

The southern wall with its water gates was probably the first to be demolished, the date of its removal being 1763.

The walls on the north, east and west had originally eight main gateways. Besides these there were smaller postern gates.

The largest and best preserved portion of the walls now remaining is that of the Western Wall which runs from near where the great West Gate formerly stood right up to St. Andrew's Church. The narrow passage on the Town side, which in mediæval times followed the course of the wall throughout its length, still exists in this part under the name of the "The West Walls." At a distance of 101 yards 1 foot from the West Gate is Durham Tower. Then 77 yards 1 foot from Durham Tower, and after the gap made by Stowell Street, Herber Tower is reached. The Feltmakers, Curriers, and Armourers used Herber Tower as their place of meeting. The wall from here runs in a north-easterly direction, and 115 yards from Herber Tower is Morden Tower which was used as the Hall of the Glaziers, Plumbers, Plasterers, and Painters. It appears that it was granted to them in 1619, and there is a record of its being repaired by them in 1700. Between Herber and Morden Towers a small built-up pointed doorway occurs in the wall. This was originally the postern built for the Brethren of the Dominican or Black Friars to have access to their grounds outside the wall. The consent of Edward II. permitting the construction of this postern was granted conditionally to the drawbridge being removed, and the postern built up, in times of danger. The distance from Morden Tower to the site of Ever Tower is 99 yards 1 foot. Ever Tower was built by the Eure or Ever family, lords of Kirkley. Ever Tower was, before its demolition, used as the Hall of the Paviors, Colliers, and Carriage-men. One hundred yards from Ever Tower brings you to where Andrew Tower stood early in the nineteenth century. One hundred yards east from Andrew Tower stood the magnificent fortress of Newgate which was removed in 1823 by Act of Parliament. The townsmen petitioned against its removal but without avail. Of the northern walls, nothing

now remains eastward beyond St. Andrew's Church. At the north-east angle stood the Carliol Tower, so named after the Carliols who were intimately connected with the municipal work of the town, and were, moreover, great benefactors. Many members of the family were mayors of Newcastle. Carliol Tower was also known as The Weavers' Tower from the fact that it was repaired and used by the Weavers' Company in 1682. Carliol Croft or Plummer Tower was situate 176 yards from Carliol Tower at the foot of Croft Street. It was at one time called The Cutler's Tower from the fact that it formed the Hall of The Cutlers' Company. But now no Cutlers' Company exists in Newcastle.

The old gateway known as the Sallyport or Carpenters, or Wall Knoll Tower and Habkyn Tower, close by the Manors Railway Station, is the only town gateway remaining.

The following list of the ancient wards, which were formed specially in regard to the defence of the fortifications will give a good idea of the gateways and towers existing in the eighteenth century.

Western Walls.

1. Close Gate—gateway removed in 1797.
2. White Friars Tower—tower pulled down in 1840.
3. Denton or Nevil Tower—tower pulled down in 1805.
4. West Spital Tower—tower pulled down in 1844.
5. Stank Tower—tower pulled down.
6. Gunner Tower—tower converted into Hall for the Company of Slaters and Tylers, 1821.
7. Pink Tower--tower pulled down in 1851.
8. West Gate—gateway removed in 1811.
9. Durham Tower.
10. Herber Tower.
11. Morden Tower.
12. Ever Tower—tower pulled down.

Northern Walls.

13. Andrew Tower—Tower pulled down in 1810.
14. Newgate—gateway removed 1823.
15. Bartram—Monbowcher Tower—tower pulled down.
16. Ficket Tower—tower pulled down in 1825.
17. Pilgrim Street Gate—gateway removed in 1802.
18. Carlell Tower—tower pulled down in 1880.

Eastern Walls.

19. Plummer Tower.
20. Austin Tower—tower pulled down.
21. Corner Tower.
22. Pandon Gate—gateway removed in 1795.
23. Wall Knoll Tower.
24. Habkyn Tower—Bourne, in "The History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," published in 1736, states, "Wall Knoll Tower and Habkin Tower are now but one ward."

A royal charter in 1400 created Newcastle a county, under the title of "the Town & County of Newcastle." On June 30th, 1882, a royal charter constituted Newcastle a city.

The Ancient Guild of Masons. There are many ancient trade guilds in Newcastle, possessing most interesting records of the past, but to the brethren of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge the history of the Ancient Guild of Masons is peculiarly attractive. The Society was constituted on September 1st, 1581, as "a body incorporated of themselves with perpetual succession; to meet yearly to choose two wardens, who might sue and be sued in the County of Newcastle, make bye laws &c. That whenever the general plays of the town, anciently called Corpus Christi plays, should be played, they should play 'the Burial of our Lady St Mary the Virgin'; every absent brother to forfeit two shillings and sixpence: that no Scotsman should be taken apprentice, under a penalty of 40 shillings, nor ever be admitted into the Company on any account whatever, each brother to be sworn; that apprentices should serve seven years; that at the marriages and burials of brethren and their wives, the Company should attend to the Church such persons to be married or buried; that one half of their fines should go to the maintenance of the great bridge, and the other half to the said fellowship."

In the olden times the great Companies marched from their various meeting places and made a magnificent procession through the town, with banners flying and bands playing. They were led by the Mayor and Corporation. Each trade guild proceeded to its appointed place, there to perform its special play in dumb show, perhaps with a little impromptu speaking. These miracle plays were suppressed early in the reign of James I. The Company of Masons met in the Whitefriars Tower in 1674, and in 1740 obtained a grant from the Corporation of Newcastle of the Cutlers Tower or Plummer Tower in Carliol Croft.

A bequest to the Company of Masons is recorded in the monument which was set up in their meeting house, in 1776, as follows:—"To the memory of Mr. George Maxwell, mason, who died Sept 14th, 1732, and bequeathed to the Company of Masons of Newcastle, the rentals of five messuages and their appurtenances, to be applied to the relief of such brethren as are sick, or incapable of working, and to such of their widows as are needful."

The Hospital of the Holy Jesus.—The party, in making a circuit of the mediæval walls of Newcastle, were attracted by the Hospital of The Holy Jesus, in the dingy neighbourhood of the Manors, near to the Manors Railway Station. This hospital was known also as The Freemen's or Town's Hospital, from the fact that the Corporation of Newcastle founded and endowed the Institution for "poor, impotent people, being freemen or freemen's widows, or their sons and daughters that have never been married." The provision made by the Corporation for the endowment of the Hospital was from the income of the properties in the Close, Newcastle; at Whittle, Northumberland; and at Edderley, Durham. These proved insufficient, and the Corporation decided to purchase the Manor of Walker, so that its rentals, amounting to £185 per annum, could be used for the Hospital. The Mayor and Corporation could not make the purchase without first obtaining powers from Parliament. A Bill was promoted for the purpose, but before it had passed the Lords the Corporation unwittingly completed the purchase of the Manor for £12,220. This action led the Lords to reject the Bill—the consequence was that the Crown seized the Manor of

Walker under the statute of Mortmain. The Crown held it for close on seven years. Pleadings were at last successful, and in 1723 the Crown granted the Mayor and Corporation the long wished for license "to hold the Manor of Walker, the ballast shore and other lands pertaining to it for providing a sufficient fund for the maintenance of the poor of its Hospital for ever." The Hospital covers part of the site of the monastery of Austin Friars, which, with other religious houses of the kind, was dissolved in 1539. Austin Friars was reserved by Henry VIII. for his "Council of the North," and this gave rise to its title of "the King's Manor."

In 1648 Austin Friars became the property of the Corporation.

The Hospital of the Holy Jesus was built in 1681. It must have originally presented a very picturesque appearance, with its quaint piazza, its forecourt of a green field, and its well-placed fountain. The construction of the New Road curtailed the forecourt and necessitated the setting back of the curious fountain to where it now stands. These alterations have given the cramped approach which considerably mars the beauty of the place. The interesting features of the three-story brick building are its arcade of semi-circular arches, formed with quaint round-edged bricks, its characteristic brick gables, its windows and its staircase at the entrance. The carved figures surmounting the newel at the foot of the staircase represent "Charity" with the charity box at her feet.

The Keelmens' Hospital. It is but a short distance from the Hospital of the Holy Jesus to the Keelmens' Hospital. The Keelmens' Hospital is an interesting brick structure, with its entrance much above the street level, approached by an external staircase. It has an unique foundation, being built in 1701 by the contributions of the Keelmen themselves, at a cost of £2,000. When the New Street was being formed some damage was done to the west end of the Hospital and this portion was re-built. The Keelmen, in 1730, considered it well to constitute themselves into a friendly society. In 1788 an Act of Parliament was passed for "establishing a permanent fund for the relief and suppcrt of skippers and keelmen employed on the River Tyne, who by sickness or other accidental misfortune or by old age, shall not be able to maintain themselves and families, and for the relief of the widows and children of such skippers and keelmen."

The vocation of the keelmen has passed away owing to the march of modern improvements. The coal keel was an oval shaped, clumsy but strong vessel used for conveying coal to the colliery ships. It was manned by a skipper and his keelmen. There is no doubt that the old bridge prevented the colliery ships proceeding up the Tyne, consequently it was necessary to employ the keels to convey the coal to them. Now-a-days the colliery ships can proceed up the Tyne and are loaded direct. The keelmen were employed by the hostmen. The hostmen were really coal brokers. They received their charter from Queen Elizabeth conditionally to their ensuring to the Crown one shilling for every chaldron shipped on the Tyne. It is recorded that in 1602 there were 85 keels at Newcastle employed by 28 hostmen.

The Trinity House. The party next visited The Trinity House and were received by Captain G. C. Coates a former Master of The Trinity House, who very kindly explained the exhibits in the Entrance Hall comprising some curious models of ships, some interesting wall exhibits, also the partly burnt rafter which was thrown from Gateshead to this building during the great explosion of 1854 and is referred to as "the flying fish."

A Hall, Chapel and houses for the brethren are recorded to have been built in 1505.

The Chapel, which is of small size, has a novel timber roof similar to the underside of the deck of an old wooden ship. The carved pews, the Master's seat and the pulpit are good examples of Elizabethan work in oak. The great Hall was built in 1721. It has oak panelling and a carved oak chimney piece. Marine pictures by well known artists adorn its walls.



The site of the Trinity House buildings was purchased in 1492 by The Guild of the Blessed Trinity of Newcastle. The purchase was subject to the condition that the Fraternity were to pay, if required, a red rose every Midsummer for ever. The adjoining property purchased later was conditional to a pottle of wine being given, if demanded, on the vigils of the Feasts of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul for ever. The rose and the wine were regularly given up to 1650. A charter was granted to the Fraternity by Henry VIII. "out of love to the Trinity and to encourage the art of navigation."

Charters were likewise granted by Elizabeth and James I. These several charters gave the Trinity House important duties and great privileges. Many of the powers formerly exercised by the Trinity House have, in modern times, been vested in other bodies. The pilotage of the Tyne, for example, was transferred to the Tyne Pilotage Commissioners by Act of Parliament passed in 1864.

An atmosphere of quietness and contentment reigns over the comfortable homes where the brethren and the widows of deceased brethren pass the closing years of their lives.

The Guildhall. The party proceeded from the Trinity House to that part of Newcastle called "Sandhill," which in former times was the market place for coals and various merchandise, the sphere of activity for shipping circles and also the centre of town government.

Roger Thornton, early in the fifteenth century, built The Maison Dieu at Sandhill and dedicated it to St. Catherine as a hospital for the poor and sick. His munificence is noteworthy. He possessed that spirit of true citizenship in doing all he could for the good of the town in which he lived. He gave to the Corporation the Town Hall, which was probably built at the same time as the Hospital, viz., in 1412. The Hospital was enjoined "to pray daily for the mayor and commonalty of the town, and for the founder and his family." The Hall and Kitchen of the Hospital were on many occasions used by the Corporation for public functions. Moreover the great benefactor did not forget to encourage young married couples, for the hall was at their disposal "to make their wedding dinner in, and receive the offerings and gifts of their friends." Thornton's Town Hall served its purpose well until it was pulled down, in 1655, and upon its site the Guildhall was built in 1658. The architect was Mr. Robert Trollop of York The Guildhall was approached by two flights of steps from Sandhill, and in the niche above the entrance doorway was placed the statue of Charles II. On the south side was another entrance with a balcony facing the river. The steeple had a chime of bells, and on each bell was the name of an alderman. The Guildhall was the scene of much violence during the riots in 1740. The riotous mob rushed the Guildhall, destroyed public documents and valuable pictures, and they plundered the town hutch of £1,200.

The steeple to the Guildhall was removed in 1796. The north and south fronts were rebuilt. The alterations necessitated the removal of the flights of steps and the old main entrance. The interior of the Guildhall remains practically the same as at the time of its erection. The chief apartments are arranged as follows :—On the First Floor: the Court Room or Guildhall, the Merchants' Court, and the Mayor's Chamber—on the Ground Floor: the Exchange and Reading Room. The Court Room or Guildhall is long and low with a quaint small arched balustraded gallery, it is suitably fitted up as a Hall of Justice, and the old hammer beams have oak masks carved with grotesques attached thereto. At one end of the Guildhall large doors lead to the Merchants' Court, which is a square room with oak panelling to its walls, surmounted by a richly carved frieze and cornice. Shields, with coats of arms of the Governors since 1628, are carved in the top panels. The magnificent oak carved chimney piece has two carved panels, one representing "The Judgment of Solomon" and the other "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes." The plaster ceiling of the Merchants' Court is richly modelled and of heavy appearance. The Mayor's Chamber has some well-proportioned panelling on which are painted views of the town in olden days, and this room has a beautifully designed ceiling.

Surtees House. This interesting house is of seventeenth century date, with effective casement windows to the upper stories. It was originally the house of the Davisons and Coxes. An interesting room on the first floor has oak panelling, also a carved oak chimney piece, dated 1637. A coat of arms carved on the right-hand side of the chimney piece has the initials "T.D." below it, whilst there is another one similarly carved on the left-hand side with the initials "A.C." The initials are those of "Thomas Davison" and "Anne Cox." The room adjoining is the one connected with the romance of Elizabeth Surtees, the daughter of Aubone Surtees, the banker.

She eloped with young John Scott, on the 18th of November, 1772, by creeping through the casement window and springing into the arms of her lover. They were married next day, a few miles from Edinburgh. John Scott afterwards became Lord Eldon, the Lord Chancellor of England.

St. Andrew's Church. The party, during its perambulation of the town walls, visited St. Andrew's Church, which is stated to be the most ancient Church in Newcastle, although the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas is of earlier foundation. Tradition ascribes the foundation of St. Andrew's Church to King David of Scotland, somewhere about the middle of the twelfth century, A.D. This seems probable from the dedication to the patron saint of Scotland and from the architecture of its earlier parts being in the style of the period.

St. Andrew's Church was built during the Transitional period of Norman Architecture in England. The semicircular chancel arch with its chevron enrichments, certain parts of the nave arcades and some of the work to the Tower are of late twelfth century date.

The Church originally consisted of nave and chancel. The aisles were added afterwards and the nave arcades constructed in the place of the original nave walls. The clerestory windows were inserted at a later date, and the nave roof built at a higher level. The indications of the earlier roof are to be seen on the east side of the West Tower. The arch to the south transept is semi-circular, that to the north transept obtusely pointed. It may be mentioned that the arch to the West Tower is also pointed. The south transept was re-built about the middle of the nineteenth century by Mr. Dobson, the architect of the Central Railway Station. There are three chantries in the church, dedicated respectively to St. Thomas, St. Mary, and to the Holy Trinity. The chantry of the Holy Trinity was founded by Sir Adam de Athol, Lord of Jesmond and Sheriff of Northumberland, in the time of Richard II. It is interesting to note that "John, Bishop of Durham, granted an indulgence of 40 days to those who should contribute anything to the reparation of St. Andrews Church, in Newcastle, and to the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the same &c. dated at Gateshead, July 19, 1387."

Additions, alterations, and reparations have been made from time to time, and this is evident from the examples of work of different periods. The church was considerably damaged at the siege of Newcastle in 1644, during the great Civil War. The Scotch cannon played sad havoc. The parish register of 1645 records "there was no child baptised in this parish for 1 year's tim after the town was taken; nor sarmon in this church for 1 year's tim." The tower was so much damaged that the huge buttresses had to be built to support it.

The old porch was pulled down in 1726, and a new one built. The third pillar in the nave arcade on the north side was pulled down in 1788, and two arches thrown into one. During the same year the brick vestry on the north of the chancel was built, but it unfortunately does not harmonise with the rest of the work.

The Church has at times been used for secular purposes. In 1280 it seems to have been used by certain justices for the holding of their courts, and the Chapel of the Holy Trinity was used as a beer cellar by the adjoining public house in the early part of the nineteenth century. The public house was pulled down in 1824.

The thoughtfulness and generosity of Bro. Sir John Bingham in providing refreshment for the brethren during the morning walk, were much appreciated.

After lunch at the County Hotel, the afternoon's programme was proceeded with as follows :—

Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas. The Bishopric of Newcastle was established in 1882. The Church of St. Nicholas then had its bishop's throne and thus became a "Cathedral."

It is considered probable that upon the site of the Church of St. Nicholas, the ancient Saxon Church of Monkchester may have been built. Traditional records indicate the building of a Norman Church here during the reign of William Rufus.

It was consecrated by Bishop Osmund of Salisbury in 1091. It was destroyed by fire in 1216, and immediately after this disaster the present Church was commenced, but was not finished until the fourteenth century. There are evidences of transitional Norman work, but many alterations and additions have been made.

The main parts of the Nave as now existing were completed in 1359. In 1368 the transepts were built. The building of the Choir was no doubt the next work taken in hand. The original east window was the gift of Roger Thornton the wealthy citizen who was associated with benefactions in Sandhill. He died in 1429. The east window was renewed in the nineteenth century. The tower at first was without its crowning steeple. The steeple was added through the munificence of Robert de Rhodes at about the middle of the fifteenth century. Rickman in his work on Gothic Architecture refers to it as follows :—" That most beautiful composition, the steeple of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne—a piece of composition equally remarkable for its simplicity, delicacy, and excellent masonic arrangement."

The General of the Scottish Force during the siege of Newcastle in 1644 sent to the Town demanding its surrender, or he would destroy the steeple of St. Nicholas. The defenders of Newcastle, with the well-known astuteness of the north countrymen, sent the chief Scottish prisoners to the top of the tower, and then replied to the enemy that they intended to defend the town to the last, and if the magnificent steeple of St. Nicholas fell so would also the Scottish prisoners confined at the top of the tower. Thus the steeple was preserved.

The effect of the interior of the Church with its long nave and chancel, its aisles, its transepts, and its south chapel at the West End is expressive of plainness, simplicity, and massiveness. The Church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, 1873 to 1877.

The plain Purbeck font with coats of arms of Robert de Rhodes and his wife carved upon its sides was no doubt the gift of Robert de Rhodes in the fifteenth century. The rich wooden font cover is of later date, being probably an example of early sixteenth century work.

The Black Gate. The main gateway in the curtain wall enclosing the Castle area at Newcastle-upon-Tyne was known as "The Black Gate." It was built in the reign of Henry III. A moat surrounded the curtain wall on the outside. The gateway was therefore approached by a drawbridge defended by an outwork or barbican. There were two iron portcullisses to the gateway, but the drawbridge and the portcullisses have vanished. Jacobean windows were inserted to the upper part. In modern times this upper part has been thoroughly renovated, re-roofed and fitted up as a museum of Roman and other antiquities.

The Castle Keep. The chief Norman castles in the North-East part of England were so placed as to guard the rivers near the borderland, and thus the Castle at Newcastle-upon-Tyne is situated north of the Tyne. The Castle consisted of The Keep, the Castle Yard, and the moated curtain wall with its gateways and posterns approached by drawbridges. There were outworks or barbicans to guard the approaches.

It is probable that very little, if any, of the work built by William Rufus now exists. The Keep of the Castle was erected by Henry II. from 1172 to 1177 at a cost of £892.18.9 as recorded in the Pipe Rolls for Northumberland, and it appears that a general rebuilding on a much larger area was taken in hand at the same time.

The outer or curtain wall formed the first line of defence and within a short distance of the Keep an inner wall was built to constitute the second line of defence—this wall divided the Castle Yard into two distinct areas which were known as "The King's Baillie" and "The Common Baillie."

The Keep itself was the great fortress of the Castle, and in consequence was designed and constructed with the idea of presenting insurmountable difficulties to an attacking party.

The Baillie gateway in the curtain wall was situated about 30 feet west of the South West angle of the Keep, and in the time of Henry II. was the main gateway of the Castle. It was a good example of Transitional Norman work and what remained of it was pulled down in 1811.

The main entrance to the Castle Keep is approached by a stone staircase amply protected by a forebuilding or annexe. There is a landing on the top of the forebuilding and a door leads directly off it to an interesting room which was either used as the priest's room or as the Governor's Audience Chamber. From off the landing a flight of steps runs to the main entrance. This is a good wide Norman doorway with shafts in the jambs and the opening is spanned by a receding semicircular arch ornamented with the characteristic chevron. Every detail of the old work was faithfully copied when the doorway was rebuilt in modern times. The apartment entered is the Great Hall situated on the Second Floor. It was originally used for the transaction of important public business. The walls are of such great thickness that many mural chambers were built within them and these probably served for bedrooms.

Access to the top of the tower is obtained by two staircases from the Great Hall. One of these is a circular staircase which goes right down to the Basement of the Keep.

The Chapel occupies the unusual position of the basement of the forebuilding and is entered from the foot of the main stairs. It is a beautiful example of late Norman work in excellent preservation. In comparatively modern times it has been used for the unromantic purpose of a beer cellar to the "Three Bulls Heads" public house. But the acquisition of the Keep by the Corporation in the early years of the nineteenth century altered all this.

The basement of the main tower formed the guard room or dungeon. It has the original vaulting with its ribs springing from the central column.

The apartments on the First Floor were reached from the Great Hall by means of the circular staircase, they combined security with comfort and were doubtless the private residence of the Governor.

A good water supply was one of the essentials for the welfare of the defenders of the Castle Keep. A few steps from the Great Hall led up to the Well Chamber. Water passed into troughs at the side of the well mouth and was distributed from them by pipes to the lower floors.

Now-a-days examples of tapestry, ancient arms and armour, also Roman and other antiquities, are exhibited in the Keep. In the Great Hall is to be seen a quaint oak Jacobean chimneypiece with a carved centre panel depicting angels carrying James I. to heaven.

Axwell Park. The Party having completed its inspection of the Castle, hurried back to the County Hotel, and drove by motor brakes to Axwell Park where the Provincial G. Master, Bro. Col. C. W. Napier Clavering, and his wife, received the brethren. After tea the party were shewn over the house and grounds. The kindness of the Provincial Grand Master and Mrs. Clavering was much appreciated.

Smoking Concert by the Northumbrian Masters Lodge. The brethren, after dinner, proceeded to Tilley's Rooms in Market Street where the local brethren welcomed them and gave a very enjoyable Smoking Concert. The visiting brethren were delighted with the masonic feeling permeating the social atmosphere at this Smoking Concert, and it is hoped that the organizers, artists, and all who assisted, were in a measure rewarded by the perfect success of the evening's entertainment and the hearty thanks of all present.

Hexham. On Saturday morning, the 20th July, the party centred its thoughts on Hexham and arrived there soon after eleven.

The picturesque old market town is famed for its Abbey Church, which forms the most prominent feature. The fortified towers of the Moot Hall and the Manor Office may have been originally part of the scheme of defence against the continual border raids of the Scots.

The party first of all visited the interesting quarters of The Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1557, and then admired the towered gateway of the Moot Hall, which in former times may have been an outer defence or barbican. Moot Hall implies a meeting place for legal arguments and decisions. There are records of the Moot Hall at Hexham having been used as a Court of Jurisdiction in the princely palatinate of Hexhamshire, and it was, until July 5th, 1838, the Sessions House of South Northumberland.

The Manor Office was so called from the fact that the business matters connected with the Manor of Hexham was dealt with there up to the year 1868.

Hexham is an historic place of very early origin and possesses many valuable antiquities. It appears, however, that the sculptured slabs and the various stones with inscriptions upon them, although undoubted examples of Roman craftsmanship, are no evidence of a Roman occupation since there is reason to believe that these materials were brought from the old Roman settlement of Corstopitum (Corbridge). It has been said that out of the ruins of Corbridge, the town of Hexham arose in the early days of Saxon England. The practice of utilising old materials from Roman ruins for the building of Christian chuches prevailed throughout the whole of the Western Empire of Rome in the early centuries after Christianity had been recognised by the famous edict of the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 312.

Hexham Abbey. The party was received by the Rector, Bro. the Rev. Canon Savage, M.A., who very kindly gave a brief historical account of the Abbey, and it may be mentioned that he is the author, in collaboration with Mr. C. C. Hodges, Architect of Hexham, of a valuable contribution dealing with its history in recent years, entitled "A Record of All Works Connected with Hexham Abbey Since January, 1899."

The first Church in Hexham was built by Wilfrid in 674 A.D. Wilfrid was a Northumbrian by birth and was educated as a monk in a Convent at Lindisfarne. He travelled through France and Italy and the Architecture of these countries influenced his work at Hexham. It is recorded that Etheldreda, Queen of Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria, was the great patroness of Wilfrid and the church. She gave a grant of Hexhamshire in perpetuity so that a cathedral church could be built and the right of sanctuary was granted by the King. Wilfrid's church was apparently completed by 679 A D.

The only remaining portion of Wilfrid's church is the complete Saxon Crypt, which was brought to light in 1726 when an excavation was being made for a new western buttress to the central tower. The crypt consists of a chapel and western ante-chapel with access by stone stairs and passageways. The passage on the south side was for the use of the priests who entered directly into the chapel by a south door off the south-west vestibule. The people had two approaches to the crypt both leading to the ante-chapel, one at the west end and the other off the north-west vestibule.

The chapel was in all probability used for exhibiting the relics brought by Wilfrid from Rome, it may have served for the usual religious services during border raids and have formed the last resting-place of many worthy citizens.

The materials used in the building of the Crypt were squared stones of the Roman period with inscriptions and sculpture upon them and which were undoubtedly obtained from Corbridge. Wilfrid's church was constituted a bishop's see and this continued until 821, or thereabouts, when it was annexed to the see of Lindisfarne. The church was restored to the Archbishopric of York by Henry II.

The old stone seat known as "the Frith Stool" or "the seat of peace" may have been the "cathedra" or bishop's throne of the Saxon cathedral church. Be this as it may it was used until the Reformation "for the unassailable security of persons seeking the sanctuary of the Church." The right of sanctuary was within the mile limit from the Church and four crosses marked the boundary on the north, south, east and west. The fugitive would make his way to the frithstool, and when seated upon it would be "under the protection of the Church." The frithstool at Hexham is built up of four stones, the three lower plain ones forming the support of the upper stone out of which the seat has been hollowed out. The complete frithstool is 2 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 9 inches from back to front and 1 foot 10 inches high. The back of the hollowed out seat is elliptical in plan and on the top of each elbow to the seat is an interlacing scroll ornament finished with a trefoil Saxon knot. Incised lines enclose the ornament and continue along the top edge at the back of the seat. The front face of the 'seat' stone has a similar border of incised lines. The frithstool at Beverley Minster is of similar design but without any ornament. The Beverley frithstool is illustrated in *A.Q.C.*, vol. vii., page 192 (1894).

The Danish invaders attacked Hexham in 867 and destroyed the cathedral church and monastry by fire. The Church remained in the ruinous condition until

after the Norman Conquest when monastries were again a power in the land. Thomas II., Archbishop of York, refounded the Church at Hexham as a Priory of Black Austin Canons in 1112 with its dedication to St. Andrew. The Austin Canons repaired the ruined fabric of Wilfrid's church and built secular buildings of wood. The question of a new church would be in abeyance for want of funds. In 1138 King David of Scotland pillaged the town but saved the Church. The continual border raids made it necessary to erect works of defence and the strong North gate was the first new building of the Austin Canons.

The Priory, before the end of the twelfth century, became wealthy and influential. Richard who was prior from 1142 to about 1160 and died in 1175, records that "We have built upon the ruins of many edifices which waste and devastation have destroyed. The foundations of many others may still be traced." The new church was built as far as possible upon the site of the old one. The conception and execution of a large cruciform church with cloisters and conventual buildings were dealt with in sections. It was started during the Transitional period so no Norman work is to be found. At the end of the twelfth century the Transitional aisle walls of the choir were built. Then the six bays of the North and South choir arcades were proceeded with necessitating the removal of the earlier work. The triforium, the clerestory and the vaulting to the aisles effected the completion of the choir early in the thirteenth century. Up to this point therefore the work is chiefly Transitional. The South Transept was then taken in hand and the eastern aisle and slype built first of all. The western piers of the crossing soon followed with the arches across. At a later period the North transept was built and it exhibits a more developed phase of Early English work than is found in the South Transept. The beauty of the South Transept, however, is in the fine proportion of its parts and the grandeur of its effective broad staircase leading to the gallery over the slype from which the dormitory was reached.

The central Tower was built soon after the North Transept had been completed.

There are practically no remains of the Chapter House with the exception of the indications of wall ribs to one bay of its vaulting. The Vestibule of the Chapter House, though in ruins, gives a very good idea of its original state, with its arcaded walls, its openings in the east and west walls and its moulded vaulting ribs springing either from circular columns or from corbels.

The Calefactory which was a long vaulted chamber on the South of the Chapter House vestibule has only a small part of its walls with the springers to the vaulting still remaining. Over the Chapter House Vestibule and Calefactory the dormitory with a high pitched roof existed. The night doorway through the south transept wall has been built up but is clearly observable. The Fratery, Refectory or Dining Hall was on the South of the Cloister Garth and was built upon an undercroft, the floor of which was on the ground level. A fine lavatory arcade still exists in the western wall of the Cloister Garth at the southern end.

The cellarium with its barrel vault is well preserved and forms the ground story of the building on the western side of the Cloister garth.

The whole of this work was built before 1296, and from a small part of the southern end of the West Front, being of thirteenth century date, it seems evident that the rebuilding of the nave would have been proceeded with had not the Scotch raid into Hexham barred further progress. The intention of the thirteenth century builders was undoubtedly to have a nave of six bays.

Various attempts were made to rebuild the nave in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as the south wall, to a height of 16 feet, was late fourteenth century work, and the respond and parts of the piers of the nave arcade were built early in the fifteenth century. The work of the fifteenth century is also referred to in Roger Thornton's will of 1429.

Churches of the Augustinian Canons were usually planned without the South Aisle as the north walk of the Cloisters occupied its position and this is the case at Hexham.

The want of funds delayed further progress in the construction of the nave, and its completion was left to modern times. In 1899 the work was under consideration, with the result that the design of the new nave was prepared by Mr. Temple Moore, F.R.I.B.A., in the late "Decorated" style of English Gothic Architecture. It follows the harmony of composition of the thirteenth and fourteenth century work. The completion of the Church comprises a nave and north aisle of six bays with the incorporation of the remaining portions of the earlier work. Mr. C. C. Hodges was resident architect, and he surpervised the work under Mr. Moore. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Newcastle on August 8th, 1908.

The restoration carried out in 1860 was in a spirit of vandalism deserving the most severe condemnation, as the fourteenth century eastern chapels were destroyed, the Ogle chantry broken up and the fragments of the painted reredos in same sold to a private individual for a small sum. The shrine of Prior Leschman in a mutilated condition was removed to the South Transept. Not only this, but a good deal of the beautiful choir stalls with their canopies were also broken up. Fortunately the famous rood screen of the time of Prior Thomas Smithson, 1491 to 1524, was preserved. Mr. Temple Moore in his restoration has preserved and restored the ancient woodwork, the chantries have been replaced, and the rood screen re-used in its entirety.

Masons' Marks in Hexham Abbey. There are several Masons marks on the various stones at Hexham Abbey which are evidences of the importance attached to the individuality of the masons who executed the work. Bro. Dr. Carr has very kindly furnished the illustrations of the Masons' marks on the west wall of the South Transept, on the pillars of the central tower, and on the west wall of the old part of the nave.

Roman Wall and Cilurnum. From Hexham Abbey the party drove to Chollerford, and after lunch at "The George Hotel" proceeded to The Chesters (Cilurnum) and there inspected the Roman wall and the site of the old Roman station at Cilurnum with the remains of its villa and bridge. There is, unfortunately, some doubt as to who built the Roman wall, which remains to this day, and extends from Wallsend, on the River Tyne, to Bowness, on the Solway Firth. It is clear that it formed a defence against the attacks of the northern foe. The records are as follows:—Firstly, Agricola, Governor of Britain, 78 to 85 A.D., built a chain of strong stone forts between the Clyde and the Forth. Secondly, in 120 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited England, and, according to Spartianus, "he was the first to draw a wall eighty thousand paces long to divide the Barbarians from the Romans." Another record states "that Hadrian first of all drew a vallum, a prodigious mass of sods cut from the earth, and big as a mountain, with a very deep fosse added in front." Thirdly, Lollius Urbicus, under Antonius Pius, about 140 A.D., after successfully

driving back the Barbarians, drew a wall of turf sods practically in the line of Agricola's chain of forts. Fourthly, the Emperor Septimus Severus came to Britain in 208 A.D. Spartianus states "The greatest glory of his reign is that he fortified Britain by a wall drawn across tne Island and ending on both sides with the ocean." Lastly, the Romans left Britain, and the northern foe renewed the raids. Assistance was on two occasions sought from Rome, and given. After the foe had been repelled on the first occasion, the Romans, before leaving, advised the building of a wall. The natives built one of sods, but it was of no avail.

The Romans again returned and routed the foe. A stone wall was now built, which, according to the Venerable Bede, was eight feet broad and twelve feet high. It followed the line of the walls of Hadrian and Septimus Severus, and the Romans assisted in its construction before retiring for good.

The wall had towers or little castles, known as "castella," a mile apart, and on the inside of the wall there were small fortified towns called "chesters." The remains of the fortifications comprise the Roman stone wall with its ditch in front forming the north line of defence, the 'vallum' with its ditch in front and military ways between the 'vallum' and the stone wall, and an 'agger' or military way on the south of the 'vallum'.

The Roman station of Cilurnum is exceedingly interesting from the important remains found there, amongst which may be noted the stones of the piers and abutments to the Roman bridge across the North Tyne, the ruins of the gateways and other portions of the Forum and remnants of the Roman villa or Prætorium with the Apodyterium, Hypocaust, and Laconicum of the Baths clearly discernible. The Museum of The Chesters having been inspected the party drove on to Corbridge.

Corstopitum. Within half-a-mile of Corbridge the excavations of the Roman station of Corstopitum were visited. The work revealed is of considerable interest, and comprises the Forum, the east and west granaries, the trough and fountain. Examples of sculptured work and innumerable relics of craftsmanship are stored in a temporary museum on the site. The excavations have been and are being carried out by "The Corbridge Excavation Fund," of which W. Bro. W. H. Knowles is secretary, and he has prepared an accurate plan of the excavations carried out during the past six years.

"At Home" to Local Brethren. The party proceeded by train from Corbridge to Newcastle, and after dinner received the local brethren to an "At Home" in the Coffee Room of the County Hotel where good comradeship was the great feature of the evening.

Return to London. On the Sunday morning at 10 a.m. the party took train to London, arriving at King's Cross at 4.40 p.m., and thus the Quatuor Coronati Lodge added its Outing of 1912 to the pleasant memories of the past.

REVIEWS.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE, ILLUSTRATED BY GRAND LODGE DECISIONS, FROM THE DATE OF THE UNION.

By Bro. The Rev. John T. Lawrence, M.A. . . . second edition, revised and enlarged, **1912.**
(Price 7s. 6d.)

THE first edition of this work, under the name of *Masonic Jurisprudence and Symbolism*, was welcomed as an attempt to afford information on subjects alike frequent and important; and it is with regret that disappointment must be expressed with the revised form now presented. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon its main features, as the initial issue was fully reviewed in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, xxii., 207-210.

Part i., which comprises the original, or treatise, portion of the book, contains a literal reprint of 223 pages—two verbal corrections, one alteration of figures, and a single additional reference, being the only differences found—supplemented by two new chapters on "Authority in Ritual" and "Rejected Candidates." The value of the present work would have been much greater if at least portions of the text had been re-written, but nothing in that direction is perceptible; indeed, it is somewhat difficult to justify the words "revised edition," when errors that were pointed out by the former reviewer three years ago appear again without attempt at correction; and, throughout, hardly any regard is paid to the obligation on writers dealing with topics largely of opinion, to support assertions they make by giving authorities whenever possible.

The carrying back, in Part ii., of Grand Lodge decisions to the Union of 1813 is an appreciable addition; but a small amount of trouble would have incorporated this addendum of forty pages or so with the 1867—1907 rulings in the earlier issue, and placed the whole in proper chronological sequence.

The value of such a work as the present of necessity depends largely on the precision and authority of statements and opinions contained in it. At page 16, the author gives 1887 as the latest date within his recollection of degradation of a Grand Lodge officer; but a like regrettable incident happened in March, 1903,[1] and afforded food for thought in divers aspects. To Bro. Lawrence's admirable remarks in Chap. xv., as to the extreme care which should be observed by the Craft in accepting candidates, may be added the circumstance that early in 1911 the Board of General Purposes reported that they had under consideration steps to provide a remedy for a regrettable state of things arising in that connexion.[2] It may not be out of place here to suggest that, (1) to make inquiry by a Lodge Committee into the character and position of candidates indispensable; (2) to prohibit admission on emergency except by dispensation to be granted only where real and exceptional reason can be given; (3) to recommend considerable limitation in the granting of new warrants; would materially tend in the desired direction.

[1] *G.L. Printed Proceedings*, March 4th, 1903. [2] *Ibid*, March 1st, 1911.

The references made in *Jurisprudence* to the late Bros. Thomas Fenn and F. A. Philbrick are incomplete without the information that the first was a President of the Board of General Purposes, and the second a Grand Registrar.

At page 180, to "a procession to Church is not unconstitutional" should be added that it is nevertheless illegal unless a dispensation be first obtained. (Rule 206.)

The distinctions which, at page 220, are said to be observed in the addressing and placing of Past Masters according to their having passed the chair of the particular Lodge, or their being joining members only, are not generally observed in England. This affords one instance out of several where customs apparently obtaining under some District Grand Lodges, and probably induced by local conditions, are treated as if they were familiar to English use, and reminds us that, as Bro. Lawrence has written of himself elsewhere,[1] whilst the author's experience extends across the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere, his knowledge of London practice is very limited.

In chap. x., the general subject of Confirmation of Minutes is dealt with apparently as though it were one of first impression, "which must be left to common sense." But surely there are ample precedents to guide; and the subject is important enough to justify a reference to some of them. (A) On December 6th, 1837, Grand Lodge passed a resolution recommending the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons to the favourable consideration of the Craft, and on March 7th, 1838, the minutes were confirmed. The occasion is worthy of note because upon a question being raised as to publication of a resolution before it had been confirmed, Bro. W. H. White, the Grand Secretary (who had held that office since 1813) said, "it might happen that at one Grand Lodge hostile proceedings might be determined on respecting some Lodge or Brother, which the succeeding Grand Lodge might object to confirm, and thus an act of injustice would be inflicted [by premature publication] which it would be impossible to remedy."[2] (B) At Grand Lodge, June 1st, 1839, a motion was carried regarding the hours of private Lodge meetings; at the next Grand Lodge, September 4th, the minutes were confirmed with the exception of the resolution named.[3] (C) On June 3rd, 1840, a sentence of the Board of General Purposes suspending a Brother for six months was confirmed by resolution of Grand Lodge; at the next Quarterly Communication, on September 2nd, the Duke of Sussex, G.M., presiding, upon the question whether confirmation of minutes included power to negative part of them, the above words of Grand Secretary White, in 1838, were referred to, he being present, and a motion to omit the resolution approving the sentence was put by the Grand Master, but negatived.[4] (D) At Grand Lodge, March 5th, 1856, a motion proposed by Bro. John Hervey, P.G.D. (afterwards Grand Secretary, 1868-1880)), for non-confirmation of a resolution relating to the Grand Lodge agenda was put and voted on.[5] (E) At the same meeting of Grand Lodge a majority resolved in favour of the addition of the degree of Mark Mason to Craft Masonry; at Grand Lodge, on June 4th, 1856, the Earl of Zetland, G.M., presiding, the Grand Registrar (Henderson) moved "that so much of the proceedings of Grand Lodge as related to [the Mark Degree] be not confirmed," and the Grand Master declared from the throne his intention of personally voting for such non-confirmation.[6] (This instance of non-confirmation is mentioned by Bro. Lawrence at page 333, but only in relation to the Mark Degree). (F) On March 3rd, 1880, on proposed non-confirmation of a Minute concerning Masonic ritual, the question was asked whether re-discussion could properly

[1] *Miscellanea Latomorum*, January 1912, 29.
[2] *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1837, 483; 1838, 83; 1840, 481.
[3] *Ibid*, 1839, 209, 343
[4] *Ibid*, 1840, 194, 478-482.
[5] *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1856, 282.
[6] *Ibid*, 281, 506-8.

take place upon the merits of what had been settled at a previous Grand Lodge, when the Earl of Carnarvon, ProG.M., who presided, said, "I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the mover and seconder in this discussion—not to confirm the minutes of the last Grand Lodge—are perfectly in order"; and he put the question, "That that part of the minutes of Grand Lodge, last December, so far as relates to Bro. ——'s motion, be not confirmed," and it was carried in the affirmative.[1] These accumulative precedents, each of them directly in point, must have been unknown to, or disregarded by, the present Grand Registrar, when in 1911 he expressed the opinion referred to by Bro. Lawrence at pages 347 and 349, opposed as it was to the rulings and declared practice of more than forty years.[2] It may be noted, too, that a Provincial Grand Lodge by-law, formally approved and confirmed by successive Grand Secretaries, enacts that "No motions, by-laws, or resolutions which shall be adopted, after proper notice, at meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge, shall require confirmation at any subsequent meeting of Prov. Grand Lodge." This would obviously not have received the imprimatur of Freemasons' Hall if such a by-law were superfluous.

In chapter x. it is laid down that since June, 1905, notice of "any proposal to put a motion for non-confirmation must be given." But is this so? The addition made on June 5th, 1905, only affects "any *such* resolution," and its operation is thus limited to resolutions "for a grant of money, or for a new law or regulation, or for the alteration or repeal of an old one," and does not apply to confirmation of minutes *generally*, as to which it is cited.

One of the two added chapters—xxiii.—treats of "Authority in Ritual," and for the most part displays a tolerance which is the more grateful because too seldom found when the topic is discussed. But if Bro. Lawrence were minded to tilt at ceremonial peculiar to Boards of Installed Masters, it would have been well to enquire more closely into the actual circumstances, and at least to present a full and correct copy of the letter of the late Bro. Colonel Shadwell Clerke, of January 7th, 1889. The present writer in 1907 received explicit assurance from high Masonic authority that this letter, so far from being "issued [as] a notice," was in fact an un-official communication, and conveyed personal impressions only; and that the statement in it, "The matter was brought before the Board of General Purposes two years ago," (the last three words are omitted by Bro. Lawrence), and virtually forbidden, was incorrect, both generally, and also with regard to any particular time. The subject has been touched upon at *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 44, 65, 66, 70; and it is enough to say here that the practice to which reference is made has been followed in many and distant parts and provinces of England from time immemorial, and that attempts vigorously made a few years since to discover any authority or decision adverse to it (beyond the 1889 letter) ended in confessed failure.

In the case of a first edition much may be left uncriticised, and Bro. Lawrence took great initial pains in authorship and compilation; but a "revised" edition should display much more revision than is here apparent. For some reason not quite obvious to a reader, the useful and adequate "Contents" comprised in the first issue is now omitted, not even a table of chapters being prefixed; a marked deficiency for which the somewhat enlarged Index at the end does not compensate. The former edition was

[1] *G.L. Printed Proceedings*, March 3rd, 1880.

[2] The necessity for confirmation, and the full results of non-confirmation, of resolutions previously passed are repeatedly recognized and given effect to in the proceedings and minutes of the Special Lodge of Promulgation, 1809-11. See *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 39-46.

of more convenient size, and the binding more suitable to a Masonic work than the rather garish garment of the new edition. A good portrait of the Author, which now appears, will be welcome to every reader.

Regarding *Masonic Jurisprudence* as a whole, the impression that a re-issue of a large portion of Dr. George Oliver's *Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence* (last edition, 1874), brought up to date, and well annotated and indexed, would be beneficial to the Craft, is not materially affected after careful perusal of the volume under notice.

W. B. HEXTALL.

SCIENCE AND THE INFINITE

OR THROUGH A WINDOW IN THE BLANK WALL.

By Sydney T. Klein. London, William Rider & Son, 1912. *(Price 2s. 6d.)*

The Book, now placed before the reading public, touches deeply on matters not often allowed to come to the front and certainly opens new ideas on a subject little considered and which probably can now be fully understood. One cannot forget that there exist some philosophers who study the Absolute and the Infinite, but is it possible to penetrate "a Blank Wall" or can the "Impenetrable Veil" be raised to give even a glance to the reading public?

We can hardly accept with Bro. Klein, as a fact on which to base a large argument, that Symbolism is *necessary* for higher thought in the Human Race, or that negative Phenomena have no real existence, but there is throughout, underlying his novel method of teaching us, a most taking sketch of Possibilities, of Illumination, and of higher Knowledge. A sympathetic feeling towards the "Quest" should not hinder a critic from wondering whether "it is clear" that the bases of the senses of sight, touch, and hearing are impressed on a child in the way that the author suggests; but with our present state of science and accuracy this must be uncertain, and still more the question of relative size, on which some of the arguments are founded. Is it true, as clearly put in View 2 (p. 21), that by pure Evolution and the fulfilment of time, the genus Homo became a living soul? It may probably, nay possibly, be allowed that the limbs, the shape, speech, etc., were by long growth, selection and Evolution, changed into a higher and more perfect form, but can any thinker disbelieve that the soul and mind, wherein we differ from all other animal forms, was a Creation and gift of the Great Ruler, and not a development only of some incomplete arrangement—the body or case was developed, the soul was a gift.

The rest of The Vision is very fine, and in it the Author himself comes back to a different view, not quite compatible with the crude development idea, when he emphasises the overpowering in the Ego of Love and then cries "Θεὸς ἀγαπη ἐστιν"—(God is Love).

The last paragraph (p. 34) of View 2, is well worth a close attention, while the whole of View 3 deserves minute study, but would hardly appeal to more than an advanced student.

To most it must be a new idea that the "Survival of the Fittest" is really caused in the organic world by prayer, and that Heredity is the principle of life, which depends for its Efficacy on Knowledge of what is really the Will of God (p. 79); but our author carefully works out to his satisfaction this solution of the problem of Life and progression in View 4, a solution helped on by sympathetic action and instinct.

It is impossible to enter here into the explanations of the many properties and actions of mind and matter set forth by Bro. Klein in the gradual evolution of his scheme of thought, but for the thoughtful student there is here a handbook by which a road for further advance is indicated in the quest for truth and the ever present desire for a closer knowledge of the Infinite. The illustrations from Astronomy and the science of Sound are lucid and well chosen, but the figures used are, as they must be, so enormous, that few—very few—can grasp their extent, and yet it is to be hoped that there may be many who will be desirous of a helping hand amongst these shadows.

In the summing up of the whole Work, in the last Chapter, there seems to be no just reason *why* the act of Creation by the Deity should be instantaneous; what profit does such an idea bring? This reasoning does not appear to be convincing nor equal to the former Chapters and the examples are somewhat trivial. Would that the Author had finished his essay with the beautiful idea (on page 167) about the Kingdom of Heaven. One more query: while we are fully interested in the deep thoughts laid down, and seeing that this book is an extended form of a paper read before a Masonic Lodge, may we ask what tie exists between this book and Freemasonry? is it a mere exposition of a phrase "Hidden Mysteries," or is it written with the suggestion of a modern revival of the search for the Philosophers' Stone? or for the limit of those two lines in a certain curve which always approach and yet never meet?

W. Hammond.

SOCIETAS ROSICRUCIANA IN ANGLIA.

Reports have reached us from three Colleges which meet under the authority of this Society, namely those at York, Sheffield and London.

The Journal of the York College includes a period of four years from February, 1908, to November, 1911. The particular feature of this College is that many of its regular meetings are held away from its headquarters, giving an opportunity to the members to study architectural and archæological objects of interest in the places which they visit. Thus during these four years the members met at Otley, Settle and Giggleswick, Elland, Barnard Castle, Leeds, and Bedale, and so the report contains interesting accounts of these places, in addition to papers on York itself. Apparently the College is in a very flourishing condition, with about 120 subscribing members on its list.

The Transactions of the Hallamshire College are issued in a volume for the years 1910 and 1911, and form its first publication. The original College was constituted in 1877, but remained dormant for a number of years, and in the meantime a Masonic Literary Society was organised, the members of which decided to revive the

old College, which was accordingly re-constituted in April, 1910. It is interesting to note that a link between the old and the new organisations was formed through four of the present members who were active workers in 1877. Valuable papers have been read and an important Library is being formed in connection with the College. The Report is illustrated by several excellent portraits and a facsimile of the Warrant of Lodge No. 85 of the Grand Lodge of the Antients. It seems probable that an attempt will be made by the members to compile a History of Masonry in the district of Sheffield. From the purely historical point of view we trust their efforts will be successful. It will be remembered that in the early days of the Newcastle College very valuable work was done in this direction, more particularly by the publication of the Newcastle College Roll and the Minutes of the Alnwick Lodge.

The Metropolitan College issues its twenty-eighth annual Report, accounts of its earlier proceedings being recorded in the pages of *The Rosicrucian*, edited by Bros. Robert Wentworth Little and William Robert Woodman, from 1868 to 1879. It now has over 100 subscribing members on its roll. During the year interesting papers have been read at each meeting, and an important addition to the history of the Order is recorded by the discovery by Bro. Harry Tipper, the present Celebrant, of some photographs in the South Kensington Museum. These refer to meetings of Manchester Rosicrucians between 1860 and 1870, of whom a portrait group is reproduced in the Report.

A. Y. MAYELL.

Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

FRIDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1912.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., W.M.; E. H. Dring, S.W.; E. L. Hawkins, J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; Hamon Le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treasurer; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; W. Wonnacott, J.D.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; E. Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., I.G.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; and A. Cecil Powell.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred H. Postans, J. Smith George Robson, H. R. Justice, A. F. Waters, Henry Budd, H. J. Otten, L. McCreary, G. Percy Turner, C. A. Newman, R. E. Landesmann, Dr. G. A. Greene, Walter Dewes, W. Howard Webb, H. H. Riach, Chas. H. Bestow, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, H. A. Badman, George Gange, V. B. M. Zanchi, Stanley V. Williams, Alfred Lole, Wm. Irving, E. J. Reid, H. Neville Harris, S. Maier, P. E. Williams, D. Bock, G. A. Crocker, J. Leach Barrett, P.G.St.B., G. E. Gregory, Edward Phillips, H. Newman Godward, F. C. Lloyd, G. Vogeler, S. J. Fenton, W. F. O. Shove, J. C. Zabban, The Hon. W. Freemantle Gaunt, Dr. A. E. Wynter, James Speedy, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., Wm. J. D. Roberts, W. M. Lane Hall, Fred. Armitage, G. H. Fennell, Wm. G. Ingram, Albert Loftus Brown. Hy. P. Edden, C. Isler, The Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale, G. Inglefield, Thos. M. Timms, A. C. Walter, G. V. Montague, Dr. Wm. Hammond, P.G.D., The Rev. Wm. C. Minifie, Leonard Danielsson, F. P. Baxter, J. F. H. Gilbard, W. J. Newstead, M. Thomson, Curt Nauwerck, A. G. Boswell, W. Jacobsen, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, J. Powell, Lewis Wild, W. Hammond, Reginald C. Watson, O. Leo. Thomson, W. Tomlin, and H. Hyde.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. W. Bartleman, P.M.; F. G. Weston, St. Margaret's Lodge No. 1872; Robert S. Scott, P.G.W. Tasmania; F. W. Golby, P.A.G.D.C.; P. V. Windebank, Wallington Lodge No. 1558; W. Epps, North Kent Lodge No. 2499; P. Walker, P.M. West Kent Lodge No. 1297; R. Grisenthwaite, P.M. St. Mark's Lodge 857; St. B. S. Sladen, West Kent Lodge No. 1297; W. S. Knott, W.M. Cannon Lodge No. 1539; E. C. Harkness, Palestine Lodge No. 357 (Mich C.); Fred W. Maskett, I.P.M. Malden Lodge No. 2875; F. Cottrall, P.M. Malden Lodge No. 2875; R. A. Milne, W.M. Corinthian Lodge No. 100; Geo. A. Nelson, P.M. West Kent Lodge No. 1297; W. J. H. Craddock Lakeland Lodge No. 3134; Chas. Poole, W.M. Billinsgate Lodge No. 3443; J. H. Ganson, I.G. Deanery

Lodge No. 3071; Frank A. Armitage, Kingswood Lodge No. 2278; A. F. Parker, Enoch Lodge No. 11; E. F. Schreier, P.M. Duke of Connaught Lodge No. 1558; P. J. Mardon, S.D. Hornsey Lodge No. 890; S. Alfred Butt, P.M. Brownrigg Lodge No. 1638; I. W. Bullen, J.W. Calculus Lodge No. 3575; F. E. Toye, Aldwych Lodge No. 3096; G. B. Mardle, P.M. City of London Lodge No. 901; A. G. F. Chadwick, J.W. Metropolitan Lodge No. 1507; W. J. Keen, P.M. Skelmersdale Lodge No. 1599; F. W. Le Tall, S.D. Junior Engineers Lodge No. 2913; C. F. Allen, P.M. Ebury Lodge No. 1348; A. E. T. Drew Clifton, Upton Lodge No. 1227; Herbert Fox, West Kent Lodge No. 1297; Geo. W. Bower, P.M. West Kent Lodge No. 1297; John Acton, Lodge Integrity No. 163; Sholto H. Douglas, P.Dis.G.R., Bengal; and J. W. Dring, West Kent Lodge No. 1297.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; T. J. Westropp; F. W. Levander; William Watson; L. A. de Malczovich; Fred. J. W Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.; W. B. Hextall; and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

One Lodge and twenty-four Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. Edmund Hunt Dring, the Master Elect, was regularly installed as Worshipful Master of the Lodge by Bro. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., assisted by Bros. E. Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., and Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk.

The W.M. appointed his Officers as follows:—

S.W.	Bro.	E. L. Hawkins.
J.W.	,,	W. B. Hextall.
Chaplain	,,	Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M.
Treasurer	,,	Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.
Secretary	,,	W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C.
Director of Ceremonies	,,	F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M.
S.D.	,,	W. Wonnacott.
J.D.	,,	Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.
I.G.	,,	H. F. Berry.
Steward	,,	F. W. Levander.
Steward	,,	T. J. Westropp.
Steward	,,	A. Cecil Powell.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded "That Brother John Percy Simpson, B.A., Past Assistant Grand Registrar, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Lodge be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge: and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him," which was carried by acclamation.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. Seymour Bell, Dep.Prov.G.M., Northumberland.

Silver Badge, "Presented Novr. 14th. 1821. to Bror. J. Addison, by the Brethren of the Loyal Independant Lodge of Oddfellows. York, In token of Respect as P.E.F. of the said Lodge." This badge is oval, about 4in. by 3in. and hangs from a broad side. The arms in the centre have Time and Justice as Supporters, and the mottoes "Upon my honour" and "United to Support." Included amongst the emblems are skull and cross-bones, dove, hour-glass, sword and lamb.

Founder's Jewel, of the Arnold Lodge, which Bro. A. B. Greenwood of Walton-on-the-Naze, has identified as having been issued in connection with the formation in 1878 of the Arnold Lodge No. 1799 at that place, and of which he is the present Secretary.

Medal, white metal, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows:—*obv.* arms with Faith, Hope and Charity as Supporters; *rev.* representation of the Parable of the Good Samaritan, with reference to St Luke x. 25-37, and the quotation "Go and do thou likewise."

Certificate, issued to Charles Clerc, by the Lodge *Concorde et Amitié* at Joinville, on 19th December, 1826. This was picked up by a German officer in the streets of Paris after the siege.

Leather Apron, about 14½in. by 15in. deep, with curved flap, the whole edged with narrow purple ribbon. It has the usual Craft emblems hand-painted in colours and gold.

Leather Apron, about 17½in. by 19½in. deep, with curved flap, turned over with dark blue silk. The flap of the apron is edged with red and the body with purple ribbon. The emblems, which include Craft and Royal Arch are hand-painted in gold.

Satin Apron, about 19in. broad by 18in. deep, the whole edged with rows of black, light-blue, and red ribbon, and with red fringe. The emblems, which are hand-painted, include Craft, Royal Arch, and perhaps K.T.

Linen Apron, about 18½in. broad by 18in. deep, with curved flap, plain, edged with rows of ribbon, black, blue, and red.

All these aprons were purchased in Scotland.

By Bro. T. A. WITHEY, Knaresborough.

APRON, with design hand painted on satin, semi-circular flap, turned over with red silk and edged with gold lace.

By Bro. W. H. BARRELL, Portsmouth.

APRON, of Loyal United Friends, similar in design to that illustrated in *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 322.

By Bro. F. H. MARQUIS, Mansfield, Ohio.

Souvenir BADGES, Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and Grand Council, Ohio, 1912.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. J. C. BROOKHOUSE.

Small JUG, with Masonic emblems printed from engraved plate.

GOBLET, engraved with Masonic emblems.

By THE SECRETARY.

PLATE, with emblems of some Society unknown.

SOUP-PLATE, part of service formerly used at Freemasons' Tavern, with arms of United Grand Lodge in centre and Masonic emblems round the rim.

JUG, with Masonic emblems printed from engraved plate including the Arms of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns.

WATCH, with Masonic emblems on dial.

A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

The W.M. delivered the following Installation Address :—

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

AT the last meeting of this Lodge I thanked you so far as my emotions would allow, for having elected me to fill the office of Master for the ensuing year, and I now thank you with all the fervour that simple words can command for the honour you have done me in consummating that election. I shall later have occasion to refer to the I.P.M., but I take this opportunity of thanking him for the manner and courtesy with which he has installed me. As this is the first time I have been installed into the chair of K.S., I am not supposed to be able to say anything whatever about his skill in doing it, but I feel sure that his great reputation as an exponent of our beautiful ritual will not suffer by the working he has done this evening. The Installation is really the only ceremony that is performed in this Lodge, and I can hardly think that it has ever been performed better, unless it was on this day two years ago when our late Bro. Sadler was installed by Sir Edward Letchworth and his *confrères* in the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

As you know, it is the established custom for the Master of this Lodge to give an Inaugural Address on the occasion of his Installation. Sometimes it has taken the form of a fine piece of Rhetoric such as we listened to last year, sometimes it has taken the form of a review of Freemasonry during the preceding years, while some Masters have given an address on some non-controversial topic of an antiquarian nature. But nearly every address that I have heard from this chair has been prefaced by the remark that it becomes every year more difficult for the Master to select a topic that has not been touched upon before, inasmuch as it must be non-controversial because it cannot be followed by a discussion. I, naturally trying to follow in the footsteps of my predecessors thus copy their example, and I repeat that I have had the same difficulty, and I think I should still at the present moment be debating within myself what to talk about, had it not been for Bro. Songhurst, who suggested to my great relief what I thought would be a very easy subject, viz., The English printed Masonic Literature up to 1750.

That, Brethren, is my subject this evening, and although what I say may be very superficial, I have compiled an Appendix, which I shall not inflict on you now, but which I think will be of some service to the Craft generally and to the members of both Circles of the Q.C.L. in particular. I shall have more to say about this Appendix at the end of my address.

We of the Q.C.L., are supposed to know all about Early Masonic Literature, and it may be thought an act of temerity on my part to refer to it, but really since our worthy and learned Bro. Gould wrote his History of Freemasonry, which was a History of Freemasonry and not of its literature, no connected *resumé* of the subject has been written. Many of our members besides Bro. Gould, among whom I may mention Bros. Woodford, Rylands, Chetwode Crawley, Sadler, Hextall, and A. F. Robbins, have discovered and noted various passages in books and periodicals, and what I have

attempted to do is to make a *catalogue raisonné* of such books and passages compiled entirely on the work of them and their predecessors, and this evening I will only draw your attention to some of the outstanding items in a superficial way.

So far as I have been able to trace, the first time that the word Freemason appears in print is in a unique pamphlet in the John Rylands Library, Manchester. The title is:—*A Booke in Englysh metre of the great Marchaunt man called Dives Pragmaticus very preaty for children to rede*; *London 1563.* As I do not think the quotation has been printed before in our Transactions I give it in full.

Al Cowpers, and Curriars, and Tanners of leather,
Al Shooe makers and Coblers, that worke for al weather:
Al Free masons, Bricke layers, and dawbers of walles,
Al Carpenters, Joyners, and makers of balles.

The tract is little more than a school book, but it is of great literary interest as it gives the names of crafts and their appurtenances which are rarely mentioned elsewhere.

The next book is a work on Architecture:—*Bloome; The Booke of Five Collumnes of Architecture.* It was translated from the Dutch by one J.T. whom I have been unable to identify. There is an edition dated 1608 in the British Museum, and I have also seen an earlier one of 1601. A somewhat similar work by the same author was also issued about the same time entitled: *A Description of the Five Orders of Columnes, etc.*

The first really important work relating to Freemasonry is Adamson's *Muses Threnodie*, published in Edinburgh, 1638. It is extremely rare, and very few copies are known. It is a volume of Poems, but in one of them which describes the beauties of Perthshire the author makes use of these words, "For we be brethren of the Rosie Crosse, We have the Mason word and second sight." An allusion the value of which will be apparent to all.

My next reference is to Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire*, 1686, which is so well known to you all that I shall only mention it.

The next printed witness is Randle Holme, who, in his *Academie of Armoury*, makes various mentions of Freemasonry, the most important of which are the following: Book 3 ch. iii., 61. Definition of a Fraternity or a Society or Brotherhood. Terms of Art used by Freemasons, Stone-Cutters. Book 3 ch. 3, iii., and several other passages which are quoted by Gould in his *History*, vol. ii., p. 180. Holme states that he himself was a Member of that Society called Free Masons, and mentions various tools used by Freemasons.

Bro. W. H. Rylands wrote an interesting essay on him, which is printed in the *Masonic Magazine* of January and February, 1882. I should like to say in parentheses that not only this paper, but a number of equally valuable papers printed about the same period are worthy of being reprinted. It will be a long time before they are superseded, if ever, and they are only known to a few Masonic students.

Jumping over a period of twenty-one years we next come to a reference in the issue of June 9th, 1709, of *The Tatler*, and another in the issue of May 2nd, 1710. They are only casual references; in the former, when speaking of a set of Pretty Fellows (such as one might call in the present day "dandies" or "exquisites") it states that "they have got their signs and tokens like Free-masons." The second reference is very similar, but they shew that Freemasonry had already become so sufficiently known that the man-in-the-street could understand the allusion and its inner meaning.

Ashmole's *Diary* printed in 1717 is the earliest memorable Masonic item of the eighteenth century, for as you are all well aware it contains the important entry that he was made a Free Mason on October 16th, 1646, at Warrington, and gives details of a Lodge meeting held at Masons' Hall, London, on March 11th, 1682.

The same year, in which Ashmole's *Diary* was published, the first Grand Lodge of England was founded by the historical Four Lodges.

I cannot point to any literary item relating to Freemasonry, except a mention of it in connection with Ashmole's posthumous work, the *Antiquities of Berkshire*, published in 1719, until we come to the year 1721. Oliver in his list of works on Freemasonry, quotes an oration given by Dr. Desaguliers on January 24th, 1721, the existence of which I have been unable to trace. It is mentioned in the *Post Boy* of January 24th—27th, as having been delivered, but no copy of the speech is known.

During the years 1721 and 1722 various mentions of Freemasonry are made in the London newspapers, chiefly relating to Meetings of Grand Lodge, etc.

In the latter year, 1722, there appeared *The Long Livers, a curious History of Such Persons who have lived several ages and grown young again*, translated by Samber. It is interesting, as in a very fulsome manner it is dedicated to the Grand Master, Masters, Wardens and Brethren of Freemasons of Great Britain and *Ireland*, but I have been unable to quote any precedent for the title thus given. It is, I believe, the earliest printed mention of Ireland in connection with Freemasonry.

In the same year appeared what is known as the Robert's *Constitutions*—"*The old constitutions belonging to the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. Taken from a Manuscript wrote about Five Hundred Years ago*"—which was undoubtedly printed from an earlier MS., but not one of 500 years old, as stated on the title. The only copy known is that in the Grand Lodge Library of Iowa.

Whether it was preceded or followed by the publication of the same MS. in the *Postman or Historical Account* of July 31st, etc., 1732, cannot be ascertained. It is probable that the newspaper was the first to publish it and that the pamphlet followed.

The year 1723 is, as can easily be imagined, very fertile in Masonic literature, for in the middle of January there appeared the first edition of the *Book of Constitutions*.

Within less than a month after there appeared an obscure and squalid pamphlet entitled, *The Freemasons, an Hudibrastic Poem, By a Freemason*, which is happily not often seen. It rivals in nastiness and obscenity the worst poems of Charles II.'s time.

This was followed in April by *A Mason's Examination*, published in *The Flying Post* of April 11th—13th. It is the earliest of the exposures of Freemasonry, and will be found reprinted at the end of Gould's *History*. It is a feeble and fictitious attempt at exposing the secrets of Freemasonry.

About the same time there appeared a little book translated from the French by Robert Samber, entitled the *Praise of Drunkenness, wherein is authentically proved the necessity of frequently getting drunk*. It states that the Freemasons "are very great friends to the vintners," which was probably quite true.

In addition to the habit of wine-bibbing the Masons were addicted to the vice of theatre-going, and in this year there appeared at Drury Lane a small comedy, by one Johnson, called *Love in a Forest*, which is dedicated to the Worshipful Society of Freemasons. On many subsequent occasions there is evidence that they patronised comedy, but this is the earliest connection with it that I have traced.

But, as in the present day, while some brethren preferred Bacchus and Thespis, there were others who required more substantial fare in the endeavour to dedicate themselves to such pursuits as may at once enable them to become respectable in life, for we read in Wm. Stukeley's *Diary* that he read a discourse on the "Dorchester Amphitheatre at the Lodge and delivered to every brother a copy." There is a copy of this paper in the B.M., and I can vouch for the fact that very few Lodges of the present day would be able to digest such fare. It would be more appropriate to a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

Apparently, in the same year, was printed *A Prayer to be used at the admission of every new brother*, which is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. I have no doubt that a form of prayer had been offered at initiations before this, as MS. copies exist, but the fact of it being printed shows that it had come into more general use.

The year 1724 opens with an article in *Read's Weekly Journal* of January 25th, on the *Sisterhood of Free Semptresses* drawing a parallel between them and Freemasons. It, however, has no merit whatever.

Then follows Briscoe's *Secret History*:—

> The Secret History of the Free Masons being an Accidental Discovery of the ceremonies Made use of in the several Lodges upon the admittance of a Brother as a free and accepted Mason . . . with some Observations Reflections and Critical Remarks on the New Constitution Book of the Freemasons written by James Anderson . . .

This was reprinted in 1725, and is, undoubtedly, the book which Oliver quotes as *Observations and Critical Remarks on the New Constitutions of the F. Masons, written by James Anderson*, and also quoted by Watts in his *Bibliotheca Britannica.* It was printed from an earlier MS. of the preceding century, and is known as the 'Briscoe Charges,' and has a common origin with the Sloane Family of the Ancient Constitutions.

At the end of this pamphlet there is a Short Dictionary, explaining the private Signs or Signals used by the members of the Society of Freemasons upon particular occasions, a few of which I will mention, although they are well-known to the majority of you.

"A member to touch the Right Leg as he goes along the streets, brings a member (if he sees him from his work on the top of a steeple)."

"To put the Right hand behind him fetches a member down from any other edifice. To put the left hand behind him signifies that the member must come to the public house nearest the place where he is at work."

The *London Journal* of July 10th, gives a parody of the E.A. Song, of which the fifth verse runs thus:—

> If on a House ne'er so high,
> A Brother then spy,
> As his Trowel He dextrously lays on,
> He must leave off his Work,
> And come down with a Jerk,
> At the Sign of an Accepted Mason.

There is also a similar parody in "The Freemasons," 1723.

Another pamphlet published in this year is "The Grand Mystery of Freemasons discover'd wherein are the several Questions put to them at their Meetings and Installations as also their Oath, Health, Signs and Points to know each other by; as they were found in the custody of a Freemason who dyed suddenly," of which a second

edition appeared in the following year. It is a mock catechism in the same style, but differently worded, as the "Mason's Examination" printed in the *Flying Post* of the previous year.

In the newspapers there are various articles and paragraphs, including that in the *Plain Dealer* of Sept. 14, 1724.

As can be easily imagined, the *Grand Mystery of Freemasons* speedily brought forth a reply, which was issued under the title "The Freemasons Vindication being an Answer to a scandalous libel entituled the Grand Mystery of the Freemasons." The earliest edition of this that I have been able to trace is in the form of a broadside which was apparently printed in Dublin, and was probably reprinted from a London paper. There was no copyright in those days between England and Ireland, and the Dublin printers then and for many years afterwards, appropriated whatever they cared to reprint.

As may be supposed, this attack and defence resulted in a controversy, which Oliver states appeared in the *Post Boy*. I have not had access to the *Post Boy* of 1725, but the pamphlet in its complete form was issued in 1726, entitled: "The Free Masons Accusation and Defence. In six genuine letters between a Gentleman in the Country and his son a Student in the Temple, 1726." It must have had a large circulation, as several editions (four at least) appeared in the same year. It is a fairly-written correspondence between a father and son, and, after reading it, one wonders whether the son eventually became a Mason or not, in spite of his father's advice.

As you are well aware, the popularity of Freemasonry about this time resulted in the formation of various social societies in imitation of the Craft. This is not the occasion to specify them, but I may mention specially the Gormogons and the Society of the Grand Khaibar. The former have been well studied by W. H. Rylands, but at present we have very little tangible information about the Khaibarites. Whoever they were—and they certainly existed for a number of years—they issued in this year, 1726, a pamphlet entitled: "An Ode to the Grand Khaibar." It is probable they were a select body of men, who, dissatisfied with the democratic principles of Freemasonry, into which, as the *Plain Dealer* complained, "Vintners, Drawers, Weavers and Wig Makers were admitted," formed a more patrician society of their own. Democracy, however, triumphed, as we hear nothing of the Khaibarites after about 1745. The ode is really an encomium of themselves at the expense of the Freemasons.

With all this controversy in the air it is only to be expected that some notice of it, however informal, should be taken. The Grand Lodge of London was silent, so far as we know, but Bro. F. Drake, the J.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of York, at the meeting on Dec. 27, 1726, delivered an address, the greater part of which is as applicable to Freemasonry at the present time as it was then. He states in the Dedication: "It is hard we have but a Negative to all the Invectives daily bestowed upon us: and yet as *Mens sibi conscia recti*, Silence is the best way of answering those angry Sophisters who because they cannot unloose the Knot, would gladly cut it asunder." It is generally known to us as having been printed as a supplement to Cole's *Constitutions* of 1729, but it was published as a separate pamphlet at York, by Thomas Gent, in 1727.

To the same year Bro. Chetwode Crawley attributes—and I have not the slightest hesitation in supporting him—the letter from Jonathan Swift addressed to Geo. Faulkner, the Dublin printer, "From the Grand Mistress of the Female Free-

masons." It is a clever and witty skit, such as few but the Dean could have written, but where, and exactly when it was first published has not at present been ascertained.

The year 1729 is marked by another print of the Old Constitutions, which is known as the Cole text, and belongs to the Family of MSS. called after the Spencer MS. It was engraved throughout on copper plates, and in most copies was followed by Drake's speech at York on Dec. 27, 1726, Oakley's Speech of Dec. 31, 1728, and a curious Collection of Songs, etc.

Although I have to skip many interesting items, I must mention the Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, issued in Dublin, 1730, and the fervent esteem the Grand Lodge of Ireland still shows for English Masons and reciprocated by them is shown, even at this early period, by their Constitutions. It is a very flattering *resumé* of the 1723 Constitutions, and in the process of being condensed it became much improved.

But if the year 1723 was one of windy controversy, 1730 was marked by a big storm caused by the publication of Prichard's *Masonry Dissected*, the first, and for many years the only, able exposure of the secrets. It is still a question whether Prichard was not instigated by deeper motives than that of a mere exposure of Freemasonry generally. In any case, whatever the direct motive may have been, the pamphlet supplied a public demand, and satisfied the curiosity of those outside Masonic circles. For some years afterwards it was in constant circulation, and went through many editions. It had been preceded by an article in the *Daily Journal* of Aug. 15, 1730, on the *Grand Whimsy of Masonry*, with a spurious Ritual or Catechism, and enclosing a copy of the Freemasons' Oath. This was followed on Aug. 22 by another letter, reprinting the Catechism and (so-called) Oath, which is as follows:—

"I promise in the Presence of Almighty God and this worshipful Assembly that I will conceal and not reveal the Secrets or Secrecy of Masons or Masonry, what I know now or what I shall hereafter; and that I will neither write them, mark them, print them nor engrave them, by any Letter or Character, upon anything moveable or immoveable; and I will neither speak them, rehearse them, or divulge them, to Man Woman or Child, so that they may be unlawfully known, unless to a Brother, and that upon due Examination had of the Signs and Tokens of his Embrace; and if I fail in any of these I promise to submit my Throat to be cut, my tongue torn from the Roof of my Mouth, my Heart to be pluck'd from my Left Breast and buried in the Sands of the Sea, where the Tide ebbs and flows twice in Twenty-four hours, my bones to be dug up and burnt to ashes and then sifted over those Seas where the Four Winds blow, that they may be dispers'd and there be no more Remembrance of me."

The writer admits that he cannot supply the exact wording but gives so far as possible the meaning.

Prichard, supporting this general tenour of this oath, states that it should specifically read as follows:—

"I hereby solemnly vow and swear in the presence of Almighty God and this Right Worshipful Assembly, that I will Hail and Conceal and never Reveal the secrets or secrecy of Masons and Masonry that shall be revealed to me; unless to a true and lawful Brother, after due examination, or in a just and worshipful Lodge of Brothers and Fellows well met.

I furthermore promise and vow that I will not Write them, Print them, Mark them, Carve them, or Engrave them or cause them to be written, Printed, Marked,

Carved or Engraved on Wood or stone, so as the visible Character or Impression of a Letter may appear, whereby it may be unlawfully obtain'd.

All this under no less Penalty than to have my Throat cut, my Tongue taken from the Roof of my Mouth, my Heart plucked from under my left Breast, then to be buried in the sands of the sea, the Length of a Cable-rope from shore, where the Tide ebbs and flows twice in 24 Hours, my body to be burnt to Ashes, my Ashes to be scattered upon the Face of the Earth, so that there shall be no more Remembrance of me among Masons."

These various attacks brought out two Defences, one of which was written by Clare. One is entitled "The Defence of Masonry" and was *published*, as we know from an advertisement in the papers of December 15th and 16th, but no copy of this first edition is known to exist, and I have little doubt it would have remained unknown to us had it not been reprinted at the end of the 1738 edition of the *Constitutions*, and in the *Freemasons Pocket Companion* of the same year. The second Defence is "The Perjured Freemason detected and yet the Honour and Antiquity of the Society of Freemasons Preserv'd and Defended," which did not meet with the same good fortune as the Defence of Masonry in being reprinted and the only copies known to me are those in the G.L. Library and the British Museum. It is a sm. 8vo. pamphlet and after a few introductory remarks on the Antiquity of Freemasonry, proceeds with an interrogatory addressed to Prichard as to his morality and aim in perjuring himself by disclosing what he has written.

As the Prichard controversy is by no means elucidated up to the present, the existence of this pamphlet may be of service to those interested in the subject.

The newspapers of the year contributed their quota to the storm, and various articles and letters appeared which will be mentioned in the Appendix.

The result of this controversy, and the exposures of 1730, do not, however, appear to have been any more detrimental to Freemasonry than those of 1723, for the Society seems to have settled down peaceably for another period of seven years and continued to rise in popularity.

The year 1735 is marked by the publication of Smith's *Pocket Companion*, which soon became popular and subsequently went through many editions. It is a short History of Masonry and the Charges, undoubtedly compiled from the 1723 Constitutions, with the addition of the E.A. Charge, which was here published for the first time, and a collection of songs.

It is probable that it was published during the last fortnight of December, 1734, and there is little doubt that it is the *Vade Mecum* referred to by Grand Lodge as a "piratical and silly thing done without leave." Dr. Anderson, who still held the copyright of the 1723 constitutions was justifiably aggrieved by this cheap condensation of his book and we can only assume that the *Vade Mecum* that Grand Lodge warned the Brethren not to use nor encourage to be sold was this same book. This warning may possibly have caused the sale of the book to lag, for all the copies of the first edition were not immediately sold, and were reissued with a new title in 1736. It eventually went through many editions, and was also reprinted in Dublin in 1735.

In 1736 this same William Smith published in Newcastle :—The Book M: or Masonry Triumphant. In two Parts. Part I. containing the History Charges and Regulations of Free Masons; with an account of stately Fabricks erected by that Illustrious Society. Part II. containing the Songs usually sung in Lodges, Prologues

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This is a version of the Constitutions similar to the Spencer and Cole texts, from the former of which it is possible that it was edited for the purpose of publication.

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The last work I shall mention is Brockwell's celebrated sermon preached at Boston, Mass., on December 27th, 1749. It has been reprinted many times, but I mention it with the purpose of saying that the extremely rare and, so far as I can trace, the only copy known of the first edition is in the British Museum. It was published at Boston, Mass., 1750, and I do not find that the existence of this edition has ever been noticed before.

Brethren, as I said in my opening remarks, I have only attempted to give you this evening a rapid glance at the chief bones of a skeleton. The skeleton so far as I have been able to disintegrate it, with a large proportion of the inarticulate minor bones, will appear in the form of an Appendix, which will form a Tentative List of all the English Printed Literature relating to Freemasonry up, to and including the year 1750, but I must leave to other hands the task of adding to the skeleton the ligaments and muscles, which will shew the functions of those bones, and how they were exercised for the benefit of the body to which they belonged.

Although I have perused many books and writers, I do not suppose for a minute that I have either exhausted what has already been recorded, or what there is to record, and in order to make this Tentative List as complete as possible I have decided to have some proofs struck off so soon as it is in type and distributed among those brethren who are specially interested in this chapter of Masonic history, and ask them to add any special items of which they may have knowledge. The time that can be spared for these additions will be very limited, and will be confined to that short interval which Bro. Songhurst may allow before the next part of the Ars Q.C. is sent to press, but I hope that you will all assist me towards attaining a certain degree of completeness.[1]

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I have purposely avoided all printed and engraved Lists of Lodges as I think they form of themselves an integral whole. I have also avoided, with a few very important exceptions, all advertisements, as their number is legion, and an enumeration of them beyond the hope of the possible, but in all other respects I have tried to make the List as full as possible.

In conclusion, and I may also say in general, I should like each writer when he quotes any item relating to early Freemasonry to mention the exact reference and to state in what library it is to be found, and if he has copied it on the authority of a previous writer, to quote him. I have never met with the slightest jealousy among Masonic writers—we are all working together for a common cause, and I feel sure that any idea of κῦδος and self-aggrandisement is absent from the minds of all of us—but it often happens that an earlier writer is quoted without reference or credit being given to him. I need hardly say that in scientific research it is absolutely necessary to quote authorities, and I have, so far as I have been able, given chapter and verse for each entry, and I sincerely hope the example will be more followed in the future.

At the end of the Appendix there will be found a "List of Untraced and Spurious Books," which have been mentioned by various writers. Some of these may exist—possibly in manuscript—but I have been quite unable to trace them, for the simple reason that the authorities who quoted them did not state where they were to be found. It is quite possible that most of them are mythical, for I have employed all the exceptional opportunities of research that I possess to trace them, without avail.

A TENTATIVE LIST OF ENGLISH REFERENCES TO, AND WORKS ON FREEMASONRY, PUBLISHED BEFORE 1751.

1563 A Booke in Englysh | metre, of the great Marchaunt man called | *DIUES PRAGMATICUS*, . . . *very preaty for children* | to rede: whereby they may the bet|ter and more readyer, rede and | wryte wares and Imple|mentes, in this world | contayned | . . . . . Imprinted at Lon-|don in Aldersgate strete, by Alexander | Lacy, dwellyng—beside the Well. | The xxv. of Aprell, 1563. |

This is the earliest known work in which the word "Freemason" appears in print.
It was re-produced in facsimile from the copy in the John Rylands Library, with an Introduction by PERCY E. NEWBERY, and Remarks on the Vocabulary and Dialect, with a Glossary by HENRY C. WYLD in 1910 (Quaritch). [1]

1598 A Survay of London. . . . . by John Stow.

Contains a reference to Masons' Hall (p. 226). In the second edition, 1605, there is a reference to the Masons' Company on p. 541. Each subsequent edition of the book doubtless contains similar references. [2]

1608 THE BOOKE OF FIVE COLLUMNES OF ARCHITECTURE, ... Drawne and counterfeited after the right Semetry and cunning measure of Free-Masons; Gathered with great diligence by Hans Bloome out of Antiquities

the benefit of Free-Masons, Carpenters, Goldsmithes, Painters, Carvers, Inlayers, Anticke-Cutters, and all others that delight to practice with the compasse and square. Translated out of Latine into English by I.T. *London, Printed for the Widow of Hans Wontnell by S. Stafford*, 1608.

I have seen an earlier edition dated 1601. [3]

(1600-10.) A Description of the Five Orders of Columnes and Tearms of Architecture: according to the ancient Use and best Rules . . . . Drawn and Described (with great Care and Diligence) after the right Symmetry and Measure of Free Masons. By Hans Bloome. For the use and Benefit of Free Masons, Carpenters Joyners . . . . . . London, [circa 1610]

There is a copy in the B.M. 558* d 14, but the title is mutilated. [4]

1638. The | Muses Threnodie, | or, | Mirthful Mournings, on the death | of Master Gall. | . . . . . . | By Mr. H. Adamson | . . . . . | Printed at Edinburgh in King James College, | by George Anderson. 1638 *A.Q.C.* xx., 357

It contains the following lines on *f.* 32:

For we be brethren of the Rosie Crosse:
We have the Mason word and second sight.

It is the earliest reference in print to the Mason's word, and I think, is also earlier than any manuscript reference. There is a copy in the B.M. (C 39 c 10). [5]

1641. Love's welcome. The King and Queen's Entertainment at Bolsover, at the Earl of Newcastle's, the 30th of July 1634 (By Ben Jonson)

First printed in the folio edition of Jonson's Works 1 41. It contains a character, Maul, a freemason. Kloss also cites Ben Jonson's Alchemist 1612, but I have been unable to find any direct Masonic allusion in it. [6]

1653. WALTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER.

It has been suggested by some writers that a passage on p. 12 relating to the columns erected by Seth must have been derived from an old MS. of the Constitutions. The suggestion is untenable—the passage is inspired by a similar one in Markham's "Country Contentments," and amplified from Chap. 2 of Josephus. [7]

1681 The Present State of London, or Memorial comprehending a full and succinct Account of the Ancient and Modern State thereof. **1681**. By Thomas De Laune. 12mo.

At p. 319, a short notice, "The Company of ***Masons***, called ***Free-Masons***, were a "loving Brotherhood for many Ages . . ." with wood-cut of the Company's arms.

There is a later edition of 1690, entitled " ngliae Metropolis," etc. [8]

1686. THE | Natural History | OF | STAFFORD-SHIRE. | BY | ROBERT PLOT. LLD. | . . . . | OXFORD | Printed at the Theater, Anno M.DC. LXXXVI.

This passage relating to Freemasons is found on pp. 316-318. Plot states that he quotes *Ex Rotulo membranaceo penes Cœmentariorum Societatem*. It was reprinted in *Gould* ii., 164, 165, and elsewhere, many times. [9]

1688. THE | ACADEMY OF ARMORY | OR, | A STOREHOUSE | OF | ARMORY | AND | BLAZON. | CONTAINING | The several variety of Created Beings and how born in Coats of | Arms . . . | WITH | The Instrumen used in all Trades and

Sciences. . . . | By *Randle Holme* of the City of *Chester* . . . . . | CHESTER, | Printer for the Author, MDCLXXXVIII. | Folio

The portions relating to Freemasonry are reprinted by *Gould* ii., 180, 181. The final portion of the book which had remained in MS. (Harl. 2033-2035) was edited by J. H. Jeayes and privately printed for the Roxburghe Club, 1905. The only reference to Freemasonry I have found in this last part is a description of the Arms of the "Masons or Freemasons" on p. 407. [10]

1708. A | New View of London; | or an | Ample account of that city, | . . . | London, Printed for John Nicholson . . . 1708.

Contains (p. 611) an account of Masons' Hall in Masons' Alley and a short account of the Freemasons' Company. (B.M. 2065a.) [11]

1709 THE TATLER, June 9. *Gould* ii., 275, 276; *A.Q.C.* i., 52. 70

"But my reason for troubling you at this present is to put a stop, if it may be, to an insinuating set of people, who sticking to the Letter of your treatise, and not to the spirit of it, do assume the Name of Pretty Fellows; nay and even get new Names as you very well hint. . . . . They have got their signs and tokens like Free-Masons." [12]

1710 THE TATLER, May 2. *Gould* ii., 276; *A.Q.C.* i., 70

"One . . . would think that they had some secret intimation of each other like the Freemasons." [13]

1717. MEMOIRS | OF THE | LIFE | OF THAT | Learned Antiquary, | ELIAS ASHMOLE, *Esq.* | drawn up by himself by way of Diary. | With an APPENDIX of original | LETTERS. | Publish'd by CHARLES BURMAN, Esq.; | LONDON, | Printed for *J. Roberts*, near the *Ox-|ford-Arms*, in *Warwick-Lane*, 1717. |

A.Q.C. xi., 5; xxv., 237.

In some copies of this book the price 1/6 is mentioned on the half title, in some copies it is omitted. [14]

1719 THE | ANTIQUITIES | OF | BERKSHIRE. | By ELIAS ASHMOLE, Esq; | . . . . London: | Printed for *E. Curll* in Fleetstreet. | M. DCC. XIX

The Introduction contains a Memoir of Ashmole. Reprinted in part by *Gould* ii., 17. Later editions were issued in 1723 and 1726. [15]

1721. POST BOY, June 24/27 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 68.

Records G.L. meeting of June 24th and installation of the Duke of Montagu as G.M. [16]

1721. APPLEBEE'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Aug 5. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 68

Paragraph referring to the initiation of the Duke of Wharton during the preceding week at the King's Arms Tavern. He was elected G.M. Jan. 17th, 1722-3. (*Const.* 1738, p. 114-115). [17]

1721. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 68.

Similar announcement. [18]

1721. APPLEBEE'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Sep. 9. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 68.

Records the initiation of Mr. Innys and Mr. Cousins; and also at the Cheshire Cheese of John Kirk, Thos. Harbin, Geo. Gibson, St^n^ Evans, and Thos. Buckley. [19]

1721. MIST'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Oct. 14. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 69.

Records the initiation of Robert Normon, at the Greyhound Tavern. [20]

1721. APPLEBEE'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Dec. 23. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 69.

Records the intended (but unfulfilled) admission of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales into Freemasonry. [21]

1722. An | Historical account | of the | Blue Blanket: | or, | Crafts-mens Banner. | containing the | Fundamental Principles | of the | Good-town, | with the | Powers and Prerogatives of the | Crafts of Edinburgh, &c. | By Alexander Pennecuik Burgess and | Guild-Brother of Edinburgh, | inburgh: Printed by John Mosman and Company . . . | MDCCXXII.

It describes the Arms of the Masons on p. 46. There is a copy in the Q.C.L. but the date is mutilated. Bro. J. T. Thorp has a copy, and states that the date is 1722. [22]

1722. LONDON JOURNAL, Feb. 17. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 69.

Records the admission of some 'Persons of Note.' "We hear that a Treatise is likely soon to appear Abroad, wherein the Author undertakes to prove, that the Gypsies are a Society of much longer standing than that of the Free-Masons." [23]

1722. MIST'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, May 26. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 69.

Records the laying of the first foundation stone *above* ground, of S. Martin's in the Fields by the Society of Free-Masons.

The first foundation stone *below* ground had been laid by the Bishop of Salisbury (as Proxy of the King) on March 19th, 1721-22. See *Const.* 1723, pp. 44, 45 (note). 24]

1722. LONDON JOURNAL, June 16. *Gould* ii., 289; *A.Q.C.* vi., 142; viii., 117; xxii., 70-72, 84.

Intimation of the Freemasons to Lord Townshend of their intention to hold a meeting at Midsummer. [25]

1722. LONDON JOURNAL, June, 21, 26.
DAILY POST, June 21, 22, 27.
READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL OR BRITISH GAZETTEER, June 23, 30
ST. JAMES'S JOURNAL, June 28.
MIST'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, June 30.

These are all inspired paragraphs relating to the meeting of June 25th and the irregular election of the Duke of Wharton as G.M., which was not countenanced until Jan. 17th, 1722-3 (*Const.* 1738, p. 114). [26]

1722. POSTMAN AND THE HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, July 31—Aug 2. Nos. 60015—60019. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 185-6;

A Reprint of the Roberts MS. Nos. 60016 and 60018 are missing in the file at the B.M. This most probably preceded the publication of the MS. in pamphlet form (see the next item) as in the preface to the latter it is stated "It has yet seen the World but in Fragments, but is now put together as a Thing of too much significancy to pass our observation, and which will effectually vindicate the Ancient Society of Free-Masons from all that has or can be said against them." [27]

1722. [Roberts Constitutions]
THE | Old Constitutions | Belonging to the | Ancient *and* Honourable | SOCIETY | of | Free and Accepted | MASONS. | *Taken from a Manuscript wrote about Five* | *Hundred Years since* | LONDON: | Printed and Sold by J. ROBERTS, in | *Warwick Lane*, MDCCXXII.

Gould i., 75; *Hughan's Old Charges*, 1895, p. 121-2; *A.Q.C.* v., 115.

The only copy at present known is that in the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. It was reprinted in Spencer's "Old Constitutions" 1871, and also in the same year as a separate pamphlet. [28]

1722. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Dec. 1. *A.Q.C.*, xxii., 73, 84.

Contains The Freemason's Health, *i e.*, E.A. Song; apparently the first time this song was printed. [29]

1722. LONG LIVERS: | A CURIOUS | HISTORY | OF | Such Persons of both Sexes who | have liv'd several AGES, and | grown Young again: | . . . . . | By Eugenius Philalethes, F.R.S. | . . . . | London | . . . . . 1722 | *A.Q.C.*, v., 115.

The only part of this work which has the slightest interest to the Masonic student is the lengthy Dedication of 52 pages which is addressed "TO THE | GRAND MASTER, MASTERS | WARDENS *and* BRETHREN, | OF THE | Most Antient and Most Honourable | Fraternity of the | FREE | MASONS | OF *Great Britain* and *Ireland*." It is a good specimen of the fulsome, blandiloquent dedication of the early part of the eighteenth century. It was reprinted in the Masonic Magazine, and also in the Bain Reprints No. 2, to which is prefixed a valuable introduction and bibliography of Samber's works by R. F. Gould. (See also *Gould* ii., 124, 125). The introduction of the word "Ireland" is worthy of note. [30]

1723. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Jan. 5.
READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Jan. 12.

Record the death and funeral respectively of Matthew Birkhead, author of the E.A. Song. [31]

1723. Love in a Forest | A Comedy. | As it is acted at the | Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane | By His Majesty's Servants. | By Mr Johnson. | London | Printed for W. Chetwood at Cato's Head in | Russell S , Covent-Gardens; & Tho. Edlin, at the Prince's-Arms, over against Exeter-Exchange | in the Strand, 1723. (Price s1/6) *A.Q.C.* vii., 57; xxi., 156; xxii., 74, 86, 87.

The dedication is addressed

To the Worshipful Society | of | Free-Masons.

In it occurs the following sentence:

". . . . . it was owing only to the Unhappiness of her Sex that a most Illustrious Princess of our own cou'd not be admitted and if her Curiosity was piqued at not Knowing a Secret, perhaps it was the only Point in her whole Reign that ever the Woman got the better of the Queen." [32]

1723. MIST'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Jan. 19. *A.Q.C.*, xxii., 75. [33]

1723. THE | FREE MASONS; | AN Hudibrastick POEM: | Illustrating the Whole HISTORY of the Antient *Free Masons*, from the Building the Tower of *Babel* to this Time | With their Laws, Ordinances, Signs, Marks, | Messages, &c., so long kept secret, Faith|fully discover'd and made known, And the MANNER of their INSTALLATION | Particularly Describ'd. | By a FREE MASON. | The SECOND EDITION. | Printed for A. Moore, near St Paul's. 1723. (Price Sixpence.) *A.Q.C.* xxii., 74, 75, 87.

An obscene poem which however seems to have had some popularity. (B.M. 164, 1. 25.) 34]

1723. The | Constitutions | of the | Free-Masons. | containing the | History, Charges, Regulations, &c. | of that most Ancient and Right | Worshipful Fraternity. | For the Use of the Lodges. | London: Printed by William Hunter, for John Senex at the Globe, | and John Hooke at the Flower-de-Luce over-against St Dunstan's | Church, in Fleet-street. | In the Year of Masonry—5723 | Anno Domini - - 1723. *A.Q.C.* iv., 91.

The first edition of the Book of Constitutions. From an advertisement in *The Dublin Journal,* July 31st, 1725, it appears to have been reprinted in Dublin, but no copy is known to exist. (*Gould* vol. 3, cap. 22.; *Crawley Cement. Hiber.* vol. i., Irish Const., p. 2). Later editions were published in 1738, 1756, 1767, 1784, etc.

Reprinted also in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, 1734; reproduced in facsimile by Masonic Histl. Society of New York, 1905, and by the G.L. of Pennsylvania, 1906.

On pages 75 to 90 there appear The Master's Song, The Warden's Song, The Fellow-craft's Song and The Enter'd 'Prentices' Song with music. [35]

1723. POST BOY, Feb. 28. *Gould* ii., 9.

Obituary notice of Sir C. Wren. Also an advertisement of the "Book of Constitutions." [36]

1723. POST BOY, March 5. *Gould* ii., 9; *A.Q.C.* xxii., 74.

"This evening (Tuesday, March 5) the corpse of that worthy Free Mason, Sir Christopher Wren, Knight, is to be interr'd under the Dome of S. Paul's Cathedral." [37]

1723. BRITISH JOURNAL, March 9. *Gould* ii., 9; *A.Q.C.* xxii., 74.

"Sir Christopher Wren, that worthy Free-Mason, was splendidly interr'd in St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday Night last." [38]

Other similar notices appeared in the *Daily Post, Mist's Weekly Journal, London Journal, Postman,* a d *Read's Weekly Journal* (see *Gould* ii., 9).

1723. LONDON JOURNAL, April 6. *A.Q C.* xxii., 76. [39

1723. FLYING POST OR POST MASTER, No. 4712, April 11-13, 1723, contains:— A Mason's Examination.

Gould ii., 337; *A.Q.C.* ii., 167; iii., 21; iv., 36, etc., etc.

The earliest of the exposures of Freemasonry. Reprinted in Gould's *History,* vol. iii., 487. [40]

1723. DAILY POST, May 18 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 76, 84, 88.

Records the action Barrett *v.* Pritchard. [41]

1723. TRUE BRITON (*circ.* June 29) *A.Q.C.* xxii., 76.

Attack on the Duke of Wharton. [42]

1723. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL July 6. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 76.

Reprints previous item. [43]

1723. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL June 29 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 78.

Records the Installation of the Earl of Dalkeith as G.M. [44]

1723. MIST'S WEEKLY JOURNAL June 29 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 78.

Similar to the preceding item. [45]

1723. Ebrietatis Encomium or the Praise of Drunkenness wherein Is authentically, and most evidently proved The Necessity of frequently getting Drunk; and, That the Practice of getting Drunk is most Antient, Primitive and Catholic. Confirmed by the Example of Heathens, Turks, Infidels, Primitive Christians, Saints, Popes, Bishops, Doctors, Philosophers, Poets, Free Masons and other Men of Learning in all Ages. By Boniface Oinophilus, de Monte Fiascone, A.B.C. London. Printed for E. Curll, over against Catherine Street, in the Strand, 1723. Price 2s/6d.

Gould ii., 127, 128; *A.Q.C.* viii., 117, 141; xi., 106 *et seq*; xxii., 72.

Reprinted in 1743, 1812 and (about) 1823.

The passage relating to Freemasonry occurs in Chap. xv., "Of Freemasons and other learned men that used to get drunk."

"If what Bro. Eugenius Philalethes, Author of Long Livers, a book lately printed, and dedicated to the Freemasons, says in his Preface to that Treatise, be true, these mystical gentlemen very well deserve a place among the learned. But without entering into their peculiar jargon, or whether a man can be sacrilegiously perjured for revealing secrets when he has none, I do assure my readers they are very great friends to the vintners."

It was translated by Robert Samber.

The whole passage is printed in *A.Q.C.* xi., 112-13, and *A.Q.C.* xxii., 73.

In the DAILY JOURNAL, March 13th, 1725, there is a paragraph, "The venders of a Book call'd The Praise of Drunkenness etc., are bound over to appear at the King's Bench Bar at Westminster." I do not know the result of the proceedings. [46]

1723. Oct. 4. Wm Stukeley *A.Q.C.* vi., 130.

In Stukeley's Diaries (Surtees Soc. vol. lxxiii. p. 72) occurs the following paragraph :—

I read my discourse of the Dorchest. Amphitheat. at the Lodg. & deliver'd to every Bro^r^ a Copy.

This Discourse was apparently privately printed for the occasion, and the only copy I have been able to trace is in the B.M. (577 h. 24 [6]). There is no title, but it is headed "Of the | Roman Amphitheater | at | Dorchester." At the end is the following co hon :—

In Conclavio Secretae Architectiones (*sic*) studiosorum, ad fontem littoreum Londini celebrato 4 Octob. 1723.

W. Stukeley M.D. magistro
Jon. Sisson } Guardianis
Joh. Shipton }

∴ ad fontem littoreum = at the Fountain in the Strand. The frontispiece is a folding plate "The Geometrical Groundplot of the Roman Amphitheatre at orchester. Aug. 22. 1723" [47]

(1723 ?) A Prayer to be used at the admission of every New Brother, a 4to broadside *A.Q.C.* xi., 16. [48]

1724. The Grand | Mystery | of | Free-Masons | Discover'd | Wherein | Are the several Questions put | to them at their Meetings and | In-stallations: | as also | Their Oath, Health, Signs, and Points, | to know each other by. | As they were found in the custody of a Free- | Mason who Dyed suddenly. | and | Now Publish'd for the Information of the Publick. | . . . . London: | Printed for T. Payne near Stationer's-Hall. 1724 | (Price Six Pence.)

[Bodl. Rawl. Coll^n^.] *A.Q.C.* xi., 25-27.

It was advertised in the Daily Courant Jan. 10, 1724 (*A.Q.C.*, xxii., 80).

Reprinted in 1725 (ut infra), in the *Freemason's Magazine*, Sept. 1855, and *Masonic Magazine*, May 1881. Facsimile Reprint by Bro. E. T. Carson in the Masonic Archæological Society of Cincinnati Reprints, 1867. [49]

1724. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Jan. 25. 1724. *A.Q.C.* xi, 25; xxii., 80

An Article on the Sisterhood of Free Sempstresses. A mock parallel between the Brotherhood of Freemasons and the Sisterhood of Free Sempstresses: devoid of literary or historical merit. [50]

1724. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL Feb. 15 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 75.

Announcement of the death on Feb. 8 of Mr Edward Strong. . . . . . Free-Mason . . . formerly Mason of St Paul's Cathedral. [51]

1724. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, March 28 *Gould* ii., 342; *A.Q.C.* xxii., 80.

Records initiation of Lord Carmichael, Col. Carpenter, Sir T. Prendergast, Col. Paget, and Col. Sanderson at the Horn Tavern, Palace Yard. The same announcement appeared in other papers of the same date. [52]

1724. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL May 16. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 81.

Mentions the intended initiation of Lord Cobham, Lord Harvey, Mr. Nash (? Beau Nash) and Mr. Mee at the Queen's Head. [53]

1724. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL June 27 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 81.

Records G.L. Festival. [54]

1724. The secret | History | of the | Free-Masons. | being an | Accidental Discovery, | of the | ceremonies | Made Use of in the several | Lodges, | Upon the Admittance of a Brother as a Free and Accepted | Mason; with the Charge, Oath, and private Ar|ticles, given to him at the Time of his Admittance. | Printed from the Old Original Record of the Society; | with some Observations, Reflections, and Critical Re|marks on the New Constitution Book of the Free-Masons, | written by James Anderson, A.M. . . . . . . | With a short Dictionary of private Signs, or Signals. | London: | Printed for Sam. Briscoe, at the Bell-Savage, on | Ludgate Hill . . . . . . | Price One Shilling. *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 14.

This is the original of what is known as the Briscoe Copy of the Ancient Charges, and has a common origin with the Sloane Family of those Charges.

Reprinted in part in the *Masonic Magazine*, October and November, 1873, and *Freemasons' Chronicle*, May 6th, 1876. Reproduced in facsimile by Bro. G. W. Bain, of Sunderland, with an introduction by Bro. W. J. Hughan, 1891.

Re-issued with a new title in 1725, B.M. (992 h.6). It is, I am sure, the same as the book quoted in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, "Anderson (James) 'Discovery of the Secrets of Freemasons,' London, 1725, 8vo.," and the book quoted by Kloss (No. 126) and by Oliver in "Golden Remains," (vol. i., p. 17), and "Revelations of a Square," 1855, (p. 26 note), "Observations and Critical Remarks on the new Constitutions of the F.M., written by James Anderson, etc. London, 1725." It will be noticed that the latter title forms portion of the title of Briscoe's "Secret History," and that the observations were not written by Anderson but are on his book. [55]

1724. PLAIN DEALER (By Aaron Hill and W. Bond), Sept. 14.

There is a copy in the B.M. (pp. 5354)).
An extract from this is reprinted in the 2nd edition of the Grand Mystery, 1725.
The whole series of the Plain Dealer was re-issued in book form, 2 vols. 1730.
Reproduced in facsimile from the 1730 edition in *Q.C. Antigrapha*, vol. 1. [56]

1724. MIST'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Oct. 17. *A.Q.C.* viii., 124; xxii., 79. [57]

1724 DAILY JOURNAL, Oct. 28. *A.Q.C.* xi., 133; xxii., 87.

Refers like the previous item to the Gormogons (Advt.) [58]

1724. BRITISH JOURNAL, Dec. 12. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 79. [59]

1725. LONDON JOURNAL, July 10. *A.Q.C.* iv., 169.

Contains an answer to the Freemason's Health, A Song (*i.e.*, the E. A. Song). Reprinted *loc. cit.* [60]

1725. The | Grand Mystery | of the | Free Masons | discover'd | . . . . . The second edition. | To which are annexed, | Two Letters to a Friend; | The First Concerning the Society of Free-masons. | The Second, | Giving an Account of the Most

Ancient Society of Gormogons, | . . . . . London : | Printed for A. Moore, near St Paul's. 1725 [Pr. 1/s] *A.Q.C.* xi., 27.

Reprinted in *Gould's Hist.*, vol. 3. [61]

1725. THE | *Free-Masons Vindication*, | BEING AN | ANSWER | To a Scandalous Libel, entituled the *Grand Mistery* | of the *Free Masons*, discover'd, &c. | wherein is plainly prov'd the falsity of that | Discovery, and how great an imposition it is on the Publick. | . . . . foolscap broadside (B.M. 8145, h. 1.) *A.Q.C.* xi., 26.

Probably printed at Dublin, as the other broadsides in the same volume were all printed there. Reprin in the *Freemasons' Magazine* and *Masonic Mirror*, Oct. 29th, 1859. [62]

1725. DAILY POST, Dec. 28 *A.Q.C.* xxii., 82, 83.

Records G.L. Festival of December 24th. Repeated in Read's *Weekly Journal* of January 1st, 1726, and the *London Journal* of the same date. [63]

1725. Speech of the D^y^ G. M. Martin Folkes on May 20. 1725.

Reprinted in the *Pocket Companion*, 1759. I do not know of an earlier edition. [64]

1725. The Whole Institutions of Free-Masons Opened, as also their Words and Signs (&c.). Printed by William Wilmot on the Blind-Key, 1725. *Freemason* xlix., 762.

A single folio sheet printed on both sides. The only known copy is in the possession of Bro. A. M. Broadley. [65]

1726. The Grand Mystery laid open, or the Free Masons Signs and Words discovered. Printed in the year 1726. *Freemason* xlix., 762.

Single folio sheet, printed on one side only. The only known copy is in the possession of Bro. A. M. Broadley. [66

1726. THE | FREE-MASONS | ACCUSATION | AND | DEFENCE. | In Six Genui e LETTERS | between a GENTLEMAN in the Country, | and his SON a Student n the Temple. | WHEREIN | The whole Affair of MASONRY is fairly | debated, and all the Arguments for and | against that FRATERNITY are curiously | and impartially handled. | LONDON, | Printed for J. PEELE, at *Locke's Head* in | Pater-noster-row ; and N. BLANDFORD at | the *London Gazette, Charing-Cross* 1726 | (Price Six-pence)

There is a copy in the B.M. (4783 bb 24).

Oliver states that this had already appeared in the *Post Boy*, but I cannot verify his statement.

It was advertised in the *Daily Courant*, January 26, 1726 ; *London Journal*, January 29 and April 2; *Daily Post*, January 24. *The Daily Journal*, 2nd March, advertises the second edition. [67]

1726. WEEKLY JOURNAL OR THE BRITISH GAZETEER, Saturday, July 16.

We hear from Carmarthen, that at a Lodge of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS held on St. John's Day, the 24th of June last, at the Nag's Head in that Town, Sir Edward Mansell, Bart., was unanimously Elected Master, Peter Cheetle and John Lloyd, Esqrs. Wardens for the ensuing half year. Upon which occasion, a splendid Entertainment was provided, and several Gentlemen of Distinction, viz., Sir John Price, Bart., Rawleigh Mansell, Esq., David Edwards, Esq., etc., were there admitted Members of that most Ancient and Honourable Society. [68]

1726. A Full Vindication of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, from the Malicious Aspersions and Sly Insinuations of ignorant and envious Slanderers; Particularly, the Author or Authors of a scandalous Pamphlet, intituled, The Freemasons Accusation ; whose false charges are here

fairly confuted, his false Reasonings, and false English, set in a true Light. By a Lover of Harmony and Good Fellowship. London, Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Lane, 1726. Pr. 6d. *Freemason* xlvii. p. 145.

It is an answer to "The Freemasons' Accusation and Defence," *ut supra*, and is inscribed to The Most Noble Lenogius (or Lenocius) late Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. By *Lenogius* is probably meant Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, G.M. 1724.

The only copy known is in the Bodleian Library. [69]

1726. An | Ode | to the | Grand Khaibar. | . . . . . London : | Printed and Sold by J. Roberts in the Oxford | Arms Passage near Warwick Lane. | M,DCC,XXVI. Price Sixpence.

Reprinted in *Q.C. Antigrapha*, vol. 1, and in Lodge of Research No. 2429, *Transactions*, 1904-1905. [70]

1726. Practical Geometry | Applied to the Useful Arts of Building, Surveying Gardening and Mensuration; . . . . By Batty Langley. | . . . . . | London: | . . . . . 1726. *A.Q.C.* xi., 134.

It is dedicated to Lord Paisley.

"Permit me to add, that I have a particular Pleasure in doing myself this Honour at a Time when your Lordship's great Merit has placed you at the Head of a most Ancient and most Honourable SOCIETY, whose profound Knowledge, in these Affairs, is their Pride and Distinction." *Dedication.* (B.M., 530 m. 20). [71]

1726/7. A | SPEECH | Deliver'd to the | Worshipful and Ancient Society of | Free and Accepted Masons, | At a *Grand Lodge*, Held at *Merchant's-* | *Hall*, in the City of YORK, on St. John's | Day, *December* the 27th, 1726. | The RIGHT WORSHIPFUL Charles Bathurst, Esq ; | Grand-Master. | *By the Junior Grand-Warden.* | *Olim Meminisse Juvabit.* | York: Printed for *Thomas Gent*, for the | Benefit of the Lodge. |

The only copy I can trace is in the B.M. (835. g. 35.)

Reprinted with Cole's *Constitutions*, 1729, 1732, and elsewhere. The author incorporates a passage from the *Tatler* of October 1st, 1709. [72]

(1727?) A Letter from the Grand Mistress of the Free-Masons to George Faulkner, Printer.

This has generally been ascribed to Dean Swift, but where it was originally printed has not yet been discovered. The earliest known appearance of it is in Swift's *Miscellanies*, 1745-8, but Sir W. Scott rejected it when projecting his definitive edition of Swift's works. Reprinted with a learned introduction by Dr. Chetwode Crawley in Sadler's *Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations*, 1898. [73]

1727. The Secrets of the Invisible World dissolv'd, or, an Universal History of Apparitions sacred and profane . . . By Andrew Moreton, Esq. *A.Q.C.* x., 195.

By Daniel Defoe. The first edition appeared in 1727, but I have not been able to consult a copy. The earliest edition in the B.M. is the second edition of 1735 (G. 13748). It was reprinted many times separately and also in the Oxford edition of Defoe's Works.

It contains the following sentence at the end of chapter iv.: "I dont wonder such as these go a mobbing among those meanest of mad things call'd Free-Masons; rough Cheats and confess'd Delusions are the fittest things to amuse them. They are like those foolish Fish that are caught in large Nets, that might get out at every Square of the Mash, but hang by the Gills upon the mere thread, and choose to hamper and tangle themselves, when there is no occasion for it and are taken even in those Snares that are not laid for them." [74]

1729. WHITEHALL EVENING POST, Dec. 31. *Masonic Magazine*, iv., 521; *Masonic Illustrated*, i., 107.

The name of the paper from which this is extracted is not mentioned in *Masonic Illustrated*, but I find it quoted in the *Masonic Magazine*. As however there is a serious error in the latter reprint, and the extract is already in type, I reprint it in full. It amplifies the account of the meeting, given in the 1738 *Constitutions*.

On Friday last Week, [i.e. Dec. 27, 1728.] being St. John's Day, there was a Great Appearance of Free Masons at Stationer's Hall; where a Handsome Entertainment was provided for them, by 12 Stewards chosen for that purpose. After which the following Officers were chosen for the Year ensuing, viz. the Rt. Hon. the Lord Kingston, Grand Master in the room of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Coleraine; Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq., Deputy Grand Master in the room of Alexander Chock, Esq.; and Sir James Thornhill and Martin O'Connor Grand Wardens in the room of the said Mr. Blackerby and Mr. Joseph Highmore—'Tis remarkable that there were present the Master of the Lodge at Madrid in Spain, and the Wardens belonging to the Lodge at Caermarthen in South-Wales,—and a Commission was signed by the Grand-Master, to constitute a Lodge in the East Indies—And at the same time the Grand-Master and Wardens, and most of the Gentlemen present took tickets to appear in white Gloves at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane on Monday night, where the Play of Henry IV. Part II. was acted for their Entertainment and a Prologue and Epilogue was spoken suitable to the Occasion, and in Honour of that Society.

[75]

1729. A | BOOK | of the Antient | Constitutions | of | the Free & Accepted | MASONS | *Gould* i., 76; *Hughan Old Charges*, 1895, p. 137.

Dedicated to Lord Kingston, who was G.M. from December 27th, 1728, to December 27th, 1729.

Engraved throughout. The first edition of COLE'S CONSTITUTIONS. At the end there are reprinted (in type) Drake's Speech at the G.L. of York, Dec. 27th, 1726, Oakley's Speech of December 31st, 1728, and the Prologue and Epilogue to the second part of King Henry IV. acted at Drury Lane, December 27th, 1728. Partly reprinted in HUGHAN'S CONSTITUTIONS, 1869.

A second edition was issued in 1731. Reproduced by Jackson, Leeds, 1897. [76]

1729. Bl - - ke - - y's | Prologue | and | Epilogue | or, the | Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, | The Grand Lodge for | Free Masons

Order'd That this Prologue and Epilogue be | printed, for the Benefit of Brother William | Reid, Secretary to the Grand Lodge, and | that no other Brother presume to print the same |

Na - h - - - el Bl - - ke - - y, D.G.M.

Grub Street. | Printed by Andrew Trowel, & the assigns of W. Read (*sic*) | for the Benefit of Brother William Ried (*sic*) & Sold by | R. Walker at the White Hart, without Temple Bar 1729 |

In the possession of Bro. A. M. Broadley. There is another issue of the same without the blanks in Blakerby's name quoted by Bro. Chetwode Crawley, *A.Q.C.* xi., 28.

The Performance took place Jan. 27. 1729/30.

It is entirely different from the Prologue (of Dec. 27th, 1728) reprinted in *Cole's Constitutions*, 1729. [77]

1729. POEMS | ON SEVERAL | OCCASIONS. | By H. CAREY. | The Third EDITION, much enlarged. | LONDON: | Printed by E. SAY MDCCXXIX. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 134.

Contains a poem "The Moderator Between the Free-Masons and Gormogons."

"The Masons and the Gormogons
Are laughing at one another;
While all mankind are laughing at them;
Then why do they make such a pother.

"They bait their hook for simple Gulls
And Truth with Bam (*sic*) they smother;
And when they've taken in their Culls,
Why then 'tis. . . . . . . Welcome Brother."

There is a copy in the B.M. (11632 e 70). I have not been able to consult the two earlier editions. [78]

1730. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL Jan 3. *Gould* ii., 343.

Records the initiation of the Earl of Sunderland on Jan. 2. [79]

1730. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, March 14. *Gould* ii., 385.

Records consecration of a new Lodge at the Bear and Harrow, Butcher's Row, near Temple Bar. [80]

1730. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, March 30. *Gould* ii., 385.

Records initiations at the new erected Lodge, the rince William Tavern, Charing Cross. [81]

1730. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, April 18. *A.Q.C.* viii., 134, 142.

Records the Initiation of "Mr. Dennis the famous poet and critick" at the Prince William Tavern, Charing Cross. [82]

1730. READ'S (?) WEEKLY JOURNAL June 6. *Strachan's Northumbrian Masonry, p.* 57.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 29. On Wednesday last was held at Mr. Bartholomew Pratt's in the Flesh Market a lodge. . . . Reprinted in full *loc. cit.* [83]

1730. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, July 9. *C. P. Mac Calla, Dr. Franklin's Accounts of Freemasonry 1730-50. Phila. 1886.*

London, April 22. Gives an account of the G.L. Meeting of April 21. [84]

1730. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Aug. 13. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

London, May 16. Account of a Lodge held Tuesday night last at the Horn Tavern in Westminster. Present: Duke of Norfolk, G.M., N. Blackerby, D.G.M., Duke of Richmond, Master of the Lodge, Marquis of Beaumont, Lord Mordaunt, Marquis de Quesne. Initiates, Francis L. de Gouffieri, Charles Lewis, President de Montesquier, Francis Comte de Sade, John Campfield, William Cowper, of Golden Square and Capt. John Mercer. [85]

1730. DAILY JOURNAL. No. 2998 Sat. Aug. 15. 1730. *A.Q.C.* iii., 186; viii., 134; xi., 28, 29.

Contains a letter signed F.G. commencing "The Grand Whimsy of Masonry has long been the subject of amusement. . . ." followed by the catechism entitled "The Mystery of Freemasonry."

It is referred to in G.L. Minutes:—"Aug. 28. 1730. Dr Desaguliers stood up and (taking Notice of a printed Paper lately published and dispersed about the Town, and since inserted in the News Papers, pretending to discover and reveal the Misteries of the Craft of Masonry) recommended several things . . . . . " One can only infer that it appeared before it was printed in the Daily Journal, Aug. 15. It is possible that it was first issued in the form of the engraved broadside mentioned in the next article. [86]

1730 DAILY JOURNAL Aug. 18.

Contains another letter signed F.G., followed by the same spurious catechism which was printed in the former article. It is interesting, as it precedes by a few weeks Prichard's 'Masonry Dissected.'

Reprinted in *Read's Weekly Journal*, No. 283, Aug. 22nd, 1730; *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, December 3rd, 1730, and other papers. (See Wolfstieg 29951 and *A.Q.C.* viii., 138).

The Catechism was also printed as an engraved broadside, copies of which are in the B.M., in the Lodge Minerva zu den drei Palmen, Leipzig, in a Lodge at Altenburg, and in G.L.L., and was reproduced privately by Bro. Kupferschmidt. It was engraved several times with different imprints. It was reprinted again in the two following articles. [87]

1730. The Mystery and Motions of Free-Masonry discovered. London, Printed by Edward Nash, in King Street, Covent Garden. MDCCXXX. A broadside. (Bodleian Libr., Rawl. Coll.) *A.Q.C.* xi., 29. [88]

1730 The Puerile Signs and Wonders of a Free-Mason; with their Ways of Admitance and Entrance; being found in the Cabinet of MS. a Brother Deceas'd, the 6th of August 1730: Likewise their Oath, and by what Means they know a Brother &c. Printed in the year 1730. *A.Q.C.* xxii., 115.

There is a copy in the Guildhall Library, London. [89]

1730. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Aug. 20. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Records the initiation of Mr. Orator Henley at Prince William Lodge, Charing Cross. [90]

1730. JOURNAL Aug. 22. Letter to the Editor Signed J.B. with a copy of the Freemason's Oath. *A.Q.C.* iii., 186.

The so-called oath is reprinted *ante* p. 350. [91]

1730. DAILY JOURNAL Sept. 5. *A.Q.C.* iii., 155; xi., 32.

A letter signed A.Z. ". . . . a true Account of their Antiquity and institutions. . . . tracing Freemasonry to the reign of K. Edward III."

It was reprinted as an original letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1739, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1740, p. 17.

There is a passage at the end which is interesting:—"It must be confessed that there is a Society abroad, from whom the *English* Free-Masons (ashamed of their true origin, as above) have copied a few Ceremonies, and taken great Pains to persuade the world that they are derived from them, and are the same with them: These are call'd *Rosicrucians* from their Prime Officers (such as our Brethren call *Grand Master, Wardens, &c.*) being distinguished on their High Days with red Crosses. . . . "

This letter, as well as the letters signed F.G. and the catechism "The Mystery of Freemasonry," which appeared in the *Daily Journal* of August 15th and 18th 1730, were reprinted in a pamphlet, entitled "A Collection of Recipe's and Letters lately inserted in the *Daily Journal*. Containing I. M. Boerhaave's and M. Osterdyke's New Method for Curing the Gout. II. The New Montpelier Method for curing the Venereal Disease, without Salivation. III. The Famous Recipe for destroying those noxious Vermin called Buggs. IV. The celebrated Remedy for Whooping-Coughs: . . . . . V. The Mystery of Masonry, with the several Letters on that Occasion. VI. The Origine of Free Masonry in England, together with the Clause made against their Meetings and Combinations in the Reign of Henry VI. The Second Edition, with the Addition of VII. An excellent Recipe for the Cure of Colds. VIII. A Remedy for the Stone and Gravel. . . . London: Printed for T. Warner. . . . . M.DCC.XXXI. Price 6d."

Section V. in the pamphlet is entitled "The Secrets of the Free-Masons discovered." The only copy at present known is in the possession of Dr. Hammond, Librarian of G.L., London.

It is a very curious commentary on the manners of the age that the items deemed most popular and worthy of reprinting were those mentioned above. Surely Freemasonry never, before or after, found itself in such a galley. [92]

1730. THE | CONSTITUTIONS | OF THE | FREE MASONS. | CONTAINING | The History, Charges, Regulations, | &c. of that Most Antient and Right | Worshipful FRATERNITY. | *For the Use of the* LODGES. | . . . . DUBLIN: | Printed by *J. Watts*, at the Lord *Caterets* | Head in *Dames-Street*, for *J. Pennell*, at the | three *Blue Bonnets* in St. *Patrick's-Street*. | *In the Year of Masonry* 5730 | *Anno Domini* 1730 | (*Cæment. Hib.* Vol. i., Irish Const.)

The only *perfect* copy known by Dr. Chetwode Crawley was in the possession of Gen. S. C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass., U.S.A. [93]

1730. MASONRY | DISECTED; | BEING | A Universal and Genuine | DESCRIPTION | OF | All its BRANCHES, from the Ori- | ginal to this Present Time. | . . . . . . | Giving an Impartial ACCOUNT of their Regular | Proceedings in Initiating their New Members | in the whole Three Degrees of MASONRY. | . . . . . | To which is added, | The Author's VINDICATION of Himself. | By SAMUEL PRICHARD, late Member of a CONSTITUTED | LODGE. | LONDON: | Printed by *Thomas Nichols*, at the Crown, without *Temple Barr*. | MDCCXXX
A.Q.C. viii., 135; xxiii., 20.

Reprinted in Carson's Reprints 1867, and in Lodge of Research No. 2429, *Transactions*, 1906-1907.

There is a copy in the B.M. (4784 bb 16). For later editions see Wolfstieg 29952. [94]

1730. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL No. 292. Oct. 24. *A.Q.C.* viii., 135.

Contains a reprint of Masonry Dissected and also the "Mystery of Freemasonry" as printed in the *Daily Journal* of August 15th, 1730. [95]

1730. The | Perjur'd Free Mason | Detected And yet | The Honour and Antiquity | of the | SOCIETY | OF | FREE MASONS | Preserv'd and Defended. | By a FREE MASON. | London, Printed for T. WARNER at the *Black Boy* in *Pa|-ter noster Row* MDCCXXX | Price 6d | *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 20.

There is a copy in the G.L. Libr. and in the B.M. (4783 c 19)

It is quite possible that this is "the Discourse concerning Pritchard by Bro. Clare" mentioned in the Minutes of the Old Lodge at Lincoln, Oct. 2. 1733 (*A.Q.C.* iv., 38) *vide infra*. [96]

1730. A | NEW MODEL | For the REBUILDING | MASONRY | ON A | Stronger BASIS than the former; | WITH A | SOUND CONSTITUTION, and a curi|ous CATECHISM drawn from Rules both | intelligible and instructive; | In THREE DEGREES | Teaching the | Whole World to be MASONS, without the Im|putation of being either Fools or Knaves. | To which is added, | Several diverting SONGS | BY | CELEBRATED MASONS | Of the OLD ORDER, | AND | Some new ones propos'd as Subjects for a certain Ora- | tor, with the Downfall of the Old Structure, a melan|choly Poem addressed to MELPOMENE. | By Peter Farmer Esq.; | *Dedicated to* Mr. *Orator* HENLEY. | LONDON: | Printed for J. *Wilford*, at the *Three Flower-de-Luces* behind | the *Chapter-house* near St. *Paul's*. 1730 (Price 6d.) | *A.Q.C.* xxii., 219.

It was advertised in the *Daily Journal* of Nov. 18th, 1730 (*A.Q.C.*, viii., 16; xii., 158). Bro. W. B. Hextall gave a full description of the book in the reference quoted above. The copy in the B.M. (161 l 40) is the only copy at present known. [97]

1730. Daily Post Dec. 15 } *A.Q.C.* iv., 35
Daily Journal Dec. 16.

An advertisement:—

This Day is Publish'd

A Defence of Masonry; occasion'd by a Pamphlet, call'd Masonry Dissected. . . . . . . Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane. Price 1/-

Of this edition no copy is at present known. There is little doubt that it is the same as the Defence of Masonry reprinted on p. 216 of the 1738 *Constitutions* and in the 1738 edition of Smith's *Freemason's Pocket Companion*, and which Oliver attributes to Dr. Anderson (Rev. of a Square, p. 36).

Bro. Gould (*A.Q.C.* iv., p. 37; viii., 41; and xvi., 42) attributes this to the pen of Martin Clare. That Clare wrote a Defence in answer to Prichard in 1730 is undoubted, but might it not equally have been "The Perjur'd Freemason detected"? Both it and the "Defence of Masonry" are anonymous. The grounds on which Bro. Gould forms his conclusions are not in my opinion decisive. [98]

1730. Antient and Modern History of the Famous City of York. By Thos. Gent. York and London. MDCCXXX. *A.Q.C.* xi., 31.

On p. 184 there is an epitaph of "Christopher Hopwood, Free-Mason, who dy'd Anno 1673." The quotation cited above refers to another epitaph of Leonard Smith on p. 61, which I have been unable to verify. [99]

1730. THE MUSICAL | MISCELLANY; | Being a COLLECTION of | CHOICE SONGS, | AND | LYRICK POEMS: | *With the* BASSES *to each* TUNE *and* | *Transpos'd for the* FLUTE. | . . . . VOLUME *the* THIRD. | LONDON: | *Printed by and for* JOHN WATTS, *at the* Printing- | Office *in* Wild-Court *near* Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. | MDCCXXX

Contains The Entered Apprentices' Song. (*A.Q.C.*, iv., 91, where the date is misprinted). It is a common book. [100]

1730. The British Melody or Musical Magazine. *A.Q.C.* iv., 91.

Contains the Entered Apprentices' Song. I have not been able to trace a copy of the book. The date 1739 in the reference *A.Q.C.*, iv., 91, is evidently a misprint, as the passage states it was printed in the same year as Watt's "Musical Miscellany," vol. iii., which was issued in 1730. [101]

1730. Newcastle Courant.

Various advertisements are quoted from this newspaper in *Strachan's Northumbrian Masonry*, 1898. [102]

1731. Parker's Penny Post, Jan. 25. *A.Q.C.* xi., 30.

This is only known by a MS. copy of an extract from the above in the Rawl. Coll. Bodl. It details the sufferings of "Mr. Penny, a noted Painter," at his initiation in which the red-hot poker plays its usual prominent part. [103]

1731. Pennsylvania Gazette, May 6-13. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

Dublin, March 9. On Saturday the 6th inst. a Lodge of Free-Masons was held at the Yellow Lion in Warborough's Street, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Ross, G.M., Ireland, Hon. Wm. Ponsonby, Master, William Cowper, Rowley Hill, Wardens, Lord Kingston, late G.M. of England, Earl of Drogheda, Lord Southwell, John White, Abraham Creyton, Henry Plunket, Nicholas Woogan, Lawrence Toole, William Mosely, William Dobbs, John Haley, Thomas Griffith, Sec. to Grand Lodge. Lord Nettervil, Hon. Thomas Blight, and Hon. Henry Southwell were in due form admitted Members of the Society.

The same number contains Franklin's Extract from Chamber's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. [104]

1731 PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, July 15-22. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

Records the meeting of G.L., of March 27, at Mercers' Hall. Present, the Duke of Montague, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Inchiquin, Lord Colerain, Dr. Desaguliers, George Paine, formerly G. Masters, Rt. Hon. Lord Brudenall, Marquis de Quesne, Col. George Carpenter, Sir Cecil Wray, Sir Thomas Pendergast, Barts., Sir James Thornhill, and 400 brethren. [105]

1731. LONDON JOURNAL, April 3 *Freemason*, Sep. 9. 1891.

Records the meeting of Grand Lodge on Saturday last (March 27) at Mercer's Hall. [106]

1731. GRUB STREET JOURNAL, Oct. 21. *A.Q.C.* xi., 32.

Contains a Review signed Spondee of the *Constitutions* of 1723. [107]

1731. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Oct., p. 431 *A.Q.C.* iv., 91.

Criticism on the article by Mr. Spondee in *Grub Street Journal*, Oct. 21, No. 94, reviewing the 1723 *Constitutions*. Quotes the first verse of the Master's Song, beginning "Adam the first," and the first verse of the E.A. Song. [108]

1731. LONDON JOURNAL, Nov. 25. *Freemason*, Sep. 12. 1891

Records Quarterly Communication on Tuesday last. [109]

1732. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, April, p. 720

Records the annual Grand Feast held Wednesday, April 19th, at Merchant Taylors' Hall. [110]

1732. LONDON EVENING POST, April 29. *A.Q.C.* xi., 33.

Account of the Performance of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouse for the Benefit of Mr. Milward, a Free-Mason. [111]

1732. UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR AND WEEKLY JOURNAL, May 30 *A.Q.C.* xi., 33.

Letter and verses in ridicule of the action of the Mayor of Canterbury on the occasion of a meeting of Free-Masons at the Red Lion in that City. [112]

1732. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 26. *Mac Calla, ut supra*, *Gould* iii., 430.

Records the appointment of W. Allen as G.M. of this province, who was pleased to appoint Wm Pringle, Deputy Master, and Thomas Boude and Benjamin Franklin, Wardens. [113]

1732. DAILY POST, Sep. 22. *A.Q.C.* xi., 30.

Records initiation in the presence of several Brethren of Distinction, as well Jews as Christians, of Mr. Ed. Rose "by Mr Danl. Delvalle, an eminent Jew Snuff Merchant." The occurrence is referred to in an advertisement in *Fog's Journal*, Oct. 7th, 1732.

A similar announcement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 22, 1733, gives the name of the Lodge, "The Rose Tavern," Mac Calla *ut supra*. [114]

1732. The | *Generous Free-Mason* ; | or, the | CONSTANT LADY. | with the | HUMOURS | of | Squire *Noodle*, and his Man *Doodle.* | A | Tragi-comi-farcical Ballad | OPERA. | In Three Acts, | *with the* MUSICK *prefix'd to each* SONG. | *By the* AUTHOR of the LOVER'S OPERA. | LONDON : | Printed for J. Roberts in *Warwick-Lane*, and Sold | by the Booksellers of *London* and *Westminster.* | MDCCXXXI. | [Price One Shilling.] *A.Q.C.* iv. 35 *note* ; xxi., 154.

By William Rufus Chetwood (see Egerton's *Theatrical Remembrancer*, 1788, p. 151, and D.N.B.) It is dedicated to the G.M., D.G.M., G. Wardens, and the rest of the brethren "by the Author, a Free-Mason." (B.M. 992 k 8.) [115]

1732. DAILY JOURNAL, Nov. 23. *A.Q.C.* xi., 30.
[116]

1732. WHITEHALL EVENING POST, Nov. 23. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 521.
117]

1732. UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR, Nov. 25 *A.Q.C.* xi., 30.

The preceding three items refer to the Communication of G.L. of November 21st.

The Whitehall Evening Post states that "Between £40 and £50 were brought in for Charity from different Lodges," and coincides with the *Daily Journal* in erroneously calling the Earl of Sutherland Pro. Grand Master of Ireland. 118]

1732. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Dec. 9. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 521.

"There was a Grand Committee of the Free and Accepted Masons from several Lodges met at the Horn Tavern, in Palace-yard, to consider of proper measures for raising by subscription, a sum of money for the relief of their poor Brethren throughout England and Ireland." This is probably the first meeting to consider a systematic benevolent scheme. [119]

1732. NEWCASTLE COURANT, Dec. 30. *Strachan's Northumbrian Masonry*, p. 64.

Records a meeting at Widow Gray's, on the Key, and the Election of John Fenwick as Master. Reprinted *loc. cit.*

A similar paragraph appears in *The Friendly Writer and Register of Truth*, by Ruth Collins, December 1732, (in the Q.C.L. Library). [120]

1733. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, April 19-26. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

London, Jan. 17. Last Monday was held a Quarterly Communication at the Castle Tavern, Drury Lane; resolved that the Charity money be paid next Commn. to the Trustees of Georgia, to enable poor English families to be sent over. [121]

1733. GRUB STREET JOURNAL, No. 163, Feb. 8. 1732 *A.Q.C.* xi., 32.

The denizens of Grub Street declined to recognise the Gregorian calendar, and continued to use the old style of chronology, so although dated 1732, this number appeared in 1733. 122]

1733. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, February, p. 68

Reprints the article in the *Grubstreet Journal*, February 8th, No. 163, on the "Free-masons." It is addressed to Mr. Bavius and signed A.H.

"Let us consider whence the word Mason as applied to this club may be corrupted. They will scarce thank me for acknowledging that such a strange society may be as old as Chaucer in whose days the word Maze was used to signify a whim or fancy . . . . what then could be more natural than to distinguish a society by the name of a whim or Fancy." . . . . . [123]

1733. (An unknown journal), May 1. *A.Q.C.* xi., 31.

"The Society of Freemasons had a bespeak at Drury Lane choosing for the occasion Colley Cibber's 'The Double Gallant.'" 124

1733. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, June 9. *A.Q.C.* xi., 31.

Records the appointment of Rev. Mr. Orator Henley as Chaplain. 125]

1733. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 7-14, *Mac Calla supra.*

London, Dec. 14. Tuesday last a Lodge of Masons was constituted at Dale's Coffee House, Warwick Street, Golden Square, by Command of Right Hon. Anthony Lord Montacute, G.M., Thos. Batson, Dep.G.M., being present, also Sir Wm. Keith, Bart., Dr. Desaguliers.

Viscount Montague has appointed Capt. James Comerford, of Malaga, to be Prov. Grand Master of Andalusia, Spain. [126]

1733. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 21-28. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Philadelphia, June 28. Monday last a Grand Lodge of A. & Hon. Society of F. & A.M. was held at Tun Tavern in Water Street when Humphrey Murray, Esq., was elected G.M. for ensuing year. He appointed Thos. Hart his Depy., Peter Cuff, Jas. Bingham were chosen Wardens. Elegant entertainment provided, at which Proprietor and Governor of the Province, the Mayor of City, &c, were present. [127]

1733. DAILY ADVERTISER, Aug. 9 *A.Q.C.* xi., 31

Records the initiation of Prince Anthony Esterhazy, at the Duke of Lorrain's Head, in Suffolk Street. [128]

1733. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 474.

Salisbury. Sept. 1. Meeting of a lodge at Mr. Edward Randall's at the Sign of the Three Lions and Greyhound. Present, Duke of Richmond, P.G.M., Stet Fox, M.P. [129]

1733. NEWS JOURNAL, Dec. 15 *A.Q.C.* xi., 32.

Records the constitution of the Lodge of the Prince of Orange's Head, Mill Street, Southwark. [130]

1732. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, (April) p. 717.
Epilogue for the Free Masons Spoken by Mrs Younger at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 27. [131]

1733. Picart (B) The Religious Ceremonies and Customs of the Several Nations of the known World. 7 vols. folio 1733-39 *A.Q.C.* v., 56.

There is a short description of Freemasonry on p. 203 of Vol. VI. and a plate with a List of Lodges. [132]

1734. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 522.

Records the appointment of Rev. Mr. Orator Henley as Chaplain at the G.L. held March 30th. [133]

1734. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 27. *Mac Calla, ut supra.* *Gould* iii., 431.

Records the appointment of Benjamin Franklin as G.M. It was copied in the *S James' Evening Post*, Sept. 3, and *Read's Weekly Journal*, Sept. 7. [134]

1734. DAILY ADVERTISER, Sept. 6. *A.Q.C.* xi., 31.

Mentions the Lodge in Paris at the Duchess of Portsmouth's House. [135]

1734. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Sept. 7. *Masonic Mag.* iv., 419.

Announces the meeting of a Lodge in Paris at the Duchess of Portsmouth's House. Reprinted in full *loc. cit.* [136]

1734. DAILY ADVERTISER, Sept. 16 *A.Q.C.* xi., 31.

Announces the establishment of a Lodge at The Hague. [137]

1734. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 420.

Paragraph headed "Holland, Nov. 4th, 1734. Besides the lodge of English Freemasons at Rotterdam, another is erected at The Hague. . . . ." [138]

1735. DUBLIN EVENING POST, March 4/8. *Cæment Hib.* 1. *First Warrant* p. 13.

Records performance of "The Country Wife." [139]

1735. LONDON DAILY POST AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, Monday Ap. 21.
A.Q.C. xi., 29.

Records the "Annual Grand Feast at Mercers' Hall in Cheapside on Thursday last." 140]

1735. GENERAL EVENING POST, Apr. 17—19. *A.Q.C.* xi., 29.

Contains a fuller account of the Annual Grand Feast on April 17th. [141]

1735. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 520.

Records a procession of Freemasons from Grosvenor Square to Mercer's Hall on Thursday last (*i.e.*, April 17th.) [142]

1735. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, April, p. 272
Prologue intended to have been spoken at the Play for the entertainment of the ancient and honourable order of Free-Masons. Signed F. Blythe [143]

1735. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 26—July 3. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

Philadelphia, July 3. Tuesday, 24th past, G.L. held at Indian Head, Market St., when James Hamilton, Esq. was chosen G.M. of this Province. Apptd. Thomas Hopkinson, Depy. William Plumsted & Joseph Shippen, G.WW. [144]

1735. A | Pocket Companion | for | Free-Masons. | Deus Nobis Sol & Scutum. | Dedicated to the Society. | London: | Printed and sold by E. Rider in Blackmore-| street, near Clare-market. | MDCCXXXV.

This work consists of a History of Masons, the Charges of a Freemason, the General Regulations for the Use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster (June 24th, 1721), and the Manner of constituting a New Lodge, all founded on Anderson's Constitutions of 1723. In addition it has a short Charge to be given to new-admitted Brethren. At p. 47 there occurs a sub-title, "A Collection of the Songs of the Masons to which is added Prologues and Epilogues. . . . 1734," followed at p. 95 with "an Exact List of Regular Lodges," which extends to No. 126, held at the Duke of Marlborough's Head. The next two leaves consist of an advertisement of Templeman's History of England and other advertisements dated December 12th, 1734, which show that it was issued late in December, 1734, or early in 1735. It was reprinted in Dublin the same year, but whether it was pirated or brought out with Smith's permission is still a dubious point, although Bro. Chetwode Crawley tends to the latter suggestion. In any case, the Dublin reprint was sanctioned and adopted by the G.L. of Irelend. (Cæment. Hiber. Fasc. ii.)

There is little doubt that this is identical with the "Free Masons Vade Mecum," which was condemn'd by the G. Lodge on Feb. 24, 1734-5, "as a pyratical and silly thing, done without Leave, and the Brethren were warned not to use it, nor encourage it to be sold."

The London edition of 1735 was reissued with a new title "THE | FREE MASON'S | POCKET COMPANION: . . . . . By W. SMITH, a *Free Mason*. . . . . MDCCXXXVI. . . . . .

A second edition was issued in London, 1738. It contains *inter alia* the earliest known reprint of the "Defence of Masonry," *A.Q.C.* viii., 40. [145]

1735. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 519.

Reports a meeting at Swalwell (Gateshead) on June 19th. The whole paragraph is reprinted *loc. cit.* [146]

1735. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Sept. 20. *Masonic Magazine*, iv, 419.

Records the holding of a Lodge by the Duke of Richmond and Dr. Desaguliers at the Hotel Bussy, Paris. A long paragraph with the names of the visitors and initiates, reprinted in full *loc. cit.* [147]

1735. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Oct. 9. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

Records meeting of June 24, of G.L., of Ireland at Dublin. [148]

1735. DAILY ADVERTISER, Nov. 5. *A.Q.C.* xi., 32.

Announces the Lodge at The Hague to be in full work. [149]

1735. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Nov. 6. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 421.

Monday, Oct. 24. (N.S.). Opening of "a Dutch Lodge at the new Doole," present, the G.M., William Cornelius Rudemaker. [150]

1735. An Account of what happened lately at the Hague on the Constitution of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. To be had at the Pamplet (sic) Shops of London and Westminster. Price Three-Pence. *A.Q.C.* xi., 35.

Undated, but the text is headed Dec. 30, 1735. [151]

1735. Daily Advertiser, Dec. ? *A.Q.C.*, xi., 35. [152]

1735. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 518.

Newcastle, Dec. 8 (? 28) 1734. Meeting on S. John's Day of a lodge at Widow Grey's, on the Quay. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Bywell, Chaplain. Election of Dr. Askew as M., Mr. Thoresby as D.M., Mr. Blenkinson and Mr. Skal as W.S. Bro. Hughan adds a long note on this 'time immemorial' lodge, *loc. cit.* See also *Strachan's Northumbrian Masonry*, p. 66. [153]

1735 (?) An address made to the body of Free and A. M-s assembled at a Quarterly communication holden near Temple Bar, Dec. 11. 1735 (Trans. into French and German)

This is the entry as recorded by Dr. Oliver (*Rev. of a Square*, 1855, p. 35, n.), and refers to Clare's celebrated Discourse delivered before G.L Dec. 11. 1735 (*A.Q.C.* iv., 37.) The entry is probably taken from Scott's *Pocket Companion*, 1754, which is the earliest printed appearance of the Address I have been able to trace. There is little doubt, however, that it was printed at a much earlier date. In Scott's *Pocket Companion*, 1754, it states that it was "translated into French and German and annexed to the foregoing Apology" (*vide infra* 1739 An apology . . . . by J.G., D.M.F.M.) [154]

1736. The Craftsman, Ap. 16. 1736 *A.Q.C.* xviii., 203 *et seq.*

Contains the celebrated attack on Freemasonry by Caleb D'Anvers, which associated Freemasons with the murder of Capt. Porteous and the Riots in connection with it.

It drew forth an answer, in the form of the Secretary's Song, by Anderson in the 1738 edition of the Constitutions, p. 210. [155]

1736. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 421.

Lisbon, June 3. Mr. George Gordon has constituted a lodge. Present, Lord George Graham, Lord Forrester, etc. [156]

1736. Pennsylvania Gazette, July 15-22. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Contains a very full description of the meeting of Grand Lodge, at London, on April 15th. Capt. Scott is mentioned as a steward in place of James Styles, who is given in the list printed in the 1738 *Constitutions.* [157]

1736. THE BOOK M: or Masonry Triumphant. In Two Parts. Part I. Containing the History Charges and Regulations of Free Masons; with an account of stately Fabricks erected by that Illustrious Society. Part II. Containing the Songs usually sung in Lodges, Prologues and Epilogues spoken at the Theatres in London in Honour of the Craft; with an Account of all the Places where Regular Lodges were held . . . . . Newcastle upon Tyne: Printed by Leonard Umfrevillle and Company. M,DCC,XXXVI

Cæment. Hib. Fasc. ii. (*Bro. Wm. Smith* p. 18).

The dedication is signed W. Smith.

Bro. Chetwode Crawley cites the copy in the Masonic Library of West Yorkshire at Leeds, and gives a full description of it *loc. cit.* [158]

1736. EBORACUM: | or the | HISTORY | and | ANTIQUITIES of the city of york, | From its Original to the Present Times | . . . . . . By FRANCIS DRAKE, of the City of York, Gent. | F.R.S. and Member of the Society of *Antiquaries* in *London.* | LONDON, | Printed by William Bowyer for the Author, M DCC XXXVI. [159]

1736. ANCIENT MASONRY, | BOTH IN THE | THEORY *and* PRACTICE | Demonstrating the | USEFUL RULES | OF | *Arithmetick, Geometry, and Architecture,* | . . . . . | By B. LANGLEY. | LONDON . . . . MDCCXXXVI. 2 vols. folio.

Dedicated to "H.R.H. Francis, Duke of Loraine, Charles Duke of Richmond, G.M. anno 1725 . . . . And to all others The Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Masters of Masonry . . . . . . Your Most Obedient and Affectionate Brother, B. Langley." The dedication is too long to quote in full, but it contains a long list of eminent Free Masons. [B.M. 1732 e 6]. [160]

1737. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Feb. 15. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 473.

Reports the funeral of Bro. Ellis of the Antwerp Tavern Lodge, Royal Exchange.

A similar announcement was printed in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 2, 1737 (Mac Calla, *ut supra*). [161]

1737. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, March, p. 191.

From Paris. The sudden encrease of ye Society of Free Masons in France has given such offence, that the King forbid their meeting at any of their Lodges, nor would ye States of Holland suffer them. [162]

1737. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, March, p. 256.

From Paris. . . . That Copies of an apologizing letter wrote by a Free Mason were made public alledging "That the Views the Free Masons propose to themselves are the most pure and inoffensive. . . . ." [163]

1737. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, April 26. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 420.

There are spread about at Paris copies of an apologizing letter wrote by a Freemason.

Extracts are reprinted *loc. cit.* See previous entry and "Masonry farther Dissected," 1738. [164]

1737. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, April, p. 226.

Reprint from "The Craftsman, April 16. No. 563. 'Freemasons a dangerous Society.'" Signed, Jachin. [165]

1737. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, May 5-12. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Edinburgh, Dec. 2nd. Tuesday. St. Andrew's Day, meeting of Masters and Wardens of near 40 regular lodges at St. Mary's Chapel. William St. Clair, of Roslin, Esq., elected G.M. Scotland. [166]

1737. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, May 12. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 419.

" . . . . The Order of Freemasons . . . . has become *lately* so much in vogue in Paris, there being great striving to be admitted even at the expense of ten Louis d'ors." Initiation of Marshal d'Estrees. Five lodges already established. Fear of suppression.

Reprinted in full *loc. cit.* In the next issue of the same Journal is the announcement "The King (French) forbids the lodges." [167]

1737 PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 9-16. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

Philadelphia, June 16. Monday night, some people pretending to be Freemasons got together in a cellar with a young man, who was desirous of being made one, threw spirits upon him, to terrify him, which so burnt him that he took to bed and died. Coroner's inquest now sitting.

A further announcement was made in the next issue of the paper. See also *infra* the issues of Feb. 7 and 15, 1738. [168]

1737. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, July, p. 453

From Rome July 18. The Society of Freemasons lately detected at Florence makes a great noise: . . . . . The Pope sent the Father Inquisitor . . . at the request of the Great Duke of Tuscany, who was absolutely resolved to extirpate the whole sect. . . [169]

1737. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 23-30. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Philadelphia, June 30. Friday last, at the Indian King, in this city, Grand Lodge held, William Plumsted chosen G.M., Joseph Shippen, Deputy, and Henry Pratt, Philip Syng, Grand Wardens. [170]

1737. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, July 14-21. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

London, April 26. Yesterday at noon, Early of Darnly, G.M. Elect went in procession from his house in Pall Mall to Fishmongers' Hall, where the Company breakfasted, which cost his Lordship £200. [171]

1737. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Aug. 20. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 472.

Boston (N.E.) June 27. Meeting of G.L. and election of G.M. Robert Thomlinson. After which the Society attended the G.M. in procession to his Excellency Governor Belcher's . . . . "It being the first procession in America they appeared in the proper badges of their Order . . ." Reprinted fully *loc. cit.* [172]

1737. DAILY ADVERTISER, Sept. 13. *A.Q.C.* xi., 32.

Records the initiation by Richard Savage, son of the late Earl Rivers, of James Thomson Esq., author of *The Seasons*, Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Paterson, of Three King Court, Lombard St., at a Lodge held at The Old Man's Coffeehouse, Charing Cross. [173]

1737. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Sept. 13. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 420.

"The Lieutenant-General of Police at Paris has published an order against the assembly of all authorised societies and laid a fine upon the master of an ordinary for suffering a lodge of Freemasons to be held at his house." [174]

1737. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Nov. 24—Dec. 1, 1737. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

London, Sept. 8. Deputation going out by the "Dorothy" (Capt. Douglas) to constitute a Lodge in the Island of Montserrat. James Warson, Esq, of the said Island, is appointed Provincial G.M. of the Leeward Islands. [175]

1737. RULES, ARTICLES, | and ORDERS | To be Observed by a | SOCIETY | of | Free and accepted MASONS | Established for the mutual benefit of | each other on the 31st day of march 1737. | Made by a COMMITTEE appointed for | that Purpose, on the 18th day of MAY follow- |ing, in the tenth Year of the Reign of our So- | vereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France | and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. | and in the Year of our Lord, 1737. | . . . . . | LONDON, | Printed by R. Jellyman, near Trig-Stairs | Thames-street. 1737

This is a transcript of the title of a pamphlet in the possession of the Mansfield Masonic Library, Ohio, U.S.A., which has been forwarded by Bro. F. H. Marquis.

Bro. Marquis states that it is bound up with the *Freemason's Pocket Companion*, 1736, It is 8vo., but cut down to the same size as the Companion and contains 66 numbered pages and 6 pages of Members' names. [176]

1737. The | Secrets of Masonry, | Made known to all Men, | By S.P. late Member of a | Constituted Lodge. | . . . To which is added, | The Author's Vindication of himself. London: Printed for J. Torbuck . . . 1737

It is Prichard's *Masonry Dissected* with a variation in the title page and a few questions omitted. After the "Author's Vindication" which ends on p. 24, there follows (pp. 25-33) "Observations and Critical Remarks on the new Constitutions of the Free-Masons. Written by James Anderson, A.M. and Dedicated to the Duke of Montague, by J. T. Desaguliers, LL.D. Deputy Grand Master." Page 34 is blank. Page 35 "The Secret of the Order of Free-Masons, With the ceremonies observed at the Reception of Members into it, viz." . . . Page 38 ends "Thus far the Paris Letter, dated Jan. 13th, 1737.

Bro. W. B. Hextall has lent me his copy and I find, as I had surmised, (see *ante* 1724 Briscoe's Secret History) that the "Observations and Critical Remarks" supposed to be written by James Anderson are not by him but written by another person. The difference between a comma and a full-stop between the words "Free-Masons" and "written by" make a great difference in the sense. I have no doubt that it is the work quoted by Kloss (255) and also by Oliver.

The "Secret of the Order of Freemasons . . ." finishing with the words "Thus far the Paris Letter, dated Jan. 13. 1737" shews that it was reprinted from the January number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* Jan. 1738, p. 54, *ut supra*, and also proves that the date 1737 on the title of "The Secrets of Masonry, 1737" should be 1737-38, or according to our present reckoning 1738.

The last item was also issued under the title "La Reception Mysterieuse des Membres de la célèbre Société des Franҫs-Macons . . . Par Samuel Pritchard . . . Suivi des autres Pièces Curieuses à Londres, Par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1738." A copy is in the possession of Bro. A. M. Broadley. (Wolfstieg 29952).

It was advertised in the *St. James' Evening Post*, May 1, 1737. [177]

1737. Floor Decorations of Various Kinds both in Piano and Perpective . . . . . in XXV Copper Plates . . . . . by Jn° Carnithan. Sold by R. Caldwell at Mercers Hall Cheapside & at his house in King Street. Humbly described to the Rt Honble the Ld Darnley, Grand Master of ye Ancient & Honourable Society of Free & accepted Masons. 1737.

With a very elaborate Frontispiece surrounded by Masonic emblems. [178]

1738. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 420.

Paris, Jan. 2. Reprints the "secret of the Order of Freemasons and the ceremonies observed at the reception of members" as printed in the *Secrets of Masonry*. [179]

1738. Gentleman's Magazine, Jan., p. 54.

"The Secret of the Order of Freemasons and the ceremonies observed at the reception of Members into it." [180]

1738. Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 31—Feb. 7. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Letter to "Mr. Franklin," signed "A.B." giving information regarding the trial of Dr. Jones for the Murder of his Apprentice. Growdon, Attorney-Genl. opened the indictment. The Doctor with accomplices had persuaded his Apprentice to become a Free Mason, and they had compelled the youth to take part in certain diabolical ceremonies. Jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter. Two other persons were arraigned with the Doctor. One found guilty of manslaughter, but obtained a Pardon; the other was acquitted. Reprinted *loc. cit.* [181]

1738. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Feb. 7-15. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Another long letter, this time from Benj. Franklin, regarding the Jones trial. Franklin justifies himself. He was in the Tavern in Market St. the Saty. before the affair happened, & the practices on the apprentices were mentioned, at which Franklin laughed heartily. But when he heard of the scandalous nature of the ceremony, he and other Masons, including Mr. Danby & Mr. Alrichs, expressed their detestation of the whole thing. He knew and respected the apprentice (Armstrong Smith) and his father, and being subpoena'd on the trial, gave his evidence freely and impartially. He denounces the false and unjust accusations which have been made concerning him in connection with the matter. Following is a certificate signed by John Danby and Harmanus Alrichs that they and Franklin were present when Dr. Jones and J—n R—n related the occurence in the cellar, and that did not countenance the affair in any way, but the contrary. Witness our hands this 15 Feb., 1737-8. Declaration signed William Allen, that the foregoing was sworn on the Evangelists before him on that date. Reprinted *loc. cit.* [182]

1738. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Feb. 15-21. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

New York, Jan. 24. Last Saty. David Provost, Jr. Master of the Lodge in this place gave an entertainment to the Fraternity at the Black Horse. They expressed their thanks to him and wished him a prosperous voyage and speedy return. Matthew Norris, S.W. was chosen Master and was installed. He apptd. John Saint, S.W. and Henry Holt, J.W. [183]

1738. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, Feb. 15-21. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

Charles-town, Dec. 29. Tuesday last, St. John's Day. All members of the Society of F. & A.M. met at Mr. Seaman's, Master of Solomon's Lodge, whence they went in procession, properly clothed, to wait on James Graeme, Prov. G.M. at his house in Broad St. where they were received by members of G.L. Another procession to the Court Room, at Mr. Charles Shepheard's House, where a numerous audience of ladies and gentlemen was gathered, admission being by ticket. G.M. made a speech in praise of Masonry. G.L. then withdrew to choose G.M. and elected James Graeme, who appointed James Wright, D.G.M., Maurice Lewis, S.G.W., John Crookshanks, J.G.W., James Michie, G.T., and James Gordon, G.S.

Same day Mr. James Crockatt was chosen Master of Solomon's Lodge. [184]

1738. LONDON DAILY POST, April 22. *Gould* ii., 343.

Records the election of N. Blakerby as Master of the Lodge at the Horn. [185]

1738. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 29—Jul. 6. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

Philadelphia, Jul. 6. Saty. 24th past, Grand Lodge at the Indian King. Joseph Shippen chosen G.M. of this Province. He apptd. Philip Syng his Depy. Dr. Thomas Cadwalader and Mr. Thomas Bourde nominated and chosen G. Wardens. [186]

1738. MASONRY *farther* DISSECTED ; | OR, MORE | SECRETS | of that Mysterious | SOCIETY | REVEAL'D. | Faithfully *Englished* from the *French* Original just publish'd at *Paris*, by the *Permission* | and *Privilege* of M. de Harraut, Lieute- | nant-General of *Police.* | With Explanatory NOTES (both serious and | comical) by the TRANSLATOR. | Likewise, | An APPENDIX, wherein are contain'd, | I. The *Free-Masons* Reception in Foreign Parts. | II. *The Free-Masons* Apology, as publish'd at *Paris.* | III. *Free-Masons* a dangerous Society ; from the | CRAFTSMAN. | LONDON : | Printed for *J. Wilford*, at the *Three Golden Flower -de-Lu-* | *ces*, behind the *Chapter-House*, near St. *Paul's*. 1738. (Pr. 6d.) | *Where may be had*, | Masonry Dissected. The Seventh Edition. Pr. 6d. |

Published in April, see *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1738, p. 224.

It is mentioned by many writers, but the best description of it is that by Dr. Chetwode Crawley in *A.Q C.*, ix., 83 *et seq.* There is no doubt "The Apology" was translated from the same original as the article quoted in *Gentleman's Magazine*, March 1737. The Freemasons' Reception is a reprint of the articles in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1738; March, 1737 (p. 191), and July, 1737 (p. 453), while the third part is a reprint of the article in the *Craftsman*, April 16. 1736. There is a copy in the B.M. (112 d 39) [187]

1738. St. James' Evening Post, May 18. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 474.

Consecration of lodge at Mr. Gordon's house the New Exchange Punch Bowl in the Strand. [188]

1738. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 474.

Gloucester, May 18. Consecration of a lodge at the Wheatsheaf,
Halifax, May 22. Consecration of a lodge at the Talbot. [189]

1738. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 421.

Letter dated, Florence May 24, mentions the re-opening of the interdicted lodges at Florence, Leghorn, Smyrna and Aleppo. [190]

1738. Gentleman Magazine, June p. 326.

A resumé in English of the Papal Bull of 1738 against Freemasonry. [191]

1738. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 472.

Rome, June 27. An amusing paragraph to the effect that the Pope has recalled his Bull, and that he and several of his Cardinals had been proposed in several lodges. [192]

1738. St. James' Evening Post, July 15. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 518.

Edinburgh, July 11. Records a lodge meeting when the brethren informally excommunicated the old Father (the Pope).

Edinburgh, Aug. 3. Foundation Stone of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary laid by Freemasons, Earl Cromarty, Grand Master. [193]

1738. St. James' Evening Post. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 474.

Bath, Oct. 30. Extraordinary lodge held at the Bear Tavern. Present, Earl Darnley, P.G.M., John Ward, D.G.M., Sir E. Mansell, Dr. Desaguliers. 194]

173(8) The Builder's Compleat Assistant; or a Library of Arts and Sciences absolutely necessary to be understood by Builders and Workmen in General. 2 vols.

Gould i., 77; *A.Q.C.* xi., 135.

I have not been able to ascertain when the first edition was issued. The earliest edition in the B.M. is the third, dated 1738 (61 b 5). There is a second edition of this work in G.L. Library, without date. The part relating to Freemasonry is reprinted in extenso in *A.Q.C.* xi., 135. [195]

1738. The | New Book | of | CONSTITUTIONS | of the | Antient and *Honourable* Fraternity | of | Free and Accepted Masons. | containing | Their History, Charges, Regulations, &c. | ...... By James Anderson, D.D. | London: | ...... MDCCXXXVIII. | In the Vulgar Year of Masonry 5738.

The second edition of the Book of Constitutions. At the end are printed various Songs; A Defence of Masonry, publish'd A.D. 1730, occasioned by a Pamphlet call'd Masonry Dissected; and Brother Euclid's Letter to the Author Against unjust Cavils.

Reproduced in facsimile in *Q.C. Antigrapha*, vol. vii. [196]

1738. Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose of John Bancks . . . London, Printed for James Hodges at the Looking Glass on London Bridge 1739, 2 vols.

There is a copy (2nd edition) in G.L.L. In vol. i. there is "On Masonry, an Ode," commencing "Genius of Masonry! Descend," as in the 1738 Constitutions, but with some variations and explanatory foot-notes. [197]

1739. ST. JAMES' EVENING POST, Jan. 7. *Masonic Magazine* iv., 519.

Newcastle. Meeting of a Lodge on Dec. 27 at Mr. Baxter's, on the Key. Election of Walter Blackett as M., Mr. Thoresby as D.M. and Mr. Newton and Mr. Graham as W.'s (See 1735). [198]

1739. READ'S WEEKLY JOURNAL, Jan. 20. *Gould* ii., 355.

Records presentation of 1738 Constitutions to the Prince of Wales. [199]

1739 PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, April 19-26, 1739. *Mac Calla, ut supra.*

"Philadelphia, Yesterday morning, died at Trenton, the Hon. Daniel Cox, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Jersey." [200]

1739. LONDON EVENING POST, May 26. *Gould* ii., 292.

Records the death of Dr. James Anderson, a dissenting teacher. A similar notice appeared in *Read's Weekly Journal*, June 2, and *London Daily Post*, May 29. [201]

1739. GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, May.

May 17.—Records meeting of G.L. and procession of 85 Coaches and Chariots to the Fishmongers' Hall. Present the Marquis of Carnarvon, G.M., Lord Raymond, M. Elect, with several Noblemen and Persons of Distinction. [202]

1739. PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 7-14, 1739. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

London, April 9. Right Hon. Lord Raymond appointed G.M. for year. [203]

1739 PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, June 21-28, 1739. *Mac Calla ut supra.*

London, April 6 1739, We hear from Rome that a month since by order of the Inquisition, was burnt in an open place before the Church of Sta. Maria supra Minerva, a piece by Chevalier Ramsay in defense of Freemasonry, entitled *Relation Apologique et Historique de la Secrete des Francs-Macons*, par G.D.M. F.M.A. Dublin, chez. Patriæ Odonoko, 1738.

This was published at Paris in answer to *Masonry farther Dissected* printed by order of the Lieutenant de Police, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, March, 1737, *ut supra*. I wonder if Odonoko is a corruption of Southerne's play "Oroonoko" published in 1696, or of O'Donoghue. 204

1739. PUE'S OCCURRENCES (Dublin) Dec. 8/11

Cæment. Hib. i. *The First Warrant*, p. 14.

Records meeting of G.L. of Ireland on the previous Thursday. [205]

1739. THE | BEGINNING | AND | First FOUNDATION | Of the Most Worthy | CRAFT of MASONRY, | with | The CHARGES thereunto belonging. | By a Deceas'd BROTHER, for the BENEFIT of his WIDOW. | LONDON: | Printed for Mrs. DODD, at the *Peacock* without *Temple Bar.* | M. DCC. XXXIX. (Price Six-pence)

This is known as the Dodd version of the *Constitutions*. (*Gould* i., 76, 77; *Hughan's Old Charges,* 1895, p. 139.) Hughan cites copies in the G.L.L., G.L.Lib., Iowa, and Bro. E. T. Carson, of Cincinnati. It was reprinted by Bro. Carson, and also in the *Q.C. Antigrapha*, vol. iv. [206]

1739. An Apology for the Free and Accepted Masons. Occasioned by their persecution in the Canton of Berne; with the present State of Masonry in Germany, Italy, France, Flanders and Holland. By J.G., D.M. F.M. Dublin, Patrick Odoroko, 1739.

The earliest edition of this that I have been able to trace is the reprint of it in Scott's *Pocket Companion* of 1754. Oliver's entry *Rev. of a Square*, p. 61/2, however is too circumstantial to be ignored. He attributed the translation of it (from the French) to Martin Clare. It is partially confirmed by the passage in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1743.

It is possible that Oliver relied (as in several other instances) on Kloss who quotes a French editon issued by "Patrick Odonoko" at Dublin in 1738. He states that it was burnt by the public hangman at Rome on Feb. 1. 1739, and that every thing points to it having been written by Michael Ramsay. See also ante *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 1739, June 21-28. Wolfstieg quotes the French edition (34500) but does not state where a copy is to be found. [207]

1739. A Proposal (printed by the consent of the Committee of Charity) To raise yearly £310. Submitted by John Boaman, Member of that Right Worshipful and Honourable Society. (1 page folio). *A.Q.C.* xi., 35., xxiii., 167.

This was the earliest, although unsuccessful attempt at the foundation of a Masonic Orphan School. Other manuscript papers on the Committee of Charity are cited on pp. 34—35, *A.Q.C.* xi. [208]

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Broadside with a large illustration. In the possession of Bro. A. M. Broadley. [212]

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The earliest edition of this that I have been able to trace is the reprint of it in Scott's *Pocket Companion* of 1754. Oliver's entry *Rev. of a Square*, p. 61/2, however is too circumstantial to be ignored. He attributed the translation of it (from the French) to Martin Clare. It is partially confirmed by the passage in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1743.

It is possible that Oliver relied (as in several other instances) on Kloss who quotes a French editon issued by "Patrick Odonoko" at Dublin in 1738. He states that it was burnt by the public hangman at Rome on Feb. 1. 1739, and that every thing points to it having been written by Michael Ramsay. See also ante *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 1739, June 21-28. Wolfstieg quotes the French edition (34500) but does not state where a copy is to be found. [207]

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1747. Biographia Britannica: | OR THE | LIVES | OF THE | most eminent PERSONS | who have flourished in | GREAT BRITAIN | and | IRELAND, ... London . . . . . MDCCXLVII.

This is Kippis' edition of the work which was reprinted 1778. It contains (Vol. i., pp. 222, 236) a memoir of E. Ashmole. [225]

1747. Laws relating to General Charity.

These were circulated at various times by G.L. (see G.L. Minutes *in the Press*), but no copy is at present known to be in existence. See also Kloss (140), who states that it consists of 3 pages, but does not state where it is to be found. [226]

1748. [Bramston, Man of Taste] A COLLECTION | OF | POEMS. | *By* SEVERAL HANDS. | IN THREE VOLUMES. | *London*: | Printed for R. DODSLEY at Tally's Head in Pall Mall. | MDCCXLVIII. *A.Q.C.*, xxi., 230.

On p. 154 occurs the following lines (forming part of the "Man of Taste")

Bears, lions, wolves, and elephants I breed,
And Philosophical Transactions read:
Next lodge I'll be Free-Mason, nothing less,
Unless I happen to be F.R.S. [227]

1748. The Advantages of Unity considered. | In a sermon preached before the | . . . | Free and Accepted | Masons | in the | Parish-Church of St. John Baptist, | in the | City of Bristol, | On Monday, the 28th of December, 1747. | By John Price M.A. | . . . Bristol: | printed for and sold by Samuel Worrall . . . [Price 6d.] (B.M. 225, f. 17). [228]

1749. THE CHARMER *A.Q.C.*, iv., 91.

Contains several Masonic songs including the E.A. Song. The earliest edition in the B.M. is that of 1782 (11603 ccc 15.) [229]

1750. *Brotherly Love Recommended* | IN A | SERMON | PREACHED BEFORE THE | Ancient and Honourable SOCIETY | OF | Free and Accepted | MASONS | IN | CHRIST-Church, BOSTON, | ON | Wednesday the 27th of December, 1749. | By *Charles Brockwell*, A.M. | His Majesty's Chaplain in BOSTON. | Published at the Request of the Society | . . . . . BOSTON: in NEW-ENGLAND: Printed by JOHN DRAPER, in *Newbury-Street*. | M,DCCL. B.M. 4784 aaa 47 (1)

The only copy I can trace is that in the B.M. It was reprinted in *Scott's Pocket Companion*, 1754, and elsewhere. [230]

1750. A | SERMON | Preach'd before the | Antient and Honourable Society, | OF | Free and Accepted | MASONS, | At the Parish-Church of | St. JOHN in the City of GLOUCESTER, | On THURSDAY the *27th* of *December*. | By a BROTHER. | GLOUCESTER: | Printed for the AUTHOR in the YEAR 1750.

The only copy at present known (and that wants all after p. 20) is in the Q.C. Library. Mr. Rowland Austin, the Librarian of Gloucester Public Library, informs me that it was printed by Robert Raikes, but that he knows of no other copy. It is dedicated to Henry Toye Bridgeman, of Princknash, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, Master Mason, and Master of the Lodge of the A. and H. Society of F. and A. Masons regularly constituted in the City of Gloucester, and is signed J.M. I have been quite unable to trace the author's name; he was not an incumbent of Gloucester city.

It is possible it is the same sermon quoted by Krause, *Kunsturkunden* 1821 p. 342 "A Sermon before the Free-Masons in St. John's Church, Gloucester. London, Owen 1752." [231]

1750. The free and accepted Mason described in a Sermon preached at S. Stephen Walbrook June 25. 1750 by John Entick M.A. *A.Q.C.* xxi. 80 note. [232]

1750. PARENTALIA | OR | MEMOIRS | OF THE | FAMILY of the WRENS; | VIZ. OF | MATHEW Bishop of ELY, | CHRISTOPHER Dean of WINDSOR, Ec. | BUT CHIEFLY OF | SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, | Late SURVEYOR-GENERAL of the Royal Buildings, | President of the ROYAL SOCIETY, etc., etc., | Compiled, by his Son CHRISTOPHER; now published by his Grandson, STEPHEN WREN, Esq; LONDON: | Printed for T. OSBORN, in *Gray's-Inn*; and R. DODSLEY, in *Pall-Mall.* MDCCL.
Gould, ii., 14, *etc.*; *A.Q.C.* i., 68 and elsewhere. [233]

UNTRACED AND SPURIOUS BOOKS.

1676. A Short Analysis of the unchanged rites and ceremonies of Freemasons. London printed for Steeven Dilly 1676.

Oliver quotes this no doubt from Kloss (229), who cites Boileau. I have spent much time in trying to trace this, but I have not even been able to trace Dilly as a publisher or bookseller. [234]

1685. The Paradoxical Discourses of Franc. Mercur von Helmont concerning the Macrocosm & the Microcosm or the Greater and Lesser World and their Union, set down in writing by J.B. and now published. *London, Freeman* 1685.

Oliver quotes this probably on the authority of Kloss (231). I have examined the book, and the nearest approach to Freemasonry I can find in it is the Christian name of the author, Franc. Mercur ! [235]

1694. A short charge O.D.A.A.M.F.M.K.O.

Mentioned by Oliver, who doubtless quotes it on the authority of Kloss (234), who cites Boileau. [236]

1696. Trial and Execution of the Traitors R. Charnock Edward King and Thomas Keys, 1696.

Quoted by Kloss (233), but I have been unable to trace any connection between these Jacobite conspirators and Freemasonry. [237]

1702. A Short Account of Scotland, being a description of the Nature of that Kingdom, and what the constitution of it is in Church and State [By T. Morer] London, Newborough 1702.

Quoted by Kloss (235). The Dundee certificate he mentions on p. 105 has nothing whatever to do with Freemasonry. It is a patent of the Freedom of the City. [238]

1709. The Secret History of Clubs particularly of the Golden Fleece; with their Original and the Characters of the most noted Members thereof. London 1709.
Creigh, Masonry and Anti Masonry 1854, p. 131.

This is quoted by Oliver, probably from Kloss. It may be an essay in a journal, but have not been able to trace it. It does not appear to have been issued in pamphlet or book form. Kloss (237) states that it contains pp. vii. and 392. [239]

1712. Townsend (Simeon) Observations and Enquiries relating to the brotherhood of the Freemasons.

This is quoted by Oliver, no doubt on the authority of Kloss (238), who cites Boileau. I have not been able to trace it. [240

1720. Genius and But of the Brother Masons, 5720.

Quoted by Krause, *Kunsturkunden*, 1821, Band II. Abt. II., p. 343 (no. 53). [241]

1721. An eloquent oration about Masons and Masonry delivered by Dr. Desaguliers Jan. 24. 1721. *Gould* ii., 354; *A.Q.C.* xx., 68.

This is quoted by Oliver and Kloss (791) and is also referred to in a paragraph in the *Post Boy* of June 24th-27th, 1721, describing the Meeting at Stationers' Hall on June 24th, at which the Duke of Montagu was chosen (Grand) Master for the ensuing year. "The Reverend Dr. Desaguliers made a Speech suitable to the Occasion."

In the 1738 edn. of the *Constitutions*, p. 113, it is referred to as "an eloquent Oration about Masons and Masonry," which possibly is the entry that inspired Oliver. It is most probable that it was never printed. [242]

1723. Order of King Salomon.

Krause No. 54. [243]

(1725 circ.) On the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry. By Rev. James Anderson, D.D.

Quoted by Oliver. I have been unable to trace it. [244]

1725. The Daily Journal. [245]

1726. The Post Boy. [246]

1728. The Flying Post.

These are quoted by Oliver (Golden Remains, p. 17). Again in *Rev. of a Square*, (p. 28 n.) he states "some of these amusing periodicals were called "The Daily Post," "The British Plaindealer," "The Daily Journal," "The Post Boy," in which it is asserted that "the Freemasons put out a sham discovery to invalidate their revelations; but the only genuine discovery is in The Post Boy and the Flying Post." He may possibly have quoted from "The Post Boy" (which I have not been able to consult), but it is curious that in "The Freemason's Accusation and Defence" 1726, p. 36, there occurs this sentence:— "the Freemason's put out a Sham Discovery to invalidate the other, but that in The Post Boy is a genuine discovery."

In the Sword-Bearer's Song (Const. 1738) occurs the passage :—

The mighty Secret's gain'd, they boast
From "Post-Boy" and from "Flying-Boy" [*i.* . Post.]

The exposure in the "Flying Post" was printed April 11, 1723, but that in the "Post Boy" has not yet been traced. Oliver's date of 1728 to the "Flying Post" is ossibly a misprint for 1723. [247]

1731. The Freemason's Magick Ladder, price 6d.

Quoted by Krause, No. 39. [248]

1735. A genuine Epistle written to the famous Mother Lodge. London, Roberts, 1735.

Krause ii., p. 342. Wolfsteig 5957. [249]

1735. Masonic Odes and Songs. [By Thomas Callendar 17[3?.]

This is mentioned in an article in the *Freemason's Magazine and Mirror*, iv. (1858) p. 869, and quoted by Wolfstieg, 39682. It is doubtless identical with "A Collection of Mason's Odes and Songs," published as a Supplement to "A Defence of Free-Masonry, as practised in the Regular Lodges, London, 1765," reprinted in Sadler's "Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations, 1898."

The writer of the article in the *Freemason's Magazine* probably confused it with "A Collection of Free Mason's Songs" (by Thomas Callendar), 1758. B.M. 11621 *e.g.* [250]

1737. The Mystery of Masonry. London, Thorbuck, 1737.

Quoted by Oliver (*Golden Remains*, 1847, p. 18) doubtless from Kloss (No. 1843). It may be a reprint of "The Mystery of Masonry," see under 1730. [251]

1738. A Defense of Masonry, occasioned by a Pamphlet called Masonry Dissected, by James Anderson.

Kloss 255. This refers to the Defense of Masonry on p. 316 of the 1738 Constitutions, and in the *Pocket Companion* of 1738, but I can find no authority for the ascription to James Anderson. Kloss quotes the German translations of the Constitutions, but in no case is Anderson's name mentioned. [252]

1741. Sendschreiben eines Freymaurers an Mylord Robert Truell Einem Mitgleid der Gesellschafft der Plauderer über die Ausschliessung des schönen Geschlechts aus der Freymaurer-Gesellschaft. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt. Nebst den Gesängen. Im Jahr 1741.

In *Q.C.L.* Library, Wolfstieg 28160. I have been unable to trace the English original, or any particulars about Truell. The engraved frontispiece is entitled "L'Amour Maçon." [253]

(1744 ? ante). Impartial Answer to the Enemies of Free-Masons by Fifield Dassigny.

Quoted on the title of Dassigny's Serious and Impartial Enquiry, Dublin 1744. [254]

1745. The Testament of a F.M. ou le T. de Chev. Graaf. Trad. de l'Angl. Bruxelles 1745, 8vo. pp. 72.

Cited by Kloss (314) and Oliver. I have been unable to trace the English original. [255]

1748. The General Regulations of the Freemasons by Rob. Elphinstone, Edinburgh.

Quoted by Krause (55) and Kloss (153). [256]

At the subsequent Banquet, Bro. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., I.P.M., proposed "The Toast of the Worshipful Master," and in the course of his remarks, gave the following details of Bro. Dring's career:—

Bro. Edmund Hunt Dring was born on the 9th of March, 1863, being descended from an old Yorkshire family of yeomen, who, since the middle of the sixteenth century, have been associated with Marfleet, Hedon, and Hull. The name Dring is of great antiquity, being pure Saxon, and indicating a holder of lands by military tenure. As 'Dreng' and 'Drench' it occurs in Domesday Book, the later mediæval form being 'Le Dreng.'

Our Brother was educated at the Anglo-German College at Brixton, under Professor H. Baumann, a great philological scholar, and a graduate of Bonn and London.

His original intention was to follow the Medical Profession, but his career was eventually determined by his coming into contact with Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the great bookseller, who was so much impressed with him that he offered to create a vacancy for him whenever he felt inclined to occupy it.

In 1877, Bro. Dring went to Quaritch's, remaining there until 1884, when he went out to Calcutta, to take up a position in the publishing firm of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. In the course of his occupation in India, he travelled all over that country.

Returning to England in 1891, he re-joined Mr. Quaritch in the next year, and has since remained with the firm, in which he holds a very prominent position.

Bro. Dring's Masonic career commenced on the 2nd December, 1889, when he was initiated in Lodge Humility with Fortitude No. 229 at Calcutta. He was exalted in the R.A. degree in the Yarborough Chapter, No. 554, on 16th December, 1903. In January, 1899, he joined the Correspondence Circle attached to this Lodge, and was admitted to full membership on 25th June, 1906. He has served most of the principal offices up to the Master's Chair, and his installation to-night may perhaps be regarded as the culminating point of his Masonic career.

Bro. Dring is also a member of the West Kent Lodge No. 1297, in which he occupies the chair of S.W., and he is a Founder Member of the Star of India Lodge No. 3444.

His pursuits are Gardening, Palæography, and of course a very great deal of his time is taken up with literary and historical research. He has translated into English Von Scala's *Türkische, Arabische, Persische, Centralasiatische und Indische Metallobjecte*, 1895. He has edited F. R. Martin's *Miniature Painting and Painters of Persia, India, and Turkey*, which will shortly be published, and is at the present time superintending the issue of *The Great Chronicle of London*, the most important MS. yet published relating to the History of the City. It is being printed from the original manuscript which was in the possession of John Stow, who made a few extracts from it. The MS. remained absolutely unknown from the time of Stow's death until a year or two ago, when Bro. Dring re-discovered it, and is now editing it.

His contributions to Masonic Literature will be found in the pages of our *Transactions*. He has made the *Old Charges* and MSS. of our Order his special study, and his valuable papers on the Legends of the Craft will be fresh in the minds of our readers.

OBITUARY.

THE following Brethren have passed away, and we announce their deaths with rofound regret:—

Frederick W. Bailey, of 25, Claremont Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W., S.D., Holborn Lodge No. 2398, on 11th August, 1912. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1904.

Thomas Edmund Barker, 6, Norfolk Row, Sheffield, on 23rd September, 1912, aged 67. Bro. Barker was P.Pr.G.D.C. and P.Pr.A.G. Sojourner of West Yorkshire, and a member of our Correspondence Circle from October, 1907. His funeral took place at Burngreave Cemetery, Sheffield.

George Sidney Barnard, Higham Grove, Norwich, P.Pr.G.D.C., of Norfolk, who joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1907.

John Cameron, of Sinoia, Rhodesia, a member of the Lomagundi Lodge No. 1075 (S.C.), and of our Correspondence Circle since May, 1911.

George Eckles, Chalderton Lodge, Turner Avenue, Bridlington, on 3rd October, 1912. He was a P.M. of the Wilberforce Lodge No. 2134, P.Z. of Wilberforce Chapter No. 2134, and a member of the Correspondence Circle, which he joined in May, 1909.

Walter Samuel Hanks, Oakleigh, Pembroke Road, Erith, Kent, in October, 1912. Bro. Hanks, who was proprietor of the Herald Laundry at Erith, was a member of the Cheerybles Lodge No. 2466, and joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1893. He was buried in Erith Cemetery.

Theodore John Charles Hantke, Old Exchange, Pine Street, Adelaide, South Australia, who oined our Correspondence Circle as long ago as November, 1889. Bro. Hantke, who was 77 years old, was a native of Germany, which country he left in 1853, to seek his fortune in Australia. He landed in that Colony without money, but after a varied career, eventually became partner in a sheep station. From this he was forced to retire, after having sustained a loss of about £10,000 caused by severe drought. In 1884 he engaged himself as private secretary to a gentleman, and upon his death, became a partner in his firm. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, being initiated in the United Tradesmen's Lodge No. 583, now No. 4 under the Grand Lodge of South Australia, in 1872. He was one of the founders of the Emulation Lodge at Norwood, of which he was W.M. in 1891. He took a prominent part in Grand Lodge matters, serving the offices of Grand Deacon and Grand Warden, and becoming Deputy Grand Master in 1901. He was also Grand Treasurer from 1904 to 1909, when he retired from failing health. He held high rank in the Royal Arch (Past Grand H.) Mark and many other degrees, and was Provincial Sub-Prior for many years in the K.T. Bro. Hantke died on 8th November, 1912, much regretted by his brethren in Adelaide.

John Mackenzie Knight, Bush Wood, Wanstead, London, N.E., in August, 1912. A Past Master of Lodge Eastern Star No. 95, he joined the Correspondence Circle of this Lodge in June, 1908.

E. C. Koop, P.M. Pilgrim Lodge No. 238, of Tenby House, Hendon, London, N.W., in June, 1912. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1903.

George Gilbert Lean, 491, Oxford Street, London, W., a member of the Albion Lodge No. 9, and of our Correspondence Circle since November, 1906. He died on 23rd December, 1912.

Sadler Long, 67, Maryon Road, Charlton, Kent, in November, 1912. He was a member of Pattison Lodge No. 913, and joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1905.

John Mayers, Fern Holme, 7, Dee Hills Park, Boughton, Chester, on 24th October, 1912. Bro. Mayers, who joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1905, was P.Pr.G. Superintendent of Works and P.Pr.G. Standard Bearer (R.A.) of Cheshire. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, and was buried in Chester General Cemetery.

Donald Murray, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W., of the Richard Eve Lodge No. 2772. He oined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1910.

John Robshaw, of 9, St. Columba Street, Leeds, in April, 1912. He was P.M. of Trafalgar Lodge No. 971, P.Pr.G.D.C. of W. Yorkshire, and a member of our Correspondence Circle from May, 1911.

Henry Herbert Montague Smith, the Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., on 12th November, 1912. He was a member of the Avenue Lodge No. 3231 (P.M.), P.Z. of Avenue Chapter 3231, and belonged to many other Masonic bodies in London. He was appointed to London Rank shortly before his death. In November, 1906, he joined our Correspondence Circle.

George Whittle Staley, High Street, Bognor, Sussex, P.M. Gordon Lodge No. 1726, who died in September, 1912. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1906.

Edward Jaquiery Steinberg, 54, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, London, N.W., of the Hampstead Lodge No. 2408, on 5th October, 1912. Bro. Steinberg joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1908, and was with us on several of our Summer Outings.

Ralph Thompson, of Sandgate, Berwick-on-Tweed, on 25th October, 1912, in London. Bro. Thompson, who was 64 years of age, was very well known in the Border Country; he took a keen interest in local affairs, being a Freeman of Berwick and a life-long resident in that town. He was Sheriff in 1900-1, and Mayor in 1905-6 As a member of the Harbour Commission, he identified himself with the proposal to extend the quay accommodation for fishing vessels. His career as a Freemason commenced in 1870, when, on St. John the Evangelist's day, he was initiated in the St. David's Lodge No. 393. On St. John's Day, 1875, he was installed W.M. In 1884 he was appointed Prov.G. Warden of Northumberland. He was Secretary of his

Lodge from 1898, and upon his retirement from the office a few years ago, tribute was paid to him by the brethren for his zealous services. He took much interest in other degrees of Masonry, being a founder of St. Cuthbert's Mark Lodge No. 192, of which he filled the chair in 1882. He was P.Pr.G.So. in the R.A. Bro. Thompson was buried in Berwick Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of Freemasons.

The Rev. **Charles Douglas Tonkin,** Rapson Road, Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal, on 27th December, 1912. Bro. Tonkin, who joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1898, was an old South African colonist, landing there in 1874, and at once engaging himself in missionary work at Clydesdale. During the Griqua rebellion in 1878, his house was turned into a laager, to which residents from the surrounding country fled for protection. He nearly lost his life on this occasion owing to the treachery of some of the natives. In 1879, Bro. Tonkin was sent by the Bishop to Matatiele to start a mission among the people of Bahlagwana, and afterwards spent four years in Pondoland. Thence he went to Butterworth and Umtata. In August, 1889, he "trekked" by ox-waggon to Durban, where he remained until his death. He started a school at Stamford Hill, which he ran until 1896. He was initiated in the Stamford Hill Lodge No. 2864. About a year ago he published a little work, giving his experiences.

ERRATA.

Page 12, line 26, delete "*at*" at end of line.
,, 47, ,, 6, 10, and 18, for "*Haseltine*" read "*Heseltine.*"
,, 47, note, line 8, for "*Streeet*" read "*Street.*"
,, 53, line 44, for "*Charles II.*" read "*Charles VI.*"
,, 56, ,, 38, for "*1902*" read "*1802.*"
,, 82, ,, 30, after "*and*" insert "*no more to.*"
,, 94, ,, 3, for "*transcript.*" read "*transcripts.*"
,, 98, ,, 30, for "*of the Lansdowne*" read "*in the Lansdowne.*"
,, 98, ,, 31, for "*of the York*" read "*in the York.*"
,, 112, ,, 36 and 37, insert commas after "*Head V.*" and "*application.*"
,, 112, ,, 44, for "*the guarding of which for,*" read "*for the guarding of which.*"
,, 113, ,, 1, for "*was,*" read "*were,*" and for "*their*" read "*its.*"
,, 120, ,, 48, for "*that have I come across*" read "*that I have come across.*"
,, 123, ,, 29, for "*clause ii.*" read "*clause eleven.*"
,, 123, ,, 30, for "*Constitutons*" read "*Constitutions.*"
,, 164, ,, 3, for "*An Obituary notice of him*" read "*An Obituary notice of his eldest son, John Miers Lettsom.*"
,, 232, ,, 38, for "*James*" read "*John.*"
, 313, ,, 5, for "*personalites,*" read "*personalities.*"

HEARTY GOOD WISHES

TO THE

MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES

FROM THE

W.M. AND OFFICERS

OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,

St. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

A.D. 1912.

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,

London.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS, 18,851
CIRCA. 1500 A.D.

27th December, 1912.

W. J. Parrett, Ltd., Printers, Margate.
1912.

St. John's Day in Winter,

December 27th, 1912.

Dear Brethren,

AT this season of the year after sending and receiving good wishes from personal friends all over the world, I am reminded that there is a very much larger circle of friends, most of them unknown to me personally, but who are bound to me and to one another by the fraternal bonds of Freemasonry. To you all I send my most cordial greetings, and associate with them the good wishes of all the officers of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. In doing so I experience a thrill of happiness and good fellowship, which I sincerely wish I could communicate to all who receive this St. John's Card.

Although it is always a great honour to be elected as Master of this Lodge, I feel that an exceptional honour has been done me this year by the Members of the Lodge, inasmuch as it is the Centenary of the Union of the 'Antient' and 'Modern' Grand Lodges, which took place in 1813, and thus forms an occasion which I hope will be marked with a recognition of the great importance it deserves.

At the same time the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* completes its twenty-fifth volume, a fact on which I think the Lodge is to be generally congratulated. A very large proportion of the contents of these twenty-five volumes is due to the researches and contributions of members of the Correspondence Circle, and, in thanking them especially for what they have done, I hope they will do even more in the future. There are still many subjects connected with Colonial and Foreign Freemasonry that claim attention.

In a few weeks there will be issued Volume x. of the *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, which will consist of a reprint of the Minutes of Grand Lodge from 1723 to 1739, and will be followed by other volumes until the completion of the series. I also hope to be able to arrange for the compilation and printing of an Index to the twenty-five volumes of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum.* However useful the *Transactions* may be, they will be rendered much more useful by the publication of an Index.

The task of succeeding to the Chair which has been filled by so many eminent Masons is indeed arduous, but I trust that my endeavours will be assisted by the practical reciprocation of those good wishes which I have already expressed.

Brethren, once more I greet you well, and am

Yours truly and fraternally,

E. H. DRING, Master.

FRONTISPIECE.

George Montagu, fourth Duke of Manchester, Born April 6th, 1737, succeeded May 10th, 1762, Died September 2nd, 1788.

George Montagu was a typical scion of the English eighteenth century aristocracy, but although endowed with many sterling talents and exceptional perspicacity, only made spasmodic appearances in the national and political arenas. He devoted perhaps more serious and sustained attention to the American Colonial question than to any other subject, and from 1774 onwards he sided with the American Colonists, and spoke many times on their grievances. He was appointed Lord Chamberlain in 1782 under the Rockingham administration, and in the next year acted as Ambassador to France to treat for peace.

In the Masonic world he was appointed Grand Master to the Moderns in succession to Lord Petre in 1777, and was re-elected annually until 1782, when he was followed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland. It was largely due to his instrumentality that the Building Fund for Freemasons' Hall was placed upon a proper footing.

Wraxall in his memoirs thus speaks of the Duke of Manchester: "His figure which was noble, his manners affable and corresponding with his high rank, prepossessed in his favour, but his fortune bore no proportion to his dignity. Though a man of very dissipated habits and unaccustomed to diplomatic business, he did not want talents."

The portrait is reproduced from an old mezzotint print in Grand Lodge, which unfortunately has become badly foxed. It represents the Duke in his robes of Lord Chamberlain, with his wand of office. It is engraved by John Jones, after C. G. Stuart, and was published in 1790. Another portrait is also in existence in which he appears as Grand Master. It was engraved by Leney after Peters.

Past Masters.

1886—1887.	GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
1887—1888.	ROBERT FREKE GOULD.
1888—1889.	WILLIAM SIMPSON. (Died 17th August, 1899.)
1889—1890.	LIEUT.-COL SISSON COOPER PRATT.
1890—1891.	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER. (Died 1st March, 1911.)
1891—1892.	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS.
1892—1893.	PROF. THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS. (Died 10th December, 1898.)
1893—1894.	DR. WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT.
1894—1895.	REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL. (Resigned 18th November, 1908.)
1895—1896.	EDWARD MACBEAN.
1896—1897.	CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT. (Died 30th October, 1901.)
1897—1898.	SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN.
1898—1899.	SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE. (Died 29th March, 1911.)
1899—1900.	THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD. (Died 5th September, 1907.)
1900—1901.	EDWARD CONDER.
1901—1902.	GOTTHELF GREINER.
1902—1903.	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE. (Died 27th April, 1912.)
1903—1904.	ADMIRAL SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM.
1904—1905.	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY.
1905—1906.	GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES.
1906—1907.	HAMON LE STRANGE.
1907—1908.	FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY.
1908—1909.	JOHN THOMAS THORP.
1909—1910.	FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE.
1910—1911.	HENRY SADLER. (Died 15th October, 1911.)
1911—1912.	JOHN PERCY SIMPSON.

Founders and Past Masters.

* SIR CHARLES WARREN, Lieut.-General, *G.C.M.G.*, P.Dis.G.M., Eastern Archipelago, Past Master.
* WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
* ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.
* REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.Ch. (Died 23rd December, 1887.)
* SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* (Died 6th June, 1901.)
* JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*
* SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.
* WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D. (Died 20th May, 1911.)
* GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C. (Died 19th April, 1901.)
WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master. (Died 17th August, 1899.)
WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master. (Died 1st March, 1911.)
THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master. (Died 10th December, 1898.)
WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, *J.P.*, P.G.D., Past Master.
REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master. (Resigned 18th November, 1908.)
EDWARD MACBEAN, *F.R.G.S.*, Past Master.
GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.Sec.G.C., Past Master. (Died 30th Oct., 1901.)
SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, L.R., Past Master.
SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, L.R., Past Master. (Died 29th March, 1911.)
THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Past Master. (Died 5th September, 1907.)
EDWARD CONDER, *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, L.R., Past Master.
GOTTHELF GREINER, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*, P.Dep.G.R., Past Master. (Died 27th April, 1912.)
SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Admiral, *K.C.B.*, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, Past Master.
REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, *M.A.*, P.G.Ch., Past Master.
GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES, Past Master.
HAMON LE STRANGE, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.G.D., Past Master.
FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D., Past Master.
JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE, *F.R.A.S.*, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.G.O., Past Master.
HENRY SADLER, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master. (Died 15th October, 1911.)
JOHN PERCY SIMPSON, *B.A.*, P.A.G.R., Past Master.

* Founders.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee.

Worshipful Master	EDMUND HUNT DRING.
Senior Warden	EDWARD LOVELL HAWKINS, *M.A.*
Junior Warden	WILLIAM BROWN HEXTALL.
Chaplain	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, *M.A.*, P.G.Ch.
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.G.D.
Secretary	WILLIAM JOHN SONGHURST, *F.C.I.S.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	WILLIAM WONNACOTT.
Junior Deacon	EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, P.Dep.G.D.C.
Director of Ceremonies	FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D.
Inner Guard	HENRY FITZPATRICK BERRY, *I.S.O.*, Lit. Doc.
Steward	FREDERICK WILLIAM LEVANDER, *F.R.A.S.*
Steward	THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, *M.A.*, *M.R.I.A.*
Steward	ARTHUR CECIL POWELL.
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, G.Treas. Ireland.
	WILLIAM WATSON.

Tyler.

JOHN HECTOR MCNAUGHTON, 1585, P.M. 32, *Winchendon Road, Fulham, London, S.W.*

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren,** Lieut.-General Sir Charles, *G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S.* 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago; Past Grand Sojourner.** Founder. First Worshipful Master.

1b **Rylands,** William Harry, *F.S.A.* 52 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 2, P.M.; *2*, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Founder. First Senior Warden. Past Master.

1c **Gould,** Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister at-Law. *Fair View, Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, 3464, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Warden, British Columbia; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Founder. First Junior Warden. Past Master.

1d **Rylands,** John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, *F.S.A.* 96 *Bidston Road, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.

1e **Pratt,** Lieut.-Colonel Sisson Cooper, R.A. *The Ferns, Charminster, Dorset.* 92. Founder. Past Master.

6 **Westcott,** William Wynn, *M.B.*, Lond., *J.P.* 396 *Camden Road, London, N.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somerset. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

7 **Crawley,** William John Chetwode, *LL.D., D.C.L.*, Member of Council, Dublin University. *Merton Park, Sandford, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of G.L. of Instruction, & Past Registrar of G.Chap. of Instruction, Ireland. **Grand Treasurer, Ireland; Past Grand Warden, Iowa; Past Grand Warden, British Columbia.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

8 **Macbean,** Edward, *F.R.G.S.* 23 *Kensington Gate, Glasgow, W.* 1 (S.C.); *2029*, P.Z.; *21*. Past Master. (Joined C.C. May 1887.). Joined 4th May 1888.

9 **Goldney,** Frederick Hastings, J.P. *Prior Place, Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wilts. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Past Master. Director of Ceremonies. Joined 4th May 1888.

10 **Klein,** Sydney Turner, *F.L.S., F.R.A.S.* *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404, L.R.; *21*. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

11 **Markham,** Admiral Sir Albert Hastings, *K.C.B., A.D.C., F.R.G.S.* 6 *Marble Arch, London, W.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1889.). Joined 24th June 1891.

12 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, *M.D.*, Inspector General, *R.N., C.V.O., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.* *The Elms, Leigham Avenue, Streatham, London, S.W.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** (Joined C.C. March 1890.). Joined 9th November 1891.

13 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istvan. Formerly Member of Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. (Joined C.C. January 1890). Joined 5th January 1894.

14 **Conder,** Edward, *J.P., F.S.A.* *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, L.R.; *280*. Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. (Joined C.C. May 1893.). Joined 5th January 1894.

15 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 33 *Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 92, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1888.). Joined 24th June 1896.

16 **Horsley,** Rev. Canon John William, *M.A.*, Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders. *Detling Vicarage, near Maidstone, Kent.* 1973, **Past Grand Chaplain.** Past Master. Chaplain. (Joined C.C. June 1891.). Joined 24th June 1896.

17 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. *Wickersley, Brough, E. Yorks.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M.; *1511*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. Past Master. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. (Joined C.C. May 1887.). Joined 7th May 1897.

18 **le Strange,** Hamon, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, 2852, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Dep.Pr.G.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk;** *10, 52, 2852*, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. Treasurer. (Joined C.C. June 1890.). Joined 1st October 1897.

19 **Armitage,** Edward, *M.A.* *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M.; *859, 1074, 1* (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). Junior Deacon. (Joined C.C. October 1888.). Joined 7th October 1898.

20 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William, *F.R.A.S.*, *F.R.Hist.S.* *St. Peter's House, Chichester.* 328, P.M.; 1726, P.M.; *110*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Devon. **Past Grand Organist** (Craft & R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. November 1888.). Joined 8th November 1898.

21 **Thorp,** John Thomas, *F.R.Hist.S.*, *F.R.S.L.*, *F.R.S.A.I.* *57 Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., *279*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 8th November 1900.

22 **Robertson,** John Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 28, 369, P.M., Rep.G.L. England. **Past Grand Warden, England; Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z, Canada.** (Joined C.C. March 1888.). Joined 6th May 1904.

23 **Watson,** William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 61, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Librarian; P.Pr.G.So., W. Yorks. Member of Permanent Committee. (Joined C.C. February 1887.). Joined 3rd March 1905.

24 **Songhurst,** William John, *F.C.I.S.* *52 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 227, P.M., Treas., 3040; *7*, P.Z., *720*, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). Secretary. (Joined C.C. January 1894.). Joined 2nd March 1906.

25 **Simpson,** John Percy, *B.A.* *25 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 176, P.M.; *176*, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1905.). Joined 26th June 1906.

26 **Dring,** Edmund Hunt. *Wentworth, The Ridgeway, Sutton, Surrey.* 1297, S.W., 3444; *544.* Worshipful Master. (Joined C.C. January 1899.). Joined 25th June 1906.

27 **Hawkins,** Edward Lovell, *M.A.*, Oxon. *Barham House, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 357, 478, 1842, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec., Oxon., P.Pr.G.W., Sussex; *357*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Oxon. Senior Warden. Local Secretary for Sussex. Joined 7th April 1886. Resigned 2nd September 1886. (Joined C.C. January 1906.). Re-joined 8th November 1906

28 **Berry,** Henry FitzPatrick, *I.S.O.*, *Lit. Doc.* *51 Waterloo Road, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M.; *33 (I.C.)*, P.K. Inner Guard. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 3rd May 1907.

29 **Hextall,** William Brown, Barrister-at-Law. *2 Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 1085, 2128, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Derbyshire. Junior Warden. (Joined C.C. January 1904.). Joined 5th March 1909.

30 **Goblet d'Alviella,** le Comte Eugène Félicien Albert, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Château de Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** (Joined C.C. February 1890.). Joined 5th March 1909.

31 **Wonnacott,** Ernest William Malpas, *A.R.I.B.A.*, *F.S.I.* *6 Old Cavendish Street, London, W.* 2369, 2416, 2956, 3171, P.M., 3324; *720*, H., *2416, 2913*, H., *2956*. Senior Deacon. (Joined C.C. March 1904.). Joined 3rd March 1911.

32 **Levander,** Frederick William, *F.R.A.S.*, P.Pres.Brit.Astron.Assoc. *30 North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.* 1415, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex; *2048*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Steward. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. (Joined C.C. January 1890.). Joined 24th June 1912.

33 **Westropp,** Thomas Johnson, *M.A.*, *M.R.I.A.* *115 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143 (I.C.) P.M. **Grand Chief Scribe, Ireland.** Steward. (Joined C.C. November 1897.). Joined 24th June 1912.

34 **Powell,** Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* 187, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. Bristol; *187*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Bristol. Steward. (Joined C.C. November 1902.). Joined 24th June 1912.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

35 **H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn,** *K.G.*, &c. **Grand Master; Grand Z.** Honorary Member. Joined 9th November 1908.

36 **H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia.** *Berlin, Germany.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January, 1901.

37 **Sir Edward Letchworth,** *F.S.A.* *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe E.** Honorary Member. Joined 6th January 1911.

MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.[1]

GOVERNING BODIES.

			Joined
1	United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887.
2	Grand Lodge of Ireland, Library	Dublin	November 1903.
3	Grand Lodge of Scotland	Edinburgh	June 1905.
4	Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk	Norwich	November 1901.
5	Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889.
6	Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890.
7	Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library	Leeds	October 1889.
8	District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Aires	January 1891.
9	District Grand Lodge of Bengal	Calcutta	March 1910.
10	District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890.
11	District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890.
12	District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889.
13	District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894.
14	District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890.
15	District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889.
16	District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895.
17	District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888.
18	District Grand Lodge of Queensland	Brisbane	June 1895.
19	District Grand Lodge of South Africa, Western Division	Cape Town	June 1899.
20	District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal	Johannesburg	May 1909.
21	National Grand Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin	May 1887.
22	Grand Lodge of Bayreuth, Museum	Bayreuth	January 1909.
23	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg	May 1895.
24	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg	January 1894.
25	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899.
26	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Cape Town	January 1899.
27	National Grand Lodge of Norway	Christiania	March 1904.
28	National Grand Lodge of Sweden, Library	Stockholm	March 1910.
29	*Grand Lodge of British Columbia	Victoria	January 1903.
30	Grand Lodge of Canada	Hamilton, Ont.,	October 1903.
31	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887.
32	Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan	Regina	June 1911.
33	Grand Lodge of Alabama	Montgomery	May 1904.
34	Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia	Washington, D.C.,	October 1903.

[1] Owing to the continually increasing length of our member-list, it has become impossible to await the November elections before going to press. The list has consequently been drawn up immediately after the October meeting, and Correspondence Members admitted in November will be found in a supplementary list. Any alterations for subsequent issues should, therefore, reach the Secretary before October of each year.

		Joined
35 *Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902.
36 Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888.
37 *Grand Lodge of Kansas	Topeka	October 1903.
38 Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889.
39 Grand Lodge of Maine	Portland	January 1905.
40 Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890.
41 Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena	March 1898.
42 Grand Lodge of New Mexico	Albuquerque	March 1907.
43 Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890.
44 Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia	May 1900.
45 Grand Lodge of Vermont	Burlington	November 1909.
46 Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893.
47 Grand Lodge of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	October 1906.
48 Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902.
49 United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894.
50 Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891.
51 Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890.
52 Grand Lodge of Tasmania	Hobart	October 1907.
53 United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890.
54 Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of West Yorkshire	Leeds	May 1912.
55 Supreme Council, A. and A.R., England	London	May 1888.
56 Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887.
57 Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton, Ont.,	March 1896.
58 Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington, D.C.,	March 1892.
59 Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

					Joined
60	No.	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	January 1890.
61	,,	31	United Industrious Lodge	Canterbury	May 1912.
62	,,	39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890.
63	,,	48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead	June 1895.
64	,,	57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889.
65	,,	61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax	November 1890.
66	,,	75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901.
67	,,	107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn	October 1890.
68	,,	117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889.
69	,,	121	Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance	January 1903.
70	,,	133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham	November 1890.
71	,,	150	Lodge of Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893.
72	,,	174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894.
73	,,	195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891.
74	,,	227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895.
75	,,	236	York Lodge	York	October 1888.
76	,,	238	Pilgrim Lodge	London	November 1905.
77	,,	253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888.
78	,,	260	Lodge Rock	Trichinopoly, Madras	October 1908.
79	,,	262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889.
80	,,	278	Royal Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888.
81	,,	297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891.
82	,,	316	Lodge Unity Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots	Edinburgh	October 1901.
83	,,	345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn	May 1897.
84	,,	354	Sussex Lodge	Kingston, Jamaica	May 1906.
85	,,	374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Que.,	June 1888.

					Joined
86	No.	391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, U.P.,	January 1896.
87	,,	393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed	October 1896.
88	,,	422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsborough, Lincolnshire	March 1890.
89	,,	431	Ogle Royal Arch Chapter	North Shields	May 1909.
90	,,	450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall	November 1887.
91	,,	465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras	October 1893.
92	,,	508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore	October 1890.
93	,,	510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall	March 1890.
94	,,	542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma	October 1890.
95	,,	546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffordshire	October 1906.
96	,,	551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.,	May 1893.
97	,,	566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby	October 1893.
98	,,	588	St. Botolph's Lodge	Sleaford, Lincolnshire	March 1910.
99	,,	611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire	January 1889.
100	,,	614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890.
101	,,	617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Aires	May 1890.
102	,,	630	St. Cuthbert's Lodge	Howden, Yorkshire	January 1905.
103	,,	637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent	October 1888.
104	,,	696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury	January 1889.
105	,,	711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, S. Africa	June 1887.
106	,,	726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford	March 1888.
107	,,	738	Port Natal Lodge	Durban, Natal	May 1908.
108	,,	767	Union Lodge	Karachi, Sind, India	October 1911.
109	,,	792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby	May 1890.
110	,,	804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire	November 1887.
111	,,	809	Lodge of United Good Fellowship	Wisbech	March 1892.
112	,,	828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape Colony	March 1895.
113	,,	832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon	June 1890.
114	,,	853	British Kaffrarian Lodge	King William's Town, Cape Colony	January 1907.
115	,,	859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge	May 1891.
116	,,	876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video, Uruguay	June 1890.
117	,,	877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey	January 1897.
118	,,	882	Midland Lodge	Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony	May 1906.
119	,,	897	St. Helen's Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helen's, Lancashire	November 1888.
120	,,	904	Phœnix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire	January 1891.
121	,,	976	Royal Clarence Lodge	Bruton, Somerset	June 1909.
122	,,	1007	*Howe and Charnwood Lodge	Loughborough	May 1911.
123	,,	1008	Royal St. Edmund Lodge	Bury St. Edmund's	May 1902.
124	,,	1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull	November 1889.
125	,,	1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein	October 1900.
126	,,	1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Aires	June 1890.
127	,,	1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield	January 1890.
128	,,	1092	Yokohama Lodge	Yokohama, Japan	May 1912.
129	,,	1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore	October 1890.
130	,,	1198	Lodge Pitt Macdonald	Madras	October 1893.
131	,,	1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope, and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras	January 1895.
132	,,	1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire	November 1902.
133	,,	1302	De Warren Lodge	Halifax	June 1909.
134	,,	1324	Okeover Lodge	Ripley, Derbyshire	May 1905.
135	,,	1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay	January 1888.
136	,,	1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex	November 1891.
137	,,	1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888.
138	,,	1469	Meridian Lodge	Cradock, Cape Colony	June 1889.

					Joined
139	No.	1520	Earl Shrewsbury Lodge	Cannock, Staffs.,	October 1912.
140	,,	1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887.
141	,,	1544	Mount Edgcumbe Lodge	Camborne, Cornwall	March 1891.
142	,,	1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina	May 1893.
143	,,	1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894.
144	,,	1611	Eboracum Lodge, Library	York	May 1887.
145	,,	1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889.
146	,,	1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892.
147	,,	1721	United Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897.
148	,,	1837	Lullingstone Lodge	Wilmington, Kent	June 1911.
149	,,	1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton	January 1889.
150	,,	1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, I.W.,	March 1888.
151	,,	1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888.
152	,,	1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889.
153	,,	1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887.
154	,,	2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887.
155	,,	2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889.
156	,,	2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891.
157	,,	2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891.
158	,,	2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.,	May 1889.
159	,,	2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hampshire	May 1899.
160	,,	2188	Lodge Kerala	Calicut, India	October 1900.
161	,,	2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth	January 1888.
162	,,	2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay States	October 1890.
163	,,	2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898.
164	,,	2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899.
165	,,	2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891.
166	,,	2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, Transvaal	June 1892.
167	,,	2337	Read Lodge	Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	May 1895.
168	,,	2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896.
169	,,	2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead	November 1892.
170	,,	2459	Quilmes Lodge	Quilmes, Buenos Aires	November 1906.
171	,,	2474	Hatherton Lodge	Walsall, Staffs.,	January 1912.
172	,,	2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	May 1895.
173	,,	2479	Rhodesia Lodge	Salisbury, Rhodesia	November 1904.
174	,,	2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898.
175	,,	2517	St. John's Lodge	Buenos Aires	June 1898.
176	,,	2529	Abbey Lodge	Whalley, Lancashire	January 1909.
177	,,	2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899.
178	,,	2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898.
179	,,	2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898.
180	,,	2678	Manica Lodge	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900.
181	,,	2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899.
182	,,	2727	St. Audrey Lodge	Ely	January 1905.
183	,,	2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901.
184	,,	2869	Blyth Lodge	Butterworth, Cape Colony	May 1906.
185	,,	2933	Lodge St. Michael	Singapore	October 1904.
186	,,	3042	Camden Place Lodge	Chislehurst	January 1911.
187	,,	3100	Brand Lodge	Rouxville, Orange Free State	May 1906.

			Joined
188	No. 3132 Outpost Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	October 1910.
189	,, 3135 St. George's Lodge	Nikosia, Cyprus	May 1906.
190	,, 3173 Mid-Kent Masters Lodge	Chatham	January 1907.
191	,, 3261 Randle Holme Lodge	Birkenhead	March 1910.

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

			Joined
192	Acacia Lodge, No. VII (I.C.)	Belfast	May 1905.
193	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Cape Town	October 1889.
194	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape Colony	March 1895.
195	Lodge Dalhousie, No. 679 (S.C.)	Carnoustie, N.B.,	January 1908.
196	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	March 1895.
197	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891.
198	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland	May 1897.
199	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland	June 1899.
200	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898.
201	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaar, S. India	January 1903.
202	Concordia Lodge, No. 952 (S.C.)	Pretoria, Transvaal	October 1908.
203	Simon's Town Kilwinning Lodge, No. 960 (S.C.)	Simon's Town, Cape Colony	January 1904.
204	Lodge Scotia, No. 1003 (S.C.)	Penang, Malay States	January 1912.
205	Lomagundi Lodge, No. 1075 (S.C.)	Eldorado, Rhodesia	October 1911.
206	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp, Belgium	January 1897.
207	Lodge Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp, Belgium	June 1898.
208	Lodge Les Elèves de Thémis	Antwerp, Belgium	May 1909.
209	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890.
210	Lodge Baldwin zur Linde	Leipsig, Germany	March 1901.
211	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896.
212	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin, Germany	June 1889.
213	Lodge zu den drei Cedern	Stuttgart, Germany	January 1908.
214	Germania Lodge (G.L. Hamburg)	Mexico	May 1910.
215	Lodge de Goede Hoop, No. 12 (D.C.)	Cape Town	September 1887.
216	Lodge de Goede Trouw, No. 26 (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899.
217	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java	November 1899.
218	Lodge de Vereeniging (D.C.)	Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony	May 1907.
219	Lodge La Compagnie Durable (D.C.)	Middleburg, Holland	June 1905.
220	Lodge La Flamboyante (D.C.)	Dordrecht, Holland	June 1905.
221	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas (D.C.)	Amsterdam, Holland	March 1902.
222	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899.
223	Star of the Rand Lodge, No. 71 (D.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	June 1896.
224	Lodge Caledonian, No. 89 (D.C.)	Caledon, Cape Colony	October 1911.
225	Lodge Ultrajectina (D.C.)	Utrecht, Holland	March 1902.
226	Lodge Union Royale (D.C.)	The Hague, Holland	November 1906.
227	Lodge Olaf Kÿrre til den gÿldne Kjaede	Christiania, Norway	June 1901.
228	Lodge Oscar til de Syv Bjerge	Bergen, Norway	May 1912.
229	Bow River Lodge, No. 1 (Alberta C.)	Calgary, Alta., Canada	October 1903.
230	Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 2 (Alberta C.)	Medicine Hat, Sask., Canada	May 1901.
231	Mountain Lodge, No. 11 (B.C.)	Golden, B.C., Canada	June 1907.
232	Lodge Kootenay, No. 15 (B.C.)	Revelstoke, B.C., Canada	May 1909.
233	United Service Lodge, No. 24 (B.C.)	Thoburn, B.C., Canada	November 1911.
234	Alta Lodge, No. 29 (B.C.)	Sandon, B.C., Canada	May 1910.
235	Battle Lodge, No. 19 (Sask. C.)	Battleford, Sask., Canada	May 1906.
236	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Mich.,	October 1898.
237	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minn.,	May 1900.

			Joined
238	Holbrook Lodge, No. 257 (Neb. C.)	Holbrook, Neb.,	May 1912.
239	McMillan Lodge, No. 141 (Ohio C.)	Cincinnati, O.,	January 1907.
240	Madison Lodge, No. 5 (Wis. C.)	Madison, Wis.,	October 1912.
241	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica	November 1901.
242	Macquarie Lodge, No. 53 (N.S.W.C.)	Dubbo, New South Wales	June 1910.
243	Cobar Lodge, No. 97 (N.S.W.C.)	Cobar, New South Wales	January 1909.
244	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894.
245	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889.
246	Lodge Ponsonby, No. 54 (N.Z.C.)	Auckland, New Zealand	March 1908.
247	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 3 (Q.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894.
248	Clare Lodge, No. 12 (S.A.C.)	Clare, South Australia	October 1906.
249	Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892.
250	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	January 1907.
251	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890.
252	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900.
253	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900.
254	Lodge of Hope, No. 4 (T.C.)	Launceston, Tasmania	January 1908.
255	Golden Square Lodge, No. 31 (W.A.C.)	Kalgoorlie, Western Australia	January 1909.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

			Joined
256	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction (No. 195)	Bournemouth	October 1897.
257	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction (No. 874)	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899.
258	Corinth Lodge of Instruction (No. 1122)	Nagpur, India	October 1910.
259	Staines Lodge of Instruction (No. 2536)	Staines	March 1911.
260	Cabul River Lodge of Instruction (No. 3225)	Nowshera, India	October 1912.
261	United Lodge of Instruction	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	October 1901.
262	Germantown School of Instruction	Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 1906.
263	South-West Lodge of Instruction	Bunbury, Western Australia	November 1907.
264	Acacia Chapter (University of California)	Berkeley, Cal.,	October 1905.
265	Freemasons' Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887.
266	Warwickshire Masonic Library and Museum	Birmingham	January 1909.
267	Quetta Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1902.
268	United Masonic Library	Kimberley	March 1908.
269	Ottawa Masonic Library	Otttawa, Ont., Canada	May 1895.
270	Masonic Library Association	Cincinnati, O.,	May 1910.
271	Detroit Masonic Library	Detroit, Mich.,	March 1899.
272	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minn.,	June 1892.
273	Los Angeles Masonic Library	Los Angeles, Cal.,	March 1898.
274	Mansfield Masonic Library	Mansfield, O.,	March 1910.
275	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Me.,	October 1891.
276	Reading Masonic Library	Reading	March 1911.
277	Masonic Library Board	Seattle, Wash.,	May 1906.
278	Tacoma Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Wash.,	January 1894.
279	Manchester Association for Masonic Research	Manchester	January 1910.
280	Sussex Masonic Museum and Research Association	Brighton	January 1901.
281	Freimaurer-Kränzchen im Remstal	Schwabisch-Gmund, Germany	January 1908.
282	Equity Home Association	Chicago, Ill.,	November 1911.
283	Masonic Temple Board of Management	Guernsey, C.I.	March 1905.
284	Invercargill Freemasons' Hall Committee	Invercargill, New Zealand	October 1903.
285	Hallamshire Province and College of Rosicrucians	Sheffield	November 1907.
286	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	October 1890.
287	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890.
288	Societas Rosicruciana in Scotia	Glasgow	March 1899.
289	Alpha Lodge of Perfection No. 1 (A. & A.S.R.)	Savannah, Ga.,	March 1911.

			Joined
290	El Paso Consistory, No. 3 (A. & A.S.R.)	El Paso, Tex.,	October 1910.
291	Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Cal.,	October 1910.
292	The Scottish Rite Lyceum of the Philippines	Manila, P.I.,	January 1909.
293	The Texas Freemason	San Antonio, Tex.,	April 1902.
294	The American Tyler-Keystone	Ann Arbor, Mich.,	October 1899.
295	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London	June 1900.
296	Palestine Exploration Fund	London	January 1890.
297	Royal Institute of British Architects	London	January 1898.
298	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D.C.,	November 1889.

BROTHERS.

*(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters.)*

299 **Abdul Rahman,** Raja The Hon. Dato Sri Amor, C.M.G. *c/o J. A. Anderson, 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.* 1152, S.W. November 1893.

300 **Abud,** Lieut.-Col. Henry Mallaby, I.S.C. *c/o H. S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 456; *90* (S.C.) June 1896.

301 ***Aburrow,** Charles. Box 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* **Past Grand Deacon, District Grand Master; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England, Grand Superintendent.** October 1888.

302 **Acworth,** E. Cecil B. *The Cairn, Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, India.* 549, P.M.; *549.* March 1900.

303 **Adams,** Alfred William. 3 *Cricket Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1574, P.M., Sec., P.Dis.G.W. S. Africa, C. Div.; *1574*, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E., S. Africa, C. Div. Local Secretary for Kimberley. March 1897.

304 **Adams,** Arthur Montgomery. *Ashton House, Marlborough, Wilts.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1911.

305 **Adams,** Arthur W., M.A. *Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W.; *739*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Warwickshire and Worcestershire. January 1892.

306 **Adams,** Fred. Sharp. 3 *Old Leeds Road, Bradford.* 1648; *1018.* January 1909.

307 **Adams,** John William. *Chilston, Dumpton Park Drive, Broadstairs, Kent.* 2753, P.M.; *127*, J. March 1911.

308 **Adamson,** Ebenezer. *Lilburn, Dore, near Sheffield.* 139, P.M. January 1908.

309 **Adcock,** William Henry. *Herberton, N. Queensland.* 685 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1901.

310 **Adkins,** Sir William Ryland Dent, M.P. *Milton Manor, Northampton.* 1911, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Northants. & Hunts.; *360*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Northants. & Hunts. January 1894.

311 **Adler,** Elkan N. 15 *Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.* 1997. March 1895.

312 ***Adrianyi-Pontet,** Emile. *Friedelgane*, 45, *Vienna* xix., *Austria.* Sonnenrose, 1726 (E.C.). Local Secretary for Bavaria. October 1893.

313 **Alcock,** W. D. Box 1248, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 268 (I.C.). October 1902.

314 **Aldrich,** Orlando Wesley, LL.D., Ph.D., D.C.L. *Room 10, Wesley Block, Columbus, O., U.S.A.* 4, P.M. June 1911.

315 ***Allan,** Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. 55 *East Mount, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 0, P.M. May 1901.

316 ***Allan,** Francis John, M.D., F.R.S.E. 33 *Cromwell Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 1768, P.M., L.R.; *2029*, P.Z. January 1897.

317 **Allan,** Walter Thomas. *The Poplars, Beamish, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2929, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Durham; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E., Northumberland. January 1903.

318 **Allen,** Adelbert Beeman. 150 *W. Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 348, J.W.; *8*, Captain of Host. June 1912.

319 **Allen,** George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 144 P.M.; *186*, P.Z. September 1887.

320 **Allen,** George Herbert. 9 *Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 2395; 7. October 1906.

321 **Allen,** Philip Spelman. *The Forehill, Ely, Cambs.* 2727. January 1904.

322 **Allen,** William. *The Tower House, Croham Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 2741; *2741.* June 1907.

323 **Allsop,** Thomas W. 40 *Corfton Road, Ealing, London, W.* 2429. March 1899.

324 **Allworthy,** Samuel William, M.A., M.D. *Manor House, Antrim Road, Belfast.* 243; *109.* May 1910.

325 **Alston,** Charles Frederick. 1560 *Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 268. May 1909.

326 **Ambler,** Thomas. 521 *Thurlow Street, Leeds.* 1311. January 1905.

327 **Amphlett,** George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Cape Town, S. Africa.* De Goede Hoop. (D.C.). October 1891.

328 ***Ampthill,** The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.* **Pro Grand Master, Past District Grand Master, Madras, Provincial Grand Master, Bedfordshire; Pro Grand Z.** May 1904.

329 **Anderson,** A. H. *Maphutsing, Mohales Hoek, Basutoland, S. Africa.* 2089. November 1897.

330 **Anderson,** Charles William. *Mandale House, Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorkshire.* 1418, P.M.; *509,* P.So. October 1910.

331 **Anderson,** George Reinhardt, F.R.C.S. 36 *Hoghton Street, Southport, Lancashire.* 2505, P.M. January 1902.

332 **Anderson,** G. Box 1325, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* June 1909.

333 **Anderson,** James. Box 122, *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* 25, P.M., Dis. Dep. G.M.; *120,* P.Z. May 1908.

334 **Anderson,** J. L. *Box 2, Witbank, Transvaal.* 3150, P.M. June 1912.

335 **Anderson,** Roderick W. 108 *Wyatt Park Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 2918, P.M.; *174,* A. So. March 1911.

336 **Andrews,** Alan. *2nd Battn., The Buffs, Singapore.* 2195, J.W.; *508,* Sc. E. May 1912.

337 **Anley,** John. 34 *Colvestone Crescent, St. Mark's Square, London, N.E.* 177, P.M. May 1904.

338 **Annis,** W. P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. March 1911.

339 **Apelt,** Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, London, N.* 186, P.M. June 1894.

340 **Appleby,** Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1900.

341 **Appleton,** Charles Frederick. *Portugal House, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 2722. October 1903.

342 **Apps,** Frederick. 26 *Raffles Place, Singapore.* 508, P.M.; *508,* P.Z., Dis.G.Treas. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1908.

343 **Apps,** George Thomas. *Whymark, Spitalfields, Chichester.* 38, P.M. October 1910.

344 ***Apps,** Engineer-Capt. W. R., R.N., M.V.O., M.I.N.A. *The Hawthorns, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.* 257, 960 (S.C.); *257.* November 1910.

345 **Apsey,** John, R.C.N.C. 2 *The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.* 349, 966 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis. G.S.B., Malta; *407,* H., *325* (S.C.), H. May 1907.

346 **Archbald,** William. *c/o George Gillespie & Co., Ltd., Box 64, Rangoon, Burma.* 1268, S.W. January 1912.

347 **Archbold,** Robert. 16 *Dock Street East, Sunderland.* 94, P.M. October 1908.

348 **Archer,** Edgar. 32 *Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.* 165. May 1912.

349 **Arlen,** Charles Rufus. 40 *Francis Street, Fenway Station, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* 2763; *1538.* October 1906.

350 **Armitage,** Frederick. *Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.* 2278, P.M.; *2648.* June 1908.

351 **Armitage,** William J., M.A. *Dore Moor House, near Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** October 1896.

352 ***Armington,** Arthur Herbert, B. P. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep. G.L. Louisiana, **Past Grand Master**; Rep.G.Chap.Colorado, **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1893.

353 ***Armstrong,** Charles Hendrie Barrington, M.D. 38 *East Street,* Kingston, *Jamaica.* P.Dis.G.D.C.; P.Dis.G.So. October 1910.

354 **Armstrong,** Henry James. *Kyneton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand H., Victoria.** January 1911.

355 ***Armstrong,** Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.

356 **Arnaud,** Lieut. John Macaulay, R.N. *R.N. Rifle Range, Ricasoli, Malta.* 349; *407.* January 1912.

357 **Arnold,** Henry George. 23 *Finlay Street, Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1907.

358 **Arthur,** John. Box 176, *Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; *3,* P.So. January 1908.

359 ***Asbury,** Frederick John, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 410, W.M.; 3040, S.D.; *2005.* March 1905.

360 **Ash**, Richard Green. *Box* 267, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), P.M.; *9* (N.S.). March 1910.

361 **Ashdown** Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

362 **Aspinall,** John Squire. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 863 (S.C.), P.M. November 1906.

363 ***Aspland,** W. G. *Mau Stock Estate, Molo, British East Africa.* 1138. May 1899.

364 **Atkins,** Rev. Alfred Cuthbert. *Hove College, Hove, Sussex.* 706. November 1904.

365 **Atkinson,** George, F.R.G.S., M.S.S.A. 5 *Victoria Buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.* 1458, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.S.B., E. Lancs ; *1458,* H. March 1906.

366 **Atkinson,** Herbert. *Upsall Lodge, Nunthorpe S.O., Yorkshire. 561,* A.So. March 1912.

367 **Atthill,** Capt. Anthony William Maunsell, M.V.O. 62 *Clarendon Road, Norwich.* 943. March 1907.

368 **Attwood,** Jabez, M.I.M.E. *Hagley Road, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* 564, P.M.; *1031,* P.Z. January 1906.

369 **Atwell,** George Washington. *Lima, Livingstone Co., N.Y., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

370 **Austen,** Arthur Elvey. *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.,* 10 *Clements Lane, London, E.C.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., S. Africa, E. Div., **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1887.

371 **Austen,** Rev. Edward Gilmore. *Chaffcombe Rectory, Chard, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch. June 1890.

372 **Austen,** William Henry. 58 *Broad Street, Ludlow, Salop.* 611. October 1908.

373 **Ayling,** Charles Stephen. 48 *Angell Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.

374 **Ayling,** Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 8 *Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.* 2128, P.M. May 1894.

375 **Aylmore,** Herbert S. 36 *East Street, Chichester.* 38, P.M.; *38.* October 1910.

376 **Aylsworth,** George M., M.D. *Collingwood, Ont., Canada.* 90, P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Past Grand Superintendent.** November 1911.

377 **Ayres,** Clarence Montague. *Ankerdale, Attleborough Road, Nuneaton.* 432. March 1910.

378 **Ayres,** George V. *Deadwood, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1894.

379 **Ayres,** Gustav. 1006 *F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 9; *1.* October 1907.

380 **Ayres,** Rupert Stanley. 40 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2893. May 1909.

381 **Aziz Hassan,** H.H. General Prince, Pasha. *c/o Consul Supérieur de la Cavalerie, Constantinople, Turkey.* (Egypt C.) January 1911.

382 ***Bache,** T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, P.M. March 1903.

383 **Bachert,** Augustus Ellsworth. 1458 *Logan Avenue, Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa., U.S.A.* 327; *201.* May 1906.

384 **Backhaus,** Fred. *Crag Side, Ben Rhydding, Wharfedale, Yorkshire.* 2669 ; *600.* October 1908.

385 **Bacon,** Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.

386 **Bacon,** Henry Matthew John, Executive Engineer. *Moulmein, Burma.* 2645; *832.* May 1902.

387 **Bacon,** Robert. *Waverley Terrace, Coleraine, Ireland.* 235, P.M.; *414,* P.K. June 1904.

388 **Baddeley,** William. *Lautoka Hospital, Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, P.M. October 1904.

389 **Badman,** Harry Alfred. 27 *Chandos Avenue, Oakleigh Park, London, N.* 1298, P.M., L.R. June 1906.

390 **Bagshaw,** Oscar Cathrall. 115 *West Bar, Sheffield.* 1239, S.D.; *1239,* A.So. March 1908.

391 **Baildon,** James Owen. *Supreme Court House, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 13 (Q.C.). November 1900.

392 **Bailey,** Frederick W. 25 *Claremont Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 2398, S.D. May 1904.

393 **Bailey,** Henry Grant. *Wadenhoe, Hough Green, Chester.* 1199; *721.* March 1905.

394 **Bailey,** Major W. A. *Indian Army, Pathankot, Punjab, India.* P.Dis.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). June 1909.

395 **Bain,** George Washington. 10 *St. George's Square, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.

396 **Bain,** J. Wilson. 45 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M.; *296,* P.Z. January 1894.

397 **Bainbridge,** T. H. B. *Wavertree, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.* 2434, P.M. January 1906.

398 **Baird,** D. M. 35 *Henry Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), J.W.; *9* (N.S.). May 1907.

399 **Baird,** Rear-Admiral George Washington, U.S.N. 1505 *Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1912.

400 **Baird,** Hugh. Box 191, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 86 (D.C.)., P.M. June 1906.

401 **Baird,** Robert Craig. Box 359, *San José, Costa Rica.* Rep.G.L. Scotland, **Past Grand Warden.** May 1902.

402 **Baker,** George Thomas. *Bellevue, Modderfontein, near Johannesburg, Transvaal.* P.Dis.G.D.; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), S. Africa, W.Div. October 1910.

403 **Baker,** Henry M. 133 *King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1539. January 1906.

404 **Baker,** Nathan. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1581, S.W. October 1909.

405 **Baker,** Samuel. 15 *Eastgate, Chichester.* 38, P.M.; *38*, P.Z. October 1910.

406 **Bakhsh,** Shaikh Miran. *Overseer P.W.D., c/o Executive Engineer, Syrian Division, Rangoon, Burma.* 832, P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; *832.* October 1903.

407 **Balch,** Captain Charles Augustus John Albert. *c/o Holt & Co.,* 3 *Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 1960, Sec. May 1908.

408 ***Balfour,** Captain Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, N.B.* **Past Substitute Grand Master.** March 1892.

409 **Ball,** Francis William. 55 *Crab Tree Lane, Fulham, London, S.W.* 2029. January 1906.

410 **Ball,** Harry. 30 *Mill Street, Bedford.* 540, P.M., P.Pr. A.G.S.B.; *540*, P.Z. March 1910.

411 **Ball,** William Thomas. *Harbledown, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 435, P.M., L.R.; *1260*, P.Z. November 1893.

412 **Ballam,** Edward John Clark. *Maple House, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. May 1907.

413 **Ballantine,** Thomas J. 620 *Kittredge Building, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* March 1896.

414 **Ballantyne,** Henry Norman. *Caerlee, Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., Pr.Sub.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles, & Selkirks.; *56.* March 1899.

415 **Bamford,** Charles Frederick. 6 *Goldington Avenue, Bedford.* 2108; *2108.* May 1910.

416 **Bamford,** William Brokaw, M.Am.Soc.C.E. 614 *Tenth Avenue, Belmar, N.J., U.S.A.* 5. November 1900.

417 **Bamlet,** William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183, P.M., Local Secretary for Essex. October 1897.

418 **Bancroft,** Walter Newman. 4 *Hartington Street, Derby.* 731 P.M.; *731.* October 1911.

419 **Banham,** Joseph. *Calle Belgrano* 650, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2157, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.; *617*, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.So. May 1902.

420 **Bankart,** George P. *Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.* 2751, O. January 1910.

421 **Banker,** S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green, London, N.* 869, P.M., Sec. P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

422 **Bankes,** Jerome N., F.S.A. 63 *Redcliffe Gardens, West Brompton, London, S.W.* 3121. May 1912.

423 **Barclay,** Lieut.-Col. George, V.D. *Sarawai Street, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.Sec., Otago, Rep.G.L. Alabama, **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand, Past Grand Deacon, England; Hon. First Grand Sojourner** (S.C.), **Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **New Zealand.** October 1906.

424 **Barker,** Claude. 37 *Westbourne Road, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., W. Yorks. January 1905.

425 **Barker,** Ernest Marriott. *Winstowe, Charles Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea* 1842, P.M , P.Pr.G.W. October 1906.

426 **Barker,** Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.O., Durham. P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

527 **Barker,** Major John. 12 *Waldegrave Park, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 1715, P.M.; *995*, P.Z. October 1904,

428 **Barker,** William Arthur. 48 *New Road, Whitechapel, London, E.* 933 P.M.; *933.* January 1907.

429 **Barlet,** Stephane, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.S.A. 97 *St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.* 2060, L.R. June 1904.

430 **Barlow,** Col. John, M.V.O., J.P. 473 *Manchester Road, Bury, Lancashire.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1902.

431 **Barlow,** William, LL.D. 48 *Lefeuvre Terrace, N. Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master.** January 1896.

432 **Barlow,** W. Tillott, A.R.I.B.A. *The Peaks, Victoria Drive, Bognor, Sussex.* 1464, P.M.; *829*, P.Z. June 1903.

433 **Barnard,** The Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L. *Raby Castle, Darlington, Co. Durham.* **Past Grand Warden, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.

434 **Barnard,** Ettwell Augustine Bracher, F.S.A. *The Lodge, Evesham, Worcestershire.* 3308. June 1911.

435 **Barnard,** George Sidney. *Higham Grove, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1907.

436 **Barnard,** George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1890.

437 **Barnes,** John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, London, E.C.* 19. June 1895.

438 **Barnes,** William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

439 **Barnett,** Ernest George. 2262. November 1907.

440 ***Barnett,** Richard W. 3 *Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 29, P.M., P.G.Stew. January 1911.

441 **Barratt,** Herbert. 79 *Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 1018; *1018.* May 1911.

442 **Barrell,** William Henry. 114 *High Street, Portsmouth.* 309, P.M.; *309*, P.Z. October 1907.

443 **Barren,** Henry England. 18 *Bouverie Street, London, E.C.* 813, 3303; *201.* January 1910.

444 **Barrett,** Benjamin Charles. Box 544, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, S.W., 1006 (S.C.). November 1910.

445 **Barrett,** Danforth Kinney. 159 *Grand Avenue, Edgewood, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, W.M.; *1.* June 1909.

446 **Barrett,** J. Leach. 30 *Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). June 1892.

447 **Barrett,** William Henry. *St. Faith's House, Chichester.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.So. October 1910.

448 **Barron,** Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1890.

449 **Barrow,** Henry. *Sheringham, Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 2291, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Essex; *933*, P.Z. October 1909.

450 **Bartlett,** George. *Duchy of Cornwall Office,* 10 *Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.* 2030, P.M. January 1900.

451 **Barton,** H. J. 29 *High Street, Barnes, London, S.W.* 2722, P.M. October 1908.

452 **Barton,** R. Harvey. *Dymchurch, Moreton Road, S. Croydon.* 2625, P.M., Sec., L.R. June 1911.

453 **Basch,** E. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2792, P.M. June 1905.

454 **Basham,** Septimus, M.D. 3 *Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2995, P.M.; *2260*, P.So. October 1906.

455 **Baskerville,** Lieut.-Col. Charles Herbert Lethbridge. 11 *Buckingham Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1174, P.M., 2736; *1174*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Kent. October 1907.

456 **Baskett,** Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1887.

457 **Bass,** William Henry. 6 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 1179, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Pt.; *506*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Derbyshire. January 1906.

458 **Bassett,** John. *Ashover, Derbyshire.* 296, P.M. January 1905.

459 **Bastone,** John Millard. *Goodrest, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.* 186, P.M.; *186*, P.Z. March 1897.

460 **Bate,** Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., S.Africa, E.Div., **Provincial Grand Master, South Africa** (D.C.); P.Dis.G.Sc.N., S.Africa, E.Div. June 1889.

461 **Bateman,** George Henry Barton. 31 *Grove Park Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.* 3396, S.D. November 1907.

462 **Battersby,** Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1894.

463 **Bavin,** Rev. Francis. *Stony Hill, St. Andrew's, Jamaica.* 207, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.Ch.; *207*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.). June 1909.

464 **Bavin,** John, A.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. 24 *Yarrell Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.* 1598, P.M., 3396, S.D.; *186*, Sc.N. May 1909.

465 **Baxter,** Frederick Alfred. *Radley, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 2500. May 1908.

466 **Baxter,** Frederick Peel, F.C.I.S. 13 *Sise Lane, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1216, P.M., L.R.; *1706*, P.Z. March 1911.

467 **Baxter,** Roderick Hildegar. 97 *Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., E. Lancs. October 1907.

468 **Bayley,** William Leonard. 6 *Queen Street Place, London. E.C.* 890, P.M. May 1912.

469 **Bayliss,** Herbert Frederick. 334 *Harrow Road, London, W.* 1584. May 1911.

470 **Bayliss,** Thomas Abraham, J.P. *St. John's, Warwick.* Pr.G.Sec., Worcester, **Grand Standard Bearer; Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1899.

471 **Baynes,** H. K. Box 1400, *Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, Sec., 1731. March 1910.

472 **Bazell,** Rev. Charles. *Eastover Vicarage, Bridgwater.* 135, P.M., Ch., Pr.G.Ch. June 1912.

473 **Beaman,** Harris Samuel. 16 *The Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.* 227, P.M. Oct. 1905.

474 **Beamish,** Robert Jeffreys. *Grove House, Parrock Street, Gravesend.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). November 1903.

475 **Beamish,** William H. *Cooleen, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* P.Dep Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

476 **Bean,** Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

477 **Bearman,** Fred. Jacob. 6 *Dalgarno Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.* 227, P.M. May 1907.

478 **Beaver,** Sydney Ernest. *Court House, West Maitland, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.) October 1909.

479 **Beavon,** W. H. Box 27, *Winburg, Orange Free State.* Unity (D.C.), P.M. October 1911.

480 **Bebbington,** George William. *Bexton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft & R.A.). May 1902.

481 **Beck,** Rudolph Carl. *Georg Auguststrasse* 3, *Wiesbaden, Germany.* **Past Grand Orator, Past Grand Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.

482 **Becker,** Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238, P.M., L.R. January 1896.

483 **Bee,** Julian T. 53 *Derby Road, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 163, P.M. January 1907.

484 **Beech,** Col. Rowland J. *Brandon Hall, Coventry.* 2614. October 1908.

485 **Beer,** Percy. *Princes Hotel, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Hants & I.W.; *195,* P.Z. October 1911.

486 **Beer,** William A. *Garth View, Pen Hill, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W.; *2547.* January 1896.

487 **Begemann,** Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Pallasstrasse* 10-11, *Berlin, W.* 57, *Germany.* Rep.G.L. England, **Past Provincial Grand Master, Mecklenberg.** February 1887.

488 **Belilios,** Raphael Emanuel. *Dene Lodge, Ash Green, near Aldershot, Surrey.* 2108; *2108,* P.So. June 1908.

489 **Bell,** Alfred Edward. *Lynwood, Limpsfield, Surrey.* 2319; *2319.* March 1910.

490 **Bell,** Edward L. Box 390, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 327. June 1909.

491 **Bell,** Frederick William. Box 1803, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 3132, Sec. June 1910.

492 **Bell,** James Richard. *Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.

493 **Bell,** Seymour T. 7 *Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**; Pr.G.H.; **Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1891.

494 **Bell,** Thomas Alfred. *The Orchard, Sherborne, Dorset.* 1168, S.D.; *1168,* Treas. January 1911.

495 **Bellamy,** The Hon. Charles Vincent. *Director, Public Works, Lagos, W. Africa.* 3065; *2649.* October 1906.

496 **Bellew,** Thomas Acheson. *Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.

497 **Bellis,** Amos G. Box 199, *Manila, P.I.* 342, P.M.; *1,* P.H.P. January 1909.

498 **Bender,** Lewis Albert. *Mead, Wash., U.S.A.* 117, P.M.; *27,* P.H.P. March 1906.

499 **Bennett,** George Eric Oliver. *Eaton, Rose Bank, near Cape Town, S. Africa.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., S. Africa, W.Div., **Past Grand Deacon, England.** January 1901.

500 **Bennett,** George J. *Temple Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M; **Grand Scribe E.** June 1911.

501 **Bennett,** John Robert, M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; *9* (N.S.). January 1909.

502 **Bennett,** William Henry. *Education Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 1665, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.A.G.So. Local Secretary for Natal. October 1897.

503 ***Bennion,** Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, N. Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M.; *768* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon. June 1892.

504 **Bentley,** Frederick Richard. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1931. March 1907.

505 **Benzecry,** Raphael. 33 *Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London, W.* 278, P.Dis.G.R., Gibraltar; *278.* November 1910.

506 **Bergfeld,** Karl. 3 *Mönch Strasse, Eisenach, Germany.* Zur Krone der Elisabeth. October 1909.

507 **Berks,** Henry Woodside. *Champaign, Ill., U.S.A.* 240, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; *50,* P.H.P. November 1906.

508 ***Bernays,** Albert Evan, M.A. 3 *Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2851. January 1905.

509 **Berry,** Frederick Gorton. 13 *Albert Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.

510 **Berryman,** Stanley Hoskin. *Oakdale, Langley Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 1860, Stew.; *1860.* October 1911.

511 **Bertram,** John. 16 *Belmont Road, Southampton.* 1461, P.M. October 1907.

512 **Bestow,** Charles Horton. 43 *Upper Clapton Road, London, N.E.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; P.Pr.G.S.B., Essex. March 1894.

513 ***Bevington,** Richard George. Box 1091, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Sub.Dis.G.M. (S.C.) October 1892.

514 **Bew,** James Albert Morris. 37 *South Street, Chichester.* 2068, P.M. June 1910.

515 **Bhawanidas Batra,** Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A. *Punjab Provincial Service, Bhakkur, Punjab, India.* 1485, P.S.W.; *782.* May 1906.

516 **Bice,** W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand H., Victoria.** May 1898.

517 **Biggs,** William Edward. *Middleton House, Kildwick, Keighley, Yorkshire.* 265, W.M.; *265.* May 1912.

518 **Biggwither,** Hugh George. *H.S.M. Customs, Bangkok, Siam.* 2074. June 1911.

519 **Bilbie,** John. 106 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 9, P.M.; *9,* P.Z. October 1911.

520 **Billinghurst,** Henry. 18-22 *Wigmore Street, London, W.* 2508, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Essex; *2508,* P.Z. May 1901.

521 **Billson,** Frederick William, LL.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* 1391, P.M., 2429, P.M., Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Leicester & Rutland; *279,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. Jan. 1902.

522 **Bindon,** George H., F.S.A.A. Box 226, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* De Goede Hoop (D.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1907.

523 **Bingham,** Col. Sir John E., Bart., V.D., J.P. *West Lea, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1906.

524 **Bingham,** Sydney Clifton. 27 *Gracefield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.* Rep. G.L. Maryland, **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, New Zealand, Past Provincial Grand Master, Canterbury**; Rep.G.Chap., Illinois, **Past Grand Z., New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Christchurch. October 1901.

525 **Binney,** Joseph. 45 *Bank Street, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., W. Yorks. Local Secretary for Sheffield. October 1890.

526 **Binning,** Lieut.-Col. J., C.I.E., V.D. *Bengal Masonic Association,* 12 *Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta, India.* 218, P.M. March 1907.

527 **Birdseye,** Sidney George. 9 *Sherrard Gardens, Eltham, Kent.* 1275. June 1907.

528 **Bishop,** John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, London, N.E.* 2823. November 1900.

529 **Bishop,** R. Winsor. *Beech Lodge, Norwich.* 93, P.M. March 1907.

530 **Bissell,** Ernest. 59 *Turney Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1339. October 1896.

531 **Bithell,** Walter. *Bickly Wood, Malpas, Cheshire.* 2992. May 1905.

532 ***Bitterman,** Theodore. *U.S.A. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., U.S.A.* 14 (Fla.C.); *1.* November 1910.

533 **Bixby,** Charles Sumner. *Osawatomie, Miami Co., Kan., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M.; Rep.G.Chap., New Zealand. June 1897.

534 **Black,** William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire, Past Grand Architect, Past Depute Grand Z.** October 1888.

535 **Black,** W. P. M. 136 *Wellington Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M.; *296,* P.J. March 1905.

536 **Blackall,** B. Bartlett. *Engineers' Office, G.W. Railway, Paddington, London, W.* 973. Oct. 1911.

537 **Blackbeard,** C. A. *Vierfontein Station, Orange Free State.* 1832, P.M.; *1832,* P.Z. October 1890.

538 **Blackburn,** William. *Water Works, Clapton, London, N.E.* 1365, P.M., L.R.; *21,* P.Z. May 1910.

539 **Blackden,** Marcus Worsley. *Langley Lodge, Fawley, Hants.* 2430. March 1902.

540 **Bladon,** Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 2523, L.R.; *2501.* October 1901.

541 **Blair,** George. 65 *Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.* 344. October 1906.

542 **Blair,** P. 10 *Prince Street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* November 1911.

543 **Blair,** William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffs.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1899.

544 **Blake,** Alfred James. 106 *St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.* 1839, P.M. March 1912.

545 **Blake,** Col. Charles John, R.A. *c/o Blake & Heseltine,* 4 *Serjeant's Inn, London, E.C.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.), Malta. March 1892.

546 **Blake,** Frederick William. *Ashley, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, I.G. January 1907.

547 **Blake,** Henry Daniel. *Blenheim, Court Lane, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2729, P.M., L.R. November 1905.

548 **Blaker,** Dr. Walter C. *Royal Societies' Club,* 63 *St. James's Street, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.

549 **Blewes,** Alexander. *Kelvin Cottage, Maryhill, Glasgow.* 510; *296.* March 1906.

550 **Blinkhorn,** Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.

551 **Blizard,** John H. *Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.* 394, P.M. May 1904.

552 **Blood,** John Neptune, V.D., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon). *Huntley Court, near Gloucester.* 839, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *839,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. November 1899.

553 **Blunden,** Arthur Edward. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 2755, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Treas.; *2755*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.P. January 1902.

554 **Board,** George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., E.Lancs. March 1894.

555 **Bock,** Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 238, Sec. June 1903.

556 ***Bodenham,** John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). November 1887.

557 **Boddy,** John. 7 *Belle Vue Park, Sunderland.* 2039, P.M., Pr.J.G.D.; *2039*, P.Z. June 1912.

558 **Boffey,** Harry Sutton. *Royal Hotel, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* De Goede Trouw (D.C.), P.M.; *334*. March 1901.

559 **Bold,** John Dean. *Commercial Travellers' Club, Sydney, New South Wales.* 182 (N.S.W.C.). May 1912.

560 **Bolton,** George Edward. *Myaungmya, Lower Burma.* 542; *542*. October 1904.

561 **Bomeisler,** Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* June 1898.

562 **Bomeisler,** Paltiel R. *East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.

563 **Bonar,** William Macadam. *Herberton, N. Queensland.* 1978, P.M., P.Dis.G.D. October 1895.

564 **Bond,** Edgar E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, London, N.* 1232, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs. March 1898.

565 **Bond,** William Robert Anstruther. *Oakhurst, Christchurch Road, Norwich.* 807, Pr.S.G.W.; *807*. May 1912.

566 **Boocock,** John Headon. 25 *Bennett Hill, Birmingham.* 43, P.M., 3239; *43*, P.Z. May 1909.

567 **Booth,** Edward. *Beechmount, St. Bernards Road, Olton, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Staffs.; *482*, P.Z. January 1911.

568 **Booth,** Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* **Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). November 1889.

569 **Booth,** Wilkins. Box 758, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006 (S.C.), P.M. October 1910.

570 **Booth,** William. *Longshut Lane W., Stockport.* 104, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *323*, P.Pr.G.J. March 1912.

571 **Booyson,** I. J. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. March 1902.

572 **Borglum,** John Gutzon de la Mothe. 166 *E. Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 35, P.M. March 1910.

573 **Borlase,** William Rawson. 10 *Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, P.M.; *23* (N.Z.C.), Sc.E. October 1909.

574 **Börnecke,** Wilhelm. *Oakleigh, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 238, P.M. March 1911.

575 **Bostock,** Archibald Thomas. *c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, China.* 260; *260*. November 1911.

576 **Boston,** Joseph. *Ashley House, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.* P.Pr.A.G.Pt.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). June 1911.

577 **Boswell,** Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1339, P.M.; *1339*, P.Z. May 1894.

578 **Bouch,** Percivale. *Burley-in-Wharfedale, W. Yorkshire.* 408; *408*. January 1912.

579 **Bouché,** Carl Heinrich Max. *Scheibenstrasse* 36, *Düsseldorf* 37, *Germany.* Zur Hoffnung und Stärke am Niederrhein. May 1911.

580 ***Bourne,** Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, London, S.W.* 32, P.M.; *32*. June 1890.

581 ***Boutell,** Francis Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** October 1901.

582 **Boutwood,** Robert Frederick. 1 *Cambridge Road, Hastings.* 1184. October 1910.

583 **Bowden,** George Frederick. *Box 38, San José, Costa Rica.* 3. May 1912.

584 **Bowden,** George Henry. 28 *London Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 2502, J.D.; *1362*. P.So. June 1910.

585 **Bowe,** William Fairbanks. 541 *Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 412; **Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.

586 **Bowen,** John Evan. *Appletons, Stoke Green, Slough, Bucks.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Cermonies; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1905.

587 **Bowers,** Robert W. 8 *Albert Square, London, S.W.* 15, 1321, P.M.; *2191*, P.Z. May 1909.

588 **Bowles,** Major-General Frederick Augustus, C.B., R.A. *Hartnolls, Tiverton, N. Devon.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M.; P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.

589 **Boyes,** James George Olpin. *Fairview, Woodwarde Road, E. Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2421, J.W. October 1911.

590 **Brading,** George William. 26 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 171, P.M. January 1907.

591 *__Bradley__, Herbert, I.C.S. *Hill Croft, Broadstone, Dorset.* **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Madras.** October 1893.

592 **Bradley,** Thomas James. *Rhodesia.* 826, 1054 (S.C). May 1909.

593 **Braine,** Charles William. *Avondale, West Hill Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 3040, J.D. March 1911.

594 **Braithwaite,** John, M.D. 2 *Hordwick Mount, Burton, Derbyshire.* 1688, P.M.; *1235,* A.So. November 1908.

595 *__Brand,__ Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford, Westphalia, Germany.* Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.

596 **Brandon,** James Augustine. *Battery House, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, India.* 757, P.M., 338 (S.C.), P.M. P.Dis.G.D., Bombay, ; *1100,* P.Z., *78* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1909.

597 **Brandt,** Martin. *Cranachstrasse* 17-18, *Friedenau, Berlin, Germany.* Minerva zu den drei Palmen (Leipzig). November 1908.

598 **Braund,** Henry. 201 *London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 2692. June 1907.

599 **Brayshaw,** John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 209; *265.* January 1889.

600 **Brazil,** Frank W. 12 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 1924, P.M.; *140,* P.Z. January 1905.

601 **Brennecke,** August. 70 *Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.* 238. January 1912.

602 *__Brentnall,__ Ernald James. 12 *Quarry Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 2513. March 1905.

603 **Brewer,** Charles Samuel, M.B., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road E., Birkenhead.* **Senior Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.

604 **Bridge,** Robert. *Cloverley, Rochdale, Lancashire.* 2320, P.M. June 1908.

605 **Bridgeford,** Charles Stewart. Box 388, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.). October 1907.

606 **Bridger,** Percy Louis Grey. *c/o Gas Co., Ltd., Casilla* 164, *Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W.; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.). March 1902.

607 **Bridgman,** John Henry. *Avon Cottage, Harpenden, Herts.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Essex; *1326.* October 1903.

608 **Briers,** Frank Ellis. Box 17, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. Local Secretary for Rhodesia. Nov. 1900.

609 **Briggs,** Herbert James. Box 101, *Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 1, Sec.; *1,* P.H.P. November 1902.

610 **Briggs,** John, M.A., F.Z.S. 32 *Red Lion Square, London, W.C.* 45, P.M., L.R.; *45,* P.Z. November 1906.

611 **Briggs,** William, LL.D., D.C.L. *Owlbrigg, Chaucer Road, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1906.

612 **Bright,** John Henry Robert. 10*a Great Portland Street, London, W.* 194, P.M. October, 1904.

613 **Brindley,** Charles Frederick. *Barrowby House, Worksop, Notts.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

614 **Briscoe,** John Potter, F.R.S.L, F.R.Hist.S. 38 *Addison Street, Nottingham.* 47, 3219, P.M. *47,* P.Sc.E. March 1909.

615 **Briscomb,** William Bertram. 1 *Rectory Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1328. June 1911.

616 **Bristol,** Edgar Hayward. *Salem, Ind., U.S.A.* 21; **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1912.

617 *__Broadbent,__ Claude Davos. *Nicola Lake Post Office, B.C., Canada.* 10; *2738* (E.C.). June 1902.

618 **Broadbent,** F. W. 3 *Mawdsley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* 37, P.M. November 1907.

619 **Brockaway,** Charles A. 691 *Park Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 719. November 1905.

620 **Brockbank,** Frederick William. 2 *Fold Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* 37, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., E. Lancs.; *37,* P.Z. November 1910.

621 **Bromwich,** Joseph. 14 *Castellain Mansions, Castellain Road, London, W.* 424 (S.C.). Nov. 1902.

622 **Brooker,** Fitzhardinge Woodford. *c/o Samuel B. Hale & Co., Ltd.,* 101 *Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, D.C.; *617.* November 1909.

623 **Brookhouse,** John Charles. 8 & 9, *Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 2693, S.W.; *79.* May 1905.

624 **Brooking,** William. *Cromden, Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 2486. October 1895.

625 **Brooking,** William Francis. *Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.). October 1895.

626 **Brookman,** E. D. *Vermilion, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1911.

627 **Brooks,** Arthur David. 15 *Waterloo Street, Birmingham.* 587, P.M.; *587,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). June 1899.

628 **Brooks,** Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *376.* October 1895.

629 **Brooks,** Harry T. 60 *Baring Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 65, P.M.; *65.* November 1907.

630 **Brough,** James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2397, L.R. January 1899.

631 **Brower,** Charles Abel. *c/o Puget Sound State Bank, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, J.W.; *4.* October 1912.

632 **Brown,** Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1024. November 1894.

633 **Brown,** Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. *Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* Dep. Pr. G.M., Middlesex, **Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1901.

634 **Brown,** Alfred Loftus. 57 *Chatsworth Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 1050, P.M. March 1910.

635 **Brown,** Cony Thomas. *Socorro, Socorro Co., N.M., U.S.A.* 9; *8.* October 1907.

636 **Brown,** Charles Rhodes. *Marine Building, Galveston, Tex., U.S.A.* 16, P.M. June 1906.

637 **Brown,** Ernest Francis Hartley. *Bank of New South Wales, Bellingen, Bellenger River, New South Wales.* 241 (N.S.W.C.). June 1912.

638 ***Brown,** Frederick. 28-30 *Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.* 1365, P.M. October 1899.

639 **Brown,** Capt. Gilbert Patten. 128 *West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* King Solomon. November 1910.

640 **Brown,** H. E. *Suffolk Villa, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237, P.M. March 1907.

641 **Brown,** James. *River Plate Meat Co., Campana, Argentina,* 3364. January 1911.

642 **Brown,** James. *Gratwicks, Ashurst, Steyning, Sussex.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.

643 **Brown,** James Marshall. *Thames Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.* 52 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; **Past Grand Z., New Zealand.** January 1906.

644 **Brown,** Macdonald, M.D., F.R.C.S. 2408, P.M. January 1900.

645 **Brown,** Peter Boswell. *Lindrick, Sidcup, Kent.* 2263. January 1911.

646 **Brown,** Robert John. 27 *Thornsett Road, Sheffield.* 2268. May 1911.

647 **Brown,** Thomas. *Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.* 602. January 1901.

648 **Brown,** Thomas, Surgeon. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* 1597, P.M. June 1904.

649 **Brown,** Walter. *Oakleigh, Park Grove, Hull.* 3263, P.M.; *2494.* March 1912.

650 ***Brown,** Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* 23, P.G.Stew.; *720,* P.Z. June 1900.

651 **Brown,** Major William Henry. *Manager, Gresham Life Insurance Co*, Box 1024, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398 (S.C.). June 1902.

652 ***Browne,** Bernard Frederick. *Calle Cuyo* 947, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2329; *2329.* May 1906.

653 **Browne,** John. 28 *Swinley Road, Wigan, Lancashire.* 1335, 2226, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs. June 1894.

654 ***Bruce,** Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Principal.** June 1894.

655 **Bruce,** C. Mathewis. 3 *Barons Court Chambers, Barons Court Road, London, S.W.* 1593, J.W.; *1593.* May 1911.

656 **Bruce,** J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt.; *481,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. October 1898.

657 ***Brünnich,** Johannes Christian. F.I.C., J.P. *Daheim, Taringa, Queensland.* 2624, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.,W. October 1893.

658 **Brunot,** Hilary Breton. *Brevard, N.C., U.S.A.* 267. June 1905.

659 **Bruton,** James. *Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1890.

660 **Bryant,** James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1069. June 1900.

661 **Buchanan,** John. 1 *Moselle Villas, St. Peter's Road, Margate.* 1853, P.M.; *1928.* March 1901.

662 **Buchanan-Dunlop,** Capt. A. H. *St. Margaret's, Musselburgh, N.B.* 1022. October 1901.

663 **Buck,** Edward H. 505 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2153, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Hants. & I.W.; *309,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), Hants. & I.W. October 1892.

664 **Buckland,** William Price. 8 *Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 1623, 3314, Sec. January 1908.

665 ***Buckley,** Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *c/o Walker & Co.,* 37 *Second Line Beach, Madras, India.* 150; *150.* June 1896.

666 **Budd,** Henry. *Tisbury, Lime Grove, New Malden, Surrey.* 1604. January 1909.

667 **Buglass,** Thomas Dixon. 129 *Clapham Road, Lowestoft.* 71; *71.* October, 1910.

668 **Bugler,** Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 171. March 1895.

669 **Bullen,** John Henry. 3 *New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. October 1905.

670 **Bullock,** Thomas Adolphus. 11 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1911.

671 **Bunn,** John Henry. Box 166, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.* 1022, S.D.; *1022,* Sc.E. June 1911.

672 **Burd,** Francis James. Box 426, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Warden;** *98.* November 1909.

673 **Burdon,** Charles Sambrook. *Albuhera,* 45 *Derwent Road, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 2738, P.M., L.R.; *2738,* P.Z. October 1898.

674 **Burgdorff,** Hermann Ferdinand Friedrich Wilhelm Karl. *Manse Place, Falkirk, N.B.* 16. October 1911.

675 **Burger,** Daniel Pieter. *c/o C. P. Liebenburg, Graff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. October 1906.

676 **Burgess,** Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.* 1556, P.M. January 1900.

677 **Burgess,** Thomas. 12 *Fouberts Place, Regent Street, London, W.* 201 P.M.; *2346,* P.Z. March 1906.

678 **Burgoyne,** Frank J. *Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, London, S.W.* 2941. June 1904.

679 ***Burnand,** Alphonse A. 806 *S. Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.

680 **Burne,** John Ford. *Kelowna, B.C., Canada.* 41, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1912.

681 **Burnham,** Albert Francis. *Anthony, Coventry, R.I., U.S.A.* 12; *10.* May 1911.

682 **Burree,** W. J. C. Box 656, *Durban, Natal.* November 1911.

683 **Burrell,** Lionel Cottingham, M.A., M.B., B.C. *Arlarie, Kew, Surrey.* 3012, P.M., L.R. Jan. 1908.

684 **Burrell,** Walter C. 227 *Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 42, P.M. October 1908.

685 **Burrows,** Herbert. 99 *Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.* 2920. January 1904.

686 **Burrows,** Horace Gifford, A.C.I.S. 10 *Windermere Avenue, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 3040, S.W.; *1227.* January 1904.

687 **Burrows,** William. 402 *Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, S.W.; 45, P.H.P. January 1912.

688 **Burtchaell,** George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Deputy Ulster King of Arms. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* XXV., P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Wicklow & Wexford; *25,* P.K. January 1895.

689 **Busbridge,** Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B.(R.A.). October 1893.

690 **Busby,** William. *Council School, Yoxford, Suffolk.* 2810, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1910.

691 **Bush,** Robert John. 93 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 7, P.M. May 1910.

692 **Bush,** William Walton. *Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 166, J.W.; *2.* May 1908.

693 **Butcher,** Charles. *The Grange, Tressillian Road, St. John's, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A). March 1906.

694 **Butland,** R. J. *Brighthelmstone, Stanley Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 2664. March 1907.

695 **Butler,** Charles. 7 *Craven Park, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2489, P.M.; *2489* P.Z. March 1898.

696 **Butler,** Charles McArthur. *Staple Inn Buildings S., Holborn, London, W.C.* 195, P.M., L.R.; *195.* May 1897.

697 **Butler,** J. Dixon. *Danemead, Northolt, Middlesex.* 34, P.M.; *34,* P.Z. June 1904.

698 **Butterworth,** John. 14 *Rochester Avenue, Sedgley Park, Prestwich.* 2387, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., E.Lancs.; *204,* P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), E.Lancs. May 1901.

699 **Buttery,** Dr. G. B. *Kingston House, Oldbury, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. January 1907.

700 **Byatt,** John. *Education Dept., Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Victoria;** *13,* (V.C.), P.Z. November 1907.

701 **Byles,** Francis Wyman, F.C.I.S. 13 *Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 2005, P.M. March 1904.

702 **Cadmus,** Henry C. 1261 *Waverley Place, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* 33, P.M.; *16,* P.H.P. January 1906.

703 **Cahill,** Frank Sitwell. 73 *New Church Road, Hove, Sussex.* 393. June 1911.

704 **Calberg,** Stanislaus Gustav Martin. *Skindergade 22, Copenhagen K, Denmark.* Christian til Palmetraet, P.Dep.M. May 1911.

705 **Callaghan,** Samuel William. *17th D.C.O. Lancers, Meerut, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; P.Dis.G.So., Punjab. October 1906.

706 **Callender,** George Dayrell. 27 *Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* 1297, D.C.; *1297,* P.So. March 1912.

707 **Cameron,** Sir Charles Alexander, C.B., M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.

708 **Cameron,** John. *Sinoia, Rhodesia.* 1075. May 1911.

709 ***Campbell,** Archibald Young Gipps, I.C.S., C.I.E. *Chittoor, Madras, S. India.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; *150,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.). June 1906.

710 **Campbell,** Colin. *Box 4, Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, P.M.; *24,* P.H.P. January 1910.

711 **Campbell,** Henry. *Home, Shankill, Co. Dublin.* XXV.; *XXV.* June 1907.

712 **Campbell,** John. 230 *Thirty-Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.* 265, S.D.; *73,* P.H.P. November 1907.

713 **Campbell,** John Lorne. 1524 *Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. January 1899.

714 **Campbell,** John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* Rep.G.L. N. Dakota, **Past Grand Bible Bearer;** Rep.G.Chap. Maryland, **Past Grand J.** March 1889.

715 **Campbell,** W. S. 2029. June 1907.

716 **Campkin,** Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Sask, Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1901.

717 **Camus,** Manuel. *Manila, P.I.* 1034 (S.C.). January 1909.

718 **Caney,** Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1415; *720.* October 1899.

719 **Canham,** George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* 2694, S.W. May 1902.

720 **Capel,** George William. 186 *Strand, London, W.C.* 19, P.M., L.R. May 1904.

721 **Carew,** Walter Alexander. 4 (N.Z.C.). October 1898.

722 **Carey,** Frank Russell, L.D.S. 22 *London Street, Basingstoke.* 694; *694.* January 1904.

723 **Carlyle,** Albert Edward. 5 *Culmington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 3012. March 1907.

724 **Carne,** Charles Herbert. *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, P.M. January 1909.

725 **Carnell,** James. *Ormond, Volusia Co., Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.

726 **Carnes,** Arthur Augustus. *Elstow School, Bedford.* 2695. January 1906.

727 **Carpenter,** Alfred J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies;** Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1901.

728 **Carpenter,** Arthur. *Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies;** Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1900.

729 **Carpenter,** Lieut.-Col. George Thomas. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1906.

730 **Carpenter,** Col. John Austin. 15 *Belsize Crescent, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). June 1900.

731 **Carpenter,** Sydney Henry Mark. *St. John's House, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2559, P.M.; *1216,* P.So. October 1909.

732 **Carr,** Buckley. 41 *Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.* 1161, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., E.Lancs.; **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1906.

733 **Carr,** Riley. *Rowandene, Tapton House Road, Sheffield.* 1779. November 1907.

734 ***Carr,** Thomas, M.D. 9 *Carlton Terrace, Blackpool.* 2665, P.M.; *2758,* H. October 1910.

735 **Carrick,** William Lowther. *Oaklands, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.R., N. & E. Yorks. March 1897.

736 **Carroll,** Walter J. 81 *Buckingham Road, Brighton.* 1227, P.M., L.R.; *1227,* Treas. Jan. 1907.

737 **Carruthers,** John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* Rep.G.L. Connecticut, **Past Grand Deacon;** Rep.G.Chap. N. Dakota, **Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1892.

738 **Carsberg,** George Risden. *Linlithgow, Lyonsdown Road, New Barnet.* 19. May 1893.

739 **Carson,** B. T. *Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2479, P.M. June 1903.

740 **Carstens,** C. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.S.B. March 1899.

741 **Carter,** C. A. 36 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H., S. Africa, E.Div. October 1888.

742 ***Carter,** Elmer Josiah. Box 93, *Missoula, Mon., U.S.A.* 40 (Wash.); *25* (Wash). October 1899.

743 **Carter,** Frank Bird. *Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.* 39 (W.A.C.), S.W. October 1908.

744 **Carter,** George. *Raleigh House, Springfield Mount, Armley, Leeds.* 1211; *2069,* Treas. May 1912.

745 **Cartmell,** Samuel. 73 *Willows Lane, Accrington.* 3306, W.M.; *462,* A.So. June 1912.

746 **Cartwright,** Ernest H., M.D., B.Ch., (Oxon). *Myskyns, Ticehurst, Sussex.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1891.

747 **Cartwright,** Rev. Harry Beauchamp. *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent.* 776. October 1901.

748 **Carus-Wilson,** Edward Willyams. *Penmount, near Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

749 **Cary,** Frederick William. Box 231, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), S.W.; *2566.* October 1909.

750 **Case,** Albert Havelock, M.Inst.C.E. *Coniston, Epping.* January 1908.

751 **Casler,** C. C. 302 *Butler Street, Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.* 58, P.M.; *27,* P.H.P. May 1904.

752 ***Caslon,** Harold Arthur. 42 *Woodberry Down, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 569. June 1906.

753 **Cass,** Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Nethercourt, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 622. May 1888.

754 **Cassal,** Col. Charles Edward, V.D., F.I.C., F.C.S. 56 *Oxford Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). March 1891.

755 **Castello,** James. 23 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, London, W.* 227, P.M., L.R.; *7,* P.Z., Treas. January 1891.

756 **Caster,** Frank. *Alcroft, Fletton Avenue, Peterborough.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.So., Northants. & Hunts. May 1898.

757 ***Catto,** Alexander Ross. *Yokohama United Club, 4 The Bund, Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., Dis.G.Treas.; *1092,* Sc.E. Local Secretary for Japan. June 1909.

758 **Cauthorne,** Edward Everett, A.B., A.M. (Harvard). 21 *Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 106; *76.* March 1902.

759 **Cave-Browne,** William Charles. *Trichinopoly, S. India.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Madras; *260.* October 1906.

760 **Cawley,** Richard. *Bouverie Court, Folkestone.* 172, P.M., L.R. May 1902.

761 **Cawood,** Horace. 68 *Eyre Street, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M.; *1239,* P.Z. October 1907.

762 **Cawthorn,** John Elston. *Elmete House, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Yorkshire.* 1221, P.M.; *289,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Leeds. May 1897.

763 **Chabot,** Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

764 **Chadder,** James. *St. Petroc, Ilfracombe, Devon.* 1135, P.M.; *251,* P.So. October 1909.

765 **Chaffer,** Guy Frederick. *Beacon Grange, The Boulevarde, Petersham, New South Wales.* P.Dis.G.W. (S.C.); Pr.G.Sup.W. (R.A.), (S.C.). June 1911.

766 **Challans,** Harry Fountain. 16 *Redcar Road, Guisborough, Yorkshire.* 561, J.Stew. January 1912.

767 **Chamberlin,** Dr. Jehiel Weston. 220 *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; *45.* Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1893.

768 **Chambers,** James. 120 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 746, P.M.; *8,* P.H.P. June 1903.

769 **Chambers,** Paul Bell. 564 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2517, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C.; *617.* May 1902.

770 **Chandler,** Wilfred James Knight. 96 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew. June 1910.

771 **Chant,** Thomas Whitemore. *Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1896.

772 **Chaplin,** Alexander. *The Firs, Crowhurst, Sussex.* 1842, I.G. May 1911.

773 **Chaplin,** Nugent. 19 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 108. November 1910.

774 **Chaplin,** W. J. 21 *Guildford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.* 199. May 1906.

775 **Chapman,** Alfred Chaston, F.I.C., F.C.S. 38 *Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2397, P.M. November 1898.

776 **Chapman,** Arthur. *c/o Davis & Son, West Street, Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Treas., S. Africa, E.Div. October 1895.

777 **Chapman,** Arthur W. 11 *Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 289, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., W.Yorks.; *2397*, P.Z. November 1906.

778 **Chapman,** John Midelton. 40 *Hutt Street, Springbank, Hull.* 907, P.M.; *907*, P.Z. May 1898.

779 **Charles,** Thomas Bolton. *a/c La Equitativa del Plata, Maipú* 187, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, J.D. November 1909.

780 **Charlesworth,** Edwin. *Croft Villa, Gomersal, Yorkshire.* 603, P.M. May 1906.

781 **Charlton,** William Franklin. *Manly Terrace, Colombo Street, Wellington, S., New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.); *25* (N.Z.C.). October 1908.

782 **Charnock,** John A. 82 *Willows Road, Birmingham.* 1692, P.M. June 1907.

783 **Chatley,** Herbert, B.Sc. *Imperial College, T'Ang Shan, Chih-Li, N. China.* 3001, I.G. May 1911.

784 **Chatterton,** Francis. *c/o Best & Co., Madras, India.* 150. June 1906.

785 **Chatterton,** William Lincoln. 10 *South Street, Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. New Zealand, **Past Grand Master**; *4*, Sec. June 1905.

786 **Cheese,** John Edward. 39 *Pownall Crescent, Colchester.* 51, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1905.

787 **Cheesman,** William Henslowe. 63 *Bealey Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand**; *1* (N.Z.C.). November 1907.

788 **Cheesman,** William Norwood, J.P., F.L.S. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., N. & E. Yorks. January 1893.

789 **Chester,** Alfred. 2 *Dinham, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, P.M. October 1907.

790 **Chesterton,** Lewis Birch. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 72, P.Dis.G.Sec. October 1891.

791 **Chettle,** Henry Hulbert. *Walthamstow, Nungumbaukam High Road, Madras, India.* 150; *150.* June 1912.

792 **Chick,** Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

793 **Childe,** Rev. Canon C. Venn, LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Scribe N.** January 1898.

794 **Childs,** Frederick John. 4 *Leathwaite Road, Battersea, London, S.W.* 1269, P.M. October 1908.

795 **Chillingworth,** George. *Foleshill, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 1228, P.M. May 1902.

796 **Chinn,** Thomas Morton. 75 *Sharia Emad El Din, Abdin, Cairo, Egypt.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Scribe N.** March 1902.

797 **Chipman,** Elon E. *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.

798 **Chirgwin,** Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). May 1890.

799 **Chisholm,** Edward A. 96 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.

800 **Chivers,** George Charles. 12 *High Street, Poplar, London, E.* 65, P.M., L.R.; *65.* November 1907.

801 **Chown,** Harry. 47 *Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1421, P.M.; *2549.* June 1906.

802 **Christison,** James T. *Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, P.M. October 1906.

803 **Church,** John. 17 *Winchendon Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 317. May 1907.

804 **Clark,** Charles Crabb. *Clark & Thistleton, Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. June 1906.

805 **Clark,** David R., M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). 8 *Park Drive Glasgow, W.* 0, P.M. June 1890.

806 **Clark,** Frank R. *Fairbanks, Alaska, U.S.A.* March 1911.

807 **Clark,** George William, L.R.C.P. *Digbys, near Exeter.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1910.

808 **Clark,** James John. 4a *George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Bibie Bearer, New Zealand.** November 1909.

809 **Clark,** Owen Aly. 12 *Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.O. Oct. 1907.

810 **Clark,** William Hamilton, B.A. *Lumsden, Southland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand.** May 1909.

811 **Clark,** William Laird. *c/o The British Crown Assurance Corporation,* 110 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 1^3 (S.C.). May 1912.

812 **Clarke,** Charles. *Wardour Street, London, W.* 3365, Treas. March 1912.

813 **Clarke,** George Henry. 544 *Calle Venezuela, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* Dis.G.R.; P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1907.

814 **Clarke,** George James. *Post Office, Lindley Road, Orange Free State.* 3035; *813.* May 1912.

815 **Clarke,** Louis Gaylord. *Corner 9th & Hoyt Streets, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M.; *3.* Nov. 1907

816 **Clarke,** Matthew Herbert. *Kingsbury Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.* 739, P.M.; *739*, J. June 1908.

817 **Clarke,** William. *Sidmouth, Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1905.

818 **Clarke,** William Henry. *Hollin House, Far Headingley, Leeds.* 2608, P.M.; *380*. May 1911.

819 **Clavering,** Col. C. W. Napier. *Axwell Park, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Northumberland.* **Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** May 1910.

820 **Clayton,** R. Verney. 2 *Cooper Street, Manchester.* Pr.G.Sec., E. Lancs., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies;** Pr.G.Sc.E., E. Lancs., **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.

821 **Clegg,** James. 124 *Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.* 298, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., E. Lancs.; *298*, P.Z. March 1910.

822 **Clegg,** Robert Ingram, M.A.S.M.E., A.M.I.M.E. *Caxton Building, Cleveland, O., U.S.A.* 370, P.M.; *118*. October 1909.

823 **Clements,** James. 92 *Grafton Street, Dublin.* 232; *93*. May 1903.

824 ***Clendinning,** James Hermon. 80 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134, P.M.; *602*, P.K. May 1890.

825 ***Clifford,** Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52 (N.Z.C.). October 1898.

826 **Clift,** The Hon. James Augustus, Minister of Agriculture & Mines, K.C., M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* **District Grand Master.** January 1909.

827 **Clinton,** George, jun. 808 *Potomac Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.* 498, S. Stew.; *168*. October 1912.

828 **Clubb,** William John. 33 *The Gardens, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1672, P.M.; *1706*, *2621*, P.Z. March 1909.

829 **Clutton,** Brian. *Wykeham, Milford, Surrey.* 1537, J.W.; *143*, A.So. March 1911.

830 **Coates,** Arthur Robert. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

831 **Cobbold,** Major Ernest C. *York & Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691 (S.C.). March 1908.

832 **Cochran,** Sam P. Box 119, *Dallas, Tex., U.S.A.* 760, P.M.; **Past Grand Scribe.** June 1899.

833 **Cochrane,** William Percy. *Rezzola, Prov. di Genova, Italy.* 1448; *602*. November 1890.

834 **Cock,** William, M.D. *Hazeldene, Salcombe, S. Devon.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1889.

835 **Cockburn,** Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D. *Deans Hill, Harrietsham, Kent.* Rep.G.L. South Australia, **Past Deputy Grand Master, South Australia, Past Grand Deacon, England; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1900.

836 **Coffin,** Surgeon-Major R. J. Maitland, M.D. 16 *Carlton Vale, Kilburn, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1900.

837 **Cohn,** Albert. 84 *Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* May 1907.

838 **Cohn,** Charles C. *Manila, P.I.* 386. January 1909.

839 **Cohu,** Thomas. 56 *Lansdowne Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1890.

840 **Cole,** Charles William. 62 *Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). May 1899.

841 **Cole,** Lynn Roscrear. 614 *Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 4. June 1912.

842 **Coles,** Charles, J.P. *Eddystone, Kenney Street, Port Elizabeth, South End, South Africa.* 2886, J.W.; *711*. June 1909.

843 **Coles,** Samuel G. *Casilla* 69, *Talcahuano, Chili.* 2599; *2599*. October 1903.

844 **Collens,** William James. 2 *Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Kent. January 1896.

845 **Colley,** Francis Harold. 76, *Arundel Street, Sheffield.* 1779, S.W. March 1910.

846 **Collingridge,** John. 36 *Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2191. May 1904.

847 **Collings,** Herbert. 16 *Philpot Lane, London, E.C.* 134, P.M.; *134*, P.Z. May 1907.

848 **Collins,** Algernon Lionel. 60 *Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London, W.* 1460. January 1902.

849 **Collins,** George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 2192, P.M., L.R.; *1471*. January 1897.

850 **Collins,** Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1894.

851 **Collinson,** Jeffreys Lewis William. *Wason Chambers, 4 Harrington Street, Liverpool.* 1403, S.W. January 1912.

852 **Colman,** Thomas W. 19 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. October 1902.

853 **Colman,** Walter Stacy, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2870, P.M.; *2870*, P.Z. March 1902.

854 **Colsell,** Robert. *Norfolk House, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, London, N.* **Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1905.

855 **Colton,** Charles Maxwell. *c/o Benguet Commercial Co., Ltd., Baguio, Benguet, P.I.* 342. January 1907.

856 **Comber,** Frank P. *Cavehill & Whitewell Tramways Co., near Belfast.* 2083. May 1905.

857 **Comfort,** Newton C. Box 424, *Manila, P.I.* 386; *1.* January 1909.

858 **Condell,** Thomas de Renzy. *c/o Fletcher, Humphreys & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec., Canterbury. June 1899.

859 ***Conner,** William Tate, A.R.I.B.A. Box 5615, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 510 (S.C.); *50* (S.C.). January 1902.

860 **Connor,** James Alexander. *P.W.D., Tavoy, Burma.* 834 (S.C.); *832.* October 1903.

861 **Conway,** Arthur P. *c/o Ralli Bros., 25 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 229, S.W. January 1911.

862 **Conway,** Robert Russ. *Weymouth College, Weymouth.* 170, S.D.; *170,* O., Pr.G.O. (R.A.). May 1909.

863 **Cook,** Ernest Henry, D.Sc. 27 *Berkeley Square, Bristol.* Dep.Pr.G.M.; *103,* P.Z. October 1910.

864 **Cook,** Fred. *Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1909.

865 **Cook,** James W. 6 *Hamilton Building, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2, P.M.; *?.* June 1907.

866 **Cook,** John Oliver. *North End Villa, Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M.; P.Pr.G.W.; *913,* P.Z. May 1898.

867 **Cook,** Joseph. 12 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1905.

868 **Cook,** R. J. 38 *High Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk.* 376, P.M.; *376,* P.Z. January 1908.

869 **Cooke,** I. 1 *Rannoch Road, Hammersmith, London, S.W.* 114, 3113; *1321.* October 1907.

870 **Cooper,** Allan. 115 *Hill Lane, Southampton.* 1461. May 1912.

871 ***Cooper,** Rev. Charles E. 24, Ch. October 1908.

872 **Cooper,** Edward Ernest. *Berrydown Court, Overton, Hants.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1894.

873 **Cooper,** Frederick Ernest. *Kingfield House, Kingfield, near Woking, Surrey.* 1657; *1657.* March 1907.

874 **Cooper,** Raymond Willoughby. *Karachi, Sind, India.* 767, P.M. May 1906.

875 **Copp,** Alfred Edward Guillaume. 21 *Trinity Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2790. Jan. 1909.

876 **Corbett,** John W., M.D. *Camden, S.C., U.S.A.* 29, P.M.; *4.* June 1896.

877 **Corcoran,** William St. Clair Denny. *The Exchange, National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 221, P.M. October 1906.

878 **Cordner,** Edward Ellis. *Casilla* 1386, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; *2329,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.O. (R.A.). March 1905.

879 **Cornwall,** William. *Llanberis, New Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1327. November 1909.

880 **Corsan,** Douglas. *Fernie, B.C., Canada.* 35, P.M.; *137.* October 1911.

881 ***Cory-Wright,** Dudley, M.A., J.P. 52 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** October 1897.

882 **Cosgrave,** E. MacDowel, M.A., M.D. 5 *Gardiners Row, Dublin.* P.M.; P.K. October 1905.

883 **Costello,** Frederick. *Eversley, Hessle R.S.O., Hull.* 250. January 1907.

884 **Coster,** Arthur Augustus. 14 *Montpelier Villas, Brighton.* 143, P.M.; *143.* November 1908.

885 **Couch,** James. *Roe Hyde, Hatfield, Herts.* 1601, P.M.; *1293,* P.Z. June 1907.

886 **Coulson,** J. W. *Tower House, St. Peter's Hill, Stamford, Lincs.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). May 1911.

887 **Coulson,** T. 28 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 1297. May 1906.

888 **Court,** Stephen C. 40 *Harrison Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 1 (B.C.); *120* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1907.

889 **Coveney,** Frank. *The Brents, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.* 721, P.M. October 1906.

890 **Cowan,** Henry Earle. Box 603, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), J.W. March 1909.

891 **Cowern,** Walter. 120 *Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 3300, P.M. November 1907.

892 **Cowins,** Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, N.J., U.S.A.* 3; *27.* October 1897.

893 **Cowley,** Arthur Ernest, M.A., D.Lit. *Magdalen College, Oxford.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1902.

894 **Cowling,** Thomas. *Glan Dyfi, Wisbech, Cambs.* 809, P.Pr.G.O.; *809,* P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). November 1910.

895 **Cowx,** William Fairfield. 93 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull.* 1511, P.M. November 1903.

896 **Cox,** Claude Collins. *London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, Dis.A.G.Pt.; *1553,* H., P.Dis.G.O. (R.A.). May 1905.

897 **Cox,** Fred. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1898.

898 **Cox,** Herbert Edward. 14 *Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.* 3243, P.M.; *1393,* P.Z. January 1908.

899 **Cox,** W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 2508, P.M., 2920, P.M., Pr.S.G.D., Essex; *2182,* P.Z., *2508,* P.Z. March 1899.

900 ***Coxe,** The Hon. Justice Henry Reynell Holled. *c/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, India.* 3102, P.M. October 1908.

901 **Coxen,** William George. 21 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* 183. March 1899.

902 **Cracknell,** Frank. 16 *Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 3231, P.M. May 1911.

903 **Cradwick,** William. *Highgate Post Office, Jamaica.* 354. March 1905.

904 **Craig,** Charles Taylor. 67 *Watling Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1904.

905 **Craig,** William. *G.P.O., Singapore.* 508, P.M., Dis.G.Sec.; *508,* Dis.G.Sc.E. March 1902.

906 **Cramphorn,** Octavius Christian. *Warwick Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.* 276, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *276,* P.Z. June 1907.

907 **Crane,** Stephen. 69 *Mexfield Road, East Putney, London, S.W.* 2664. October 1899.

908 **Crang,** William Henry. 11 *Collingwood Villas, Devonport.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1908.

909 **Cranstoun-Day,** Thomas N. *City Club, Cape Town, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.St.B., S.Africa, E.Div. October 1907.

910 **Craster,** Lieut.-Col. James Cecil Balfour. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; P.Dis.A.G.Sc.E., Bengal. May 1896.

911 **Crate,** Rev. Felix Eustace. *Salcott Virley Rectory, Witham, Essex.* 697, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch.; *2063,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. June 1912.

912 **Craven,** Rev. James Brown, D.D. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Caithness, Orkney & Zetland. February 1887.

913 **Creake,** St. Arnaud. 39 *Crescent Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* 1239, 2727, P.M. October 1907.

914 **Crerar,** John. *Melita Post Office, Man., Canada.* **Grand Registrar.** January 1898.

915 **Cresswell,** Frank Pearson Skeffington, F.R.C.S. 24 *Windsor Place, Cardiff.* 2570, P.M.; *36.* May 1905.

916 **Cresswell,** George John. *Watson Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.* 31 (S.A.C.). May 1905.

917 **Creswell,** Frank O. 4 *Bedford Road, Walton, Liverpool.* 823, P.M. March 1901.

918 **Crick,** William Clifton, B.Sc. *c/o E. Cox & Sons, 1 New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. October 1898.

919 **Crider,** Prof. George A., M.A. *c/o Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 543; *256.* May 1897.

920 **Criswick,** George Strickland, F.R.A.S. *c/o Arthur Bowden, 34 Lee Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1593, P.M., L.R.; *1593,* P.Z. January 1891.

921 **Crocker,** G. A. 1 *Cromer Villas, West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 857. January 1912.

922 **Crocker,** William W. 189 *Camberwell Grove, London, S.E.* 3270, Sec. October 1911.

923 **Cross,** Arthur James, M.B. *Dalton House, Dalton-in-Furness.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.Dep.G.S.B. (R.A.), W. Lancs. October 1912.

924 **Cross,** Edward William. 18 *Sea View, Fortuneswell, Portland, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.

925 **Cross,** Frederick William. *Ingleside, Clifton Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sup.W. P.Pr.G.So., Staffs. March 1904.

926 **Crowe,** Frederick. *Highland Farm, Calistoga, Napa Co., Cal., U.S.A.* 6. March 1911.

927 **Crowe,** Henry Warren. *The Red House, Yelverton R.S.O., Devon.* 2682, 2725. January 1907.

928 **Cruesemann,** Gustav. 24 *Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.* 3315, J.W. March 1907.

929 **Crundall,** Arthur William. *Estancia Siempre Amigos, Vilela, F.C. Sud, Argentina.* 617; *617.* October 1900.

930 **Crush,** Sam. T. *Westcombe, Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow.* 3 bis; *79.* Nov. 1908.

931 **Cullen,** J. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. March 1895.

932 **Culley,** Alfred Benjamin, F.I.A. 34 *Central Exchange Buildings, 50 Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 619, S.W. January 1910.

933 **Cully,** James Russell. 22 *Lorne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1816. January 1908.

934 **Cumberland,** Hugh. *The Lynchet, Luton, Beds.* 475, 1470, P.M., Pr.G.Sec.; *1470,* P.Z. May 1909.

935 **Cumming,** John Arthur, I.C.S. *Queenwood, Penn Hill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.* 2356. October 1901.

936 **Cummings,** Arthur Temple. *Abchurch House, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.* 2881. Jan. 1910.

937 **Cummings,** William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft & R.A.). November 1900.

938 **Cundill,** Thomas Jordan. *Windsorton, Cape Colony.* 2486, P.M. November 1894.

939 **Cunningham,** Ven. Archdeacon William, D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1896.

940 **Curd,** Charles. 6 *Gay Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *41,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1909.

941 ***Cursetjee,** Jehanglur Manodijee. 84 *Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.R. Oct. 1910.

942 **Curtis,** Edwin Charles. *Carey Hall, Neath, South Wales.* 364, P.M. May 1909.

943 **Dalgleish,** Henry J. 91 *Walworth Road, London, S.E.* 39, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Devon. May 1907.

944 **Dalrymple,** Robert George. *Geraldton, N. Queensland.* 2887. October 1907.

945 **Dance,** Col. Charles E. 19 *Northampton Square, London, E.C.* 2006. January 1905.

946 **Dangerfield,** Frederick. *Westcott, Battlefield Road, St. Albans.* 1260, P.M.; *1260,* P.Z. May 1894.

947 **Daniel,** F. *Freemasons' Hall, Penang, Malay States.* 1555, P.M., P.Dis.G.St.B., E.Arch. November 1911.

948 **Danielsson,** Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 1471; *1471.* June 1897.

949 **Dansie,** Crown. *Durban, Natal.* 712 (S.C.), P.M. March 1897.

950 **Danvers,** Ernesto, M.Inst.E.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.S. 427 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* Dis.Dep.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon, England**; Dis.G.H. Local Secretary for Buenos Aires. October 1905.

951 **Darling,** Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 393, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *393,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Northumberland. October 1895.

952 **Darrington,** Thomas. *Penrhyn, The Chase, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2987. October 1908.

953 **Davenport,** Joseph J. *Sturgis, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1909.

954 **Davey,** Arnold E. *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.), P.M. June 1905.

955 **Davey,** Rev. Chancellor Henry Mahoney. *Cawley Priory, Chichester.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** March 1899.

956 **David,** William Morgan. *Carson City, Nev., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1911.

957 **Davidson,** Alexander Gordon. *c/o Tarquah Mining & Exploration Co., Ltd., Tarquah, W. Africa.* 3715, S.W. May 1911.

958 **Davidson,** Alfred N. 74 *Queen's Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 1863. October 1912.

959 **Davidson,** Corporal Duncan Edward, A.S.C. *The Castle, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 1860, D.C.; *1860,* So. May 1911.

960 **Davies,** Charles. *Ivy Dene, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.* 467. March 1898.

961 **Davies,** Charles H. 3 *Hamilton Street, Hoole, Chester.* 1576, P.M.; *721.* May 1901.

962 **Davies,** Rev. Enoch Thomas, M.A. *Danygraig, Clive Crescent, Penarth, S. Wales.* 1754, Ch., 2570, I.G.; *1754.* May 1911.

963 **Davies,** James John. 3 *Wilbury Crescent, Hove, Sussex.* 1215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab; *792,* P.Z. October 1892.

964 **Davies,** John William. *The Raymonds, Canewdon, Rochford, Essex.* 511. May 1902.

965 **Davies,** Neander Warburton. *Portswood Estate, Kandapolla, Ceylon.* Dis.G.Sec.; *2656,* P.Z. October 1905.

966 **Davies,** Rev. William Arthur. *Cartref, Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds.* 289, Ch.; *289.* May 1911.

967 **Davis,** Albert Victor. 17 *Northolme Road, Highbury Park, London, N.* 3089, P.M. October 1907.

968 **Davis,** Alfred. 41 *St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey.* 1693, P.M.; *1693,* P.Z. May 1903.

969 **Davis,** George Ernest. 116 *Castellain Mansions, Maida Vale, London, W.* 15. November 1911.

970 **Davis,** Herman. 752 *N. Center Street, Reno, Nev., U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** June 1912.

971 **Davis,** John McNaught. *Farndon, Newark, Notts.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Derby; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Notts. October 1903.

972 **Dawson,** William. *The Bungalow, Belford, Northumberland.* 393, P.M. June 1904.

973 **Davy,** F. D. 18 *St. James's Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.So., Lincs. June 1896.

974 **Day,** Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.

975 **Day,** Edward P., M.D. *3 Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 1636, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt., Sussex. June 1894.

976 **Day,** George. *Kenmair, Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M.; *721.* November 1906.

977 **Day,** John C., C.E. *Sharia el Madabegh, Cairo, Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.

978 **Day,** Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M.; *1,* P.K. October 1898.

979 ***Day,** William Reginald. *Bishops Avenue, Randwick, New South Wales.* 57 (N.S.W.C.), Sec.; *9* (N.S.W.C.). October 1911.

980 **D'Amer-Drew,** J. 69 *Park Street, W., S. Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** May 1898.

981 **d'Artois,** Joseph Maurice. *Charleroi, Belgium.* 1541. May 1907.

982 **De Bar,** George O'Brien. 189 *East Eleventh Street, Eugene, Or., U.S.A.* 11; *11.* May 1907.

983 **De Beer,** Clifford Harold. 3211, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew., S. Africa, E.Div. May 1909.

984 **D'Cruz,** Capt. A. B. H. *British India Marine Service Club,* 12 *Hastings Street, Calcutta, India.* 1268; *1268.* January 1909.

985 **de Lafontaine,** Rev. Henry Thomas Cart. 49 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1900.

986 **de Lafontaine,** H. Philip L. Cart. 2 *Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.* 3111. March 1907.

987 **De Ridder,** Louis E. *Newbridge Towers, Weston, Bath.* 68, 152. January 1890.

988 **De Stein,** Joseph Nicholas. *Rivers, Man., Canada.* 115; *Keystone.* May 1911.

989 **De Wolf Smith,** William Andrew. *Pafraets Dael, New Westminster, B C., Canada.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Historian** (R.A.). Local Secretary for British Columbia. June 1901.

990 **Deacon,** Charles William. 53 *De Parys Avenue, Bedford.* 1677, P.M. November 1905.

991 **Deacon,** Rev. Ernest W. 27 *Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E.* October 1900.

992 **Dean,** Dr. Marshall H. *Room 39, Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* Rep. G.L. England, **Past Grand Master.** October 1903.

993 **Deane,** Francis John. *Cranbrook, B.C., Canada.* 10, P.M.; *125.* June 1912.

994 **Dear,** Lawrence Hart. 51 *Ermine Road, Ladywell, London, S.E.* 49, S.W. June 1906.

995 **Dearden,** Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D.; *139,* P.Z. March 1890.

996 **Dearing,** Edward Thomas. 52 *Denton Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 795, P.M., 3089, 3171, Sec. June 1907.

997 **Dearing,** R. M. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, W.M. June 1912.

998 **Deats,** Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, N.J., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; *37.* Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1897.

999 **Debenham,** Edward Percy. *Ennerdale, Carlisle Avenue, St. Albans.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). January 1893.

1000 **Delebecque,** Victor. 125 *Sandwell Street, Walsall, Staffs.* 3208, P.M.; *1016,* Sc.N. Jan. 1907.

1001 **Delmege,** J. R., M.D. *Serembau, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* 3552, Sec. November 1907.

1002 **Denholm,** William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* Rep.G.L. Utah, **Past Grand Warden;** Rep.G.Chap. Delaware, **Past Grand J.** March 1891.

1003 **Dennison,** Thomas Gilbert. *c/o A. Mosenthal & Co., Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.* 3166, 3450. May 1911.

1004 **Denny,** Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, London, E.C.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.

1005 **Denny,** George E. 44 *Hurlingham Road, Fulham, London, S.W.* 144, 3144; *1489.* June 1907.

1006 **Dent,** Thomas. 19 *Wiverton Road, Nottingham.* 1435, P.M., 3219, P.M. May 1909.

1007 **Dentith,** Arthur W. 57 *Chestnut Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 859. June 1898.

1008 **Denton,** John Burton. 160 *Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1001. May 1900.

1009 **Derrick,** George Alexander. *c/o Derrick & Co., Gresham House, Battery Road, Singapore.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., E.Arch. October 1890.

1010 ***Dessen,** Hans Falck. 2 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* 28, P.M. June 1903.

1011 **Deutsch,** Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108, L.R. June 1897.

1012 **Devey,** William Starcke. 43 *George Road, Erdington, Birmingham.* 2724, J.W. May 1907.

1013 **Devonshire,** George Thomas. 28 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 95; *1677.* October 1905.

1014 **Dew,** Thomas George. 75 *Stacey Road, Cardiff.* *960,* J., P.Pr.G.So., S. Wales, E.Div. Oct. 1907.

1015 **Dewdney,** Francis Worthy Rigbye. 67-9 *Watling Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1905.

1016 **Dewes,** Walter. 4 *Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.* 1415. October 1910.

1017 **Dewhurst,** William. *Elm Bank, Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester.* 1458, P.M. October 1905.

1018 ***Dey,** Thomas Henry. *Aberglaslyn, 93 Amhurst Park, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 2021; *2738.* May 1902.

1019 **Deys,** Pieter. *Box* 2000, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 891 (S.C.), Sec.; *225* (S.C.). May 1910.

1020 **Dick,** George Paris. *Braid Lodge, Nagpur, C.P., India.* 1122, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bombay; *1122,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.J., Bombay. June 1909.

1021 **Dickens,** John. 11 *The Drive, Northampton.* Pr.G.Sec., Northants. & Hunts., **Past Grand Standard Bearer;** Pr.G.Sc.E., Northants. & Hunts., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1904.

1022 **Dickinson,** William. *Pinehurst, Pyrford, Surrey.* 1395, P.M., Pr.G.Sup.W.; *1395.* Oct. 1898.

1023 **Dickson,** James Patrick. 9 *Oat Lane, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M., L.R.; *1572,* P.Z. Nov. 1906.

1024 **Dickson,** Robert. *Slottsbacken* 4, *Stockholm, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary.** Sept. 1887.

1025 **Diercks,** Dr. Gustav. *Splittgerbergasse* 3, *Berlin S.* 14, *Germany.* **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.

1026 **Diggins,** A. E., F.C.I.S. *Illahee, Chestnut Walk, Stratford-on-Avon.* 3299, P.M; *395,* J. May 1906.

1027 **Dixon,** Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand, Natal.* 2113. November 1889.

1028 **Dixon,** Capt. Hubert Bradshaw. *Sherwood Foresters, Secunderabad, India.* 3325, P.M. May 1912.

1029 **Dobrovich,** Venceslao. 325 *Dodapetta Road, Mysore, India.* 1043; *71* (S.C.). May 1902.

1030 **Dobson,** Albert. 3 *Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, London, W.* 2105. May 1906.

1031 **Dobson,** Andrew Edward. *Electrical Engineer, Post Office, Waratah, Tasmania.* 25, J.W.; *179* (S.C.). October 1911.

1032 **Dobson,** William Norst. 4 *Tenth Avenue, W., Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 44, 98. November 1910.

1033 **Dodd,** Frank. 2 *Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar;** *214,* J. October 1910.

1034 **Dodd,** William Albert. 37 *Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 2956, Stew. January 1912.

1035 **Dodds,** William. Box 33, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.; *2313.* May 1897.

1036 **Doe,** George Mark. *Enfield, Torrington, N. Devon.* P.Pr.G.R.; *251, 489,* Z., P.Pr.G. Treas. (R.A.). October 1897.

1037 **Donaldson,** Eric. 5 *Braunton Mansions, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.* 859. October 1911.

1038 **Donovan,** Capt. E. H., R.N. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.* 2094; *2094.* May 1911.

1039 **Donovan,** Edward Wynne. *Hilton House, Prestwich, Lancashire.* 62, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., E. Lancs. November 1906.

1040 **Doolittle,** John D., M.D. *The Retreat, Twenty-eighth Street & Woodland Avenue, Des Moines, Ia., U.S.A.* 87. May 1905.

1041 **Doré,** Harry Runchman. *Koffyfontein, Orange Free State.* 3450. June 1911.

1042 **Dorman,** Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Cliftonville, Northampton.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.

1043 **Dörwaldt,** Hermann. *Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.* Zu den drei Sternen (Rostock). May 1906.

1044 **Douglas,** William. Box 2960, *Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 4, P.M. October 1909.

1045 **Dove,** Henry Montague, F.I.S.E. 126 *Bold Street, Liverpool.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Herts.; *1984,* P.Z. March 1911.

1046 **Dowling,** Francis William. *Atlin, B.C., Canada.* 42, P.M. January 1909.

1047 **Down,** Hubert Vincent. 55 *Greyhound Lane, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1571. January 1911.

1048 **Drage,** Lieut.-Col. William Henry, D.S.O. 52 *Beckwith Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). March 1909.

1049 **Draper,** Alfred. *Milton House, Dore New Road, Dore, near Sheffield.* 1239; *1239.* March 1911.

1050 **Draper,** William Nelson. Box 145, *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9. May 1909.

1051 **Drapes,** Rev. Lambert. *Aberduna, Gwernymynydd, Mold, N. Wales.* 270 (I.C.). January 1906.

1052 **Drenkmann,** Richard. 12 *Rue Keppler, Etoile, Paris, France.* Vorwärts (Gladbach-Rheydt). May 1910.

1053 ***Dressel,** Otto. *Ilmenau, Thuringen, Germany.* November 1904.

1054 **Drew,** Eric. 150, P.M.; *150,* P.Z. October 1906.

1055 ***Dru-Drury,** Edward Guy, M.D. *High Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 2546. May 1904.

1056 **Drummond,** Charles James. 21 *Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Cermonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1899.

1057 **Drury,** Ensor. 2 *Queen's Road, Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1908.

1058 **Drysdale,** J. W. 101 *South Norwood Hill, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

1059 **Duchaine,** Paul Henri. 28 *Rue Capouillet, Brussels, Belgium.* Les Vrais Amis de l'Union et du Progrès Réunis. January 1911.

1060 **Duder,** Charles R. Box 1114, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454, P.M., Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.). Jan. 1910.

1061 **Dudfield,** Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

1062 **Dudgeon,** Patrick James. *Allanton, Chandler's Ford, Hants.* 3175, P.M. November 1906.

1063 **Duffield,** Albert John. Box 24, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; *711.* June 1895.

1064 **Duka,** Albert Theophilus, M.A., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 15 *Grand Avenue, Bournemouth, E.* 1554, P.M., 2158; *14* (N.S.W.C.), P.Z, *195*, Sc.N. January 1911.

1065 **Dumolo,** William. 435 *Great Western Road, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. Oct. 1888.

1066 ***Duncan,** George. *Caixa* 571, *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.* *3* (Brazil); *2738* (E.C.). June 1912.

1067 **Dundas,** Major Malcolm James Russell. 1 *Albion Street, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). Oct. 1908.

1068 **Dunlop,** John Hickman. 644 *Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 16, P.M.; *77.* October 1912.

1069 **Dunlop,** Capt. W. B. *S. & T. Corps, Ambala, Punjab, India.* 1068 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C. (S.C.). Local Secretary for Punjab. January 1909.

1070 **Dunn,** Edwin T. 7 *Roding Street, Ilford, Essex.* 1421, P.M.; *2549*, P.Z. June 1910.

1071 **Dunnet,** F. *Metropolitan House, Kingston, Jamaica.* 354. June 1909.

1072 **Dunnett,** Lionel F. 7 *Ascott Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Jan. 1907.

1073 **Dunstan,** Kenneth J. 279 *Russell Hill Drive, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1912.

1074 ***Durell,** Lieut.-Col. A. J. V. *Army Pay Office, Edinburgh.* 2537. October 1901.

1075 **Dutfield,** James Philip Pound. *The Oaklands, Ashleigh Road, Solihull, near Birmingham.* 1163, A.Sec.; *739.* January 1908.

1076 **Dyer,** William John. 14 *Morden Road, Blackheath Park, London, S.E.* 14, P.M. November 1903.

1077 **Dyett,** Richard Henry Kortright. *St. John's, Antigua, Leeward Islands.* 492, P.M., 2829, P.M.; *492*, P.Z. October 1911.

1078 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Woodwarde Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1539. November 1898.

1079 ***Eales,** C. L. M., I.C.S. *The Elms, Tiverton, Devon.* 836, P.M , P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. October 1900.

1080 **East,** Fred. J. 69 *Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 11, P.M., Sec. June 1902.

1081 **Eastwood,** Edward Byrom. *Bangkok, Siam.* 2916, W.M.; *241*, J. January 1912.

1082 **Eaton,** Alfred W. 8 *Linwood Avenue, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.

1083 **Eaton,** Charlie D. 109 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 560, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Worcester; P.Z. May 1906.

1084 ***Ebblewhite,** Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. 1 *Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** January 1898.

1085 **Eckart-Beckmann,** Alexander. Box 417, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2768, P.M.; *245*, P.Z. June 1909.

1086 **Eckles,** George. *Chalderton Lodge, Turmer Avenue, Bridlington.* 2134, P.M.; *2134*, P.Z. May 1909.

1087 **Eddelbüttel,** Friedrich Louis. *Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C.* St. George (Hamburg), P.M. January 1912.

1088 **Edden,** Henry P. 102 *Harlesden Gardens, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2707, J.D.; *2728.* January 1912.

1089 **Edgar,** W. J. Box 1201, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M., Dis.G.Sec. Local Secretary for Newfoundland. March 1906.

1090 ***Edlin,** Edward Frederick Holbeiton. 10 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.* Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; *1152.* June 1904.

1091 **Edmonds,** Erskine. *Lydbury North, Salop.* 611. January 1907.

1092 **Edwards,** Arthur John. Box 638, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006 (S.C.); *231* (S.C.), A.So. May 1912.

1093 ***Edwards,** Charles Lewis, F.S.S. *Santa Caterina, Loudwater, Bucks.* 617, P.M.; P.Dis.A.G.Sec., Arg. Rep. October 1897.

1094 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon;** P.Pr.G.J. October 1888.

1095 **Edwards,** Henry Charles. *Neotsbury, Hastings.* 40, P.M.; *40,* P.So. May 1912.

1096 **Edwards,** H. Passmore. *4 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1907.

1097 **Edwards,** Percy G. *33 Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1627, P.M., L.R.; *1194,* P.Z. January 1896.

1098 **Edwards,** W. G. A. *3 Colman Street, London, E.C.* 2500. January 1899.

1099 **Eedle,** F. J. *8 Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

1100 **Efford,** Charles Fursman. *Wodehouse Bridge Road, Fort, Bombay, India.* 944, P.M., P.Dis.G.O., Dis.G.Ch.; *1100,* P.Z. June 1909.

1101 **Eggins,** William George. *Post Office, Kingston, Jamaica.* 354. March 1906.

1102 **Eisenmann,** J. *46 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 185, P.M., L R.; *185,* P.Z. May 1899.

1103 **Elgee,** Richard Waddy. *Pearmount, Wygram Place, Wexford.* 935, P.M.; *935,* P.K., P.Pr.G. S.B. (R.A.), Wicklow & Wexford. March 1901.

1104 **Elin,** Major J. Edward. *25 Chesham Place, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M., L.R. October 1908.

1105 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. *7 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.* 2416, P.M., L.R.; *2416,* P.Z. January 1898.

1106 **Ellington,** Charles Sampson. *11 Cleveland Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.* 602. March 1905.

1107 **Elliott,** Edward Christian. *Pedro Estate, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.* 2656. January 1908.

1108 **Elliott,** William Liddaman. *Merrion, Sutton Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2458, J.W. May 1909.

1109 **Ellis,** Col. Richard Sidney. *8 Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1896.

1110 **Ellis,** Capt. William Francis, R.A.M.C. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 1307, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C., Punjab; *1307,* P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.So., Punjab. January 1910.

1111 ***Ellis,** William Simons. *Sherwood, Nottingham.* 2553, P.M., 3219; *47,* P.Z. May 1904.

1112 **Elliston,** R. J. *Maple Villa, Aylesbury, Bucks.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.

1113 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Oak Bank, Highfield, Gorton, Manchester.* 104, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., Cheshire. January 1898.

1114 **Elsom,** Albert. *46 Louis Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.Treas., N. & E. Yorks. January 1911.

1115 **Emary,** F. H. *Barclay's Bank, Eastbourne.* 2434. January 1906.

1116 **Engel,** Leon A. *Wallerstein & Co., 7 Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, P.M. May 1907.

1117 **England,** Reginald Simson. *Cowley, Hornchurch Road, Romford, Essex.* 1024, J.W.; *1024,* P.So. May 1907.

1118 **English,** Ernest Edward. *Eastern Telegraph Co., Suez, Egypt.* 3367, P.M.; *278,* P.Dis.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Gibraltar. November 1910.

1119 **Ernst,** Waldemar Frederick Carl. *c/o Manager, Mashonaland Railway, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 401 (S.C.). January 1902.

1120 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan, **Past Grand Deacon, Egypt;** *3003,* J. June 1899.

1121 **Evans,** Edward Richard. *Carlton, Ockley Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 901. January 1911.

1122 **Evans,** George A. *Greenbank Council School, Bristol.* 68, P.M.; *68.* January 1907.

1123 **Evans,** J. *Rosebank, Dolton, Devon.* 1885, P.M. May 1912.

1124 **Evans,** Robert Ellis. *223 Theatre Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579. March 1909.

1125 **Evans,** Thomas Dakin. *23 Lincoln Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 2913. May 1912.

1126 **Evans,** William Joseph. *11 Rookfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Madras; *465,* P.Z. June 1905.

1127 **Evans-Vaughan,** Frederick James. *The Sycamores, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Hants. & I.W.; *195,* P.Z. November 1906.

1128 **Evenson,** Carl S. *Madison, Wis., U.S.A.* 5. May 1912.

1129 **Everitt,** Rev. Claude Arthur. *The Vicarage, Prickwillow, Ely.* 2727, Ch. June 1910.

1130 **Everitt,** Rupert Edward. *7 St. Alphage Lane, Canterbury.* 187; *31.* January 1911.

1131 **Eversley,** William Pinder, M.A., B.C.L. *13 Upper King Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Grand Deacon; Grand Superintendent, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A). June 1893.

1132 **Ewbank,** Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook Rectory, Grantham.* Pr.G.Ch.; *1094.* January 1901.

1133 **Exham,** Francis R. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* 28 (Man.), P.M. October 1903.

1134 **Eyre,** John William Henry, M.D. *Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.* 2410, P.M.; *2410,* P.Z. Nov. 1907.

1135 **Ezard,** Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 12 *Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.* 2140, P.M., L.R.; *25,* P.Z. January 1891.

1136 **Fabb,** John Austin. *Brooklyn, Chesterton, Cambridge.* 441, P.M.; *441.* October 1909.

1137 **Failing,** Wilson R. 388 *Welling Street, Richmond Hill, N.Y., U.S.A.* 892, S.W. October 1912.

1138 **Fairley,** Alfred. 314 *Birchfield Road, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M. June 1906.

1139 **Falconer,** William. *Evening News,* 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1890.

1140 **Falshaw,** P. S. *Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore.* 2933, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C. March 1904.

1141 **Farbrother,** Arthur Frederick. *Devon House, Fishponds, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; *103,* P.Sc.N. January 1911.

1142 **Farrant,** Cecil Robert. *Mayfield, Bemerton, Salisbury.* 472. January 1908.

1143 **Farrer,** William Edward. *St. Bride's, Littlemoor Hill, Smethwick, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. March 1910.

1144 **Faulding,** Alfred Joseph. 18 *Blomfield Road, Paddington, London, W.* 183. January 1907.

1145 **Faulkner,** Joseph Willliam. 45 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 865, J.D. January 1912.

1146 ***Fawcett,** John E., J.P. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford, Yorkshire.* 974, P.M.; *974,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., W. Yorks. November 1900.

1147 **Fearnley,** James Banks. *Red Beck House, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 2331, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. Local Secretary for West Yorkshire. January 1899.

1148 **Feather,** George. 100 *Cavendish Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.* 408; *408.* October 1909.

1149 **Felch,** Lynn W. 109 *Ford Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; *1.* June 1908.

1150 **Fellowes,** Peregrine Paul. *Umzimkulu, East Griqualand, Natal.* 711; *711.* October 1909.

1151 **Fennell,** George H. 73 *Carnarvon Road, Stratford, London, E.* 1805, P.M., L.R. October 1899.

1152 **Fenton,** Sydney James. 15 *Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 3232. June 1909.

1153 **Ferguson,** James. 3 *&* 4 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1693; *1693.* March 1907.

1154 **Ferguson,** James Finley. *Durban, Natal.* **District Grand Master** (S.C.). May 1897.

1155 **Fergusson,** Thomas E. 112 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 192. May 1903.

1156 **Ferrier,** Richard Frederick Ernest, F.S.A. *The Lodge, Hemsby, Norfolk.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). November 1901.

1157 **Ferrier,** William Best. 30 *Ninian Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.

1158 **Festing,** John Edward Grindall. *c/o Cox & Co.,* 16 *Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 3340; *68* (S.C.). May 1906.

1159 **Field,** Charles, A.C.I.S. 71 *Woodbury Avenue, Winchmore Hill, London, N.* 148. January 1904.

1160 **Field,** William Daniel Painter. *Brayton House, Whitehaven.* Pr.G.Sec., Cumberland & Westmorland, **Past Grand Standard Bearer**; **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1911.

1161 **Filson,** James Thomas Warnock. *c/o Parry, Murray & Co.,* Box 12, *Madras, India.* 150, 1285; *150, 1285.* May 1907.

1162 **Finlayson,** Judge Frank G. *County Court House, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* October 1911.

1163 **Finlayson,** John George. 19 *Westoe Parade, South Shields.* 240, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *240,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. October 1908.

1164 **Finley,** Dozier. 2725 *Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.* 268, P.M.; *92,* P.H.P. May 1911.

1165 **Firminger,** Rev. Walter Kelly, B.D., F.R.G.S. *Shillong Vicarage, Assam, India.* 229, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. March 1900.

1166 **Fischer,** Paul. *Landrichter, Gera-Untermhaus, Germany.* Editor of "Latomia." June 1905.

1167 **Fishel,** John. *Dispatch Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. England, **Grand Secretary.** May 1905.

1168 **Fisher,** Arthur Edmund. 25 *George Street, Luton, Beds.* 1470. March 1910.

1169 **Fisher,** Robert. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, Treas. October 1907.

1170 **Fisher,** Walter. 31 *Abbey Road, West Ham, London, E.* 2411, P.M.; *192,* P.Z. May 1906.

1171 **Fisher,** William. 124 *Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1907.

1172 **Fisk,** Frank. *Steinmann's Hotel, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* March 1904.

1173 **Fitch,** Stanley Fox. 99 *Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1903.

1174 **Fitt,** Thomas M. *c/o Fitt Bros. & McDonald, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. October 1901.

1175 **FitzGibbon,** Gerald, B.A., B.L., K.C. 10 *Merrion Square N. Dublin.* Rep.G.L. Canada, **Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1895.

1176 **FitzHerbert,** Arthur Hugh Francis. 11 *Fairlawn Court, Chiswick Park, London, W.* 1461, L.R.; *2425.* March 1899.

1177 **Flather,** David. *Standard Steel Works, Love Street, Sheffield.* 2268, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., W. Yorks.; *139*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Yorks. November 1903.

1178 **Fletcher,** Robert. *Fox Hotel,* 54 *Walnut Street, Liverpool.* 724; *823.* January 1909.

1179 **Flitcroft,** John. Box 1025, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006, P.M. October 1910.

1180 **Flower,** C. J. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105. March 1910.

1181 **Fogg,** Sampson. *Normanhurst, Danes Road, Rusholme, Manchester.* 1633, 3264, J.W.; *204.* October 1907.

1182 **Folliott,** Charles. 134 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 263, P.M.; *28*, P.Z. May 1910.

1183 **Footer,** Thomas. *Cumberland, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1895.

1184 **Foppoli,** L. 20 *Finsbury Street, London, E.C.* 2687. January 1899.

1185 **Forbes,** Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* Dis.Dep.G.M., S.Africa, E.Div., **Past Grand Deacon, England.** May 1895.

1186 **Forbes,** Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 74*a Via della Croce, Rome, Italy.* Universo. November 1887.

1187 **Ford,** Rev. George, M.A. *Whittington Rectory, Chesterfield.* 253, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. June 1910.

1188 **Ford,** James H. 11 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., W. Yorks.; *289*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). W.Yorks. January 1894.

1189 **Formoy,** James Arthur, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. *Chestham, Sutton, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., *410*, P.Z. May 1911.

1190 ***Forrester,** William. *Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.* 2660; *599.* October 1901.

1191 **Forsyth,** Leonard William. 24 *George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.* 905. June 1908.

1192 **Forsyth,** William Thomas. Box 72, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 1581; *2379.* January 1906.

1193 **Fortescue,** George West. *Fermain, Keswick Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 2437, P.M.; *946.* November 1898.

1194 **Fortmeyer,** George William. *East Orange. N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.

1195 **Forward,** Frederick C. 31 *Underwood Street, Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M. June 1907.

1196 **Foster,** Charles. 9 *Essex Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.). October 1911.

1197 **Foster,** Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.

1198 **Foulds,** John. 36 *Royal Crescent, Holland Park, London, W.* 0 (S.C.); *67* (S.C.), Rep.G.Chap., New Brunswick. May 1912.

1199 ***Fowler,** Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.D. October 1890.

1200 **Fowler,** William. 55 *Knightrider Street, London, E.C.* 1728. March 1902.

1201 **Fox,** Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1899.

1202 **Fox,** Eugene Charles William Emil. 139*a Yamate Cho, Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Sec.; *1092*, P.Z. May 1910.

1203 **Fox,** Walter Caughey. Box 297, *Kennett, Cal., U.S.A.* 1260 (E.C.), P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., W. Yorks.; *1260* (E.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1204 **Francis,** Léon Albert, F.S.I. 8 *John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.* Pr.G.Sup.W., Middlesex; *1339*, P.Z. May 1903.

1205 **Francis,** Percy James. Box 222, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. November 1907.

1206 **Francis,** Thomas. *The Croft, Ropley, Alresford, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1207 **Francis,** Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** March 1889.

1208 **Franke,** Julius. 132 *W.* 123*rd Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 271. March 1907.

1209 **Frankel,** Louis Rudolph. *National German American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45, P.So. November 1908.

1210 **Fraser,** Alexander Orme, A.M.I.C.E. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 86, 1204, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Worcester. June 1905.

1211 **Fraser,** James. Box 1263, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2313, P.Dis.G.W. January 1903.

1212 **Fraser,** John Sutherland, M.B., C.M. 54 *Cornhill, London, E.C.* P.Dis.G.Pt. (S.C.), India. May 1905.

1213 **Fraser,** Thomas. 3 *Norfolk Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). March 1904.

1214 **Fraser,** William Thomas. *Fores, Effingham Street, Mosman, New South Wales.* 172 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. March 1909.

1215 ***Freer,** Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.Pt ; *1941*, P.Z. March 1899.

1216 **Freer,** William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.W. ; P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. May 1903.

1217 **French,** John Reginald. *Sherborne Dye Works, Coventry.* January 1909.

1218 **Frenkel,** Emil. 8 *E. Eighty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.

1219 **Frew,** Rev. Robert. *Constantinople, Turkey.* 687 (E.C.), P.M. May 1910.

1220 **Frewer,** Rev. G. Herbert. *Fenstanton Vicarage, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.W. ; P.Pr.G.J., Northants. & Hunts. January 1905.

1221 **Friend,** Capt. B. J. *Mazal House, Morgan Street, Bow, London, E.* 1349. October 1905.

1222 **Frigout,** August A. 43 *Wickham Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Kent ; *25*, P.Z. March 1903.

1223 **Frost,** Fred. Cornish, F.S.A. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. ; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). June 1891.

1224 **Fry,** George Charles Lovell. 74 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 2427, 2851, P.M. March 1896.

1225 **Fullbrook,** George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1471. March 1898.

1226 **Fuller,** Frank Baden. 11 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1494, P.M. October 1907.

1227 **Furby,** William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *c/o M. B. Esson,* Box 42, *Auckland, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. November 1893.

1228 **Furnell,** John Thomas, F.C.S. 32 *Grosvenor Park Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2956 ; *2956*. March 1911.

1229 **Gadd,** Talbot Reid. *F.C. Pacifico, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

1230 **Gairdner,** Edward James, F.S.I. *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 1351. January 1904.

1231 **Galbraith,** James Francis Wallace. 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1615, S.W. ; *176*, A.So. October 1907.

1232 **Gale,** William. 87, 248 (N.S.W.C.) ; *303* (N.S.W.C.). March 1912.

1233 **Galloway,** Christian Francis John, B.Sc. Box 121, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 25. November 1910.

1234 **Galpin,** John. 18 *East St. Helen Street, Abingdon, Berks.* 1036. January 1907.

1235 **Gamman,** Edwin. 79 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 7, P.M., Sec. ; *21*, J. January 1911.

1236 **Gandy,** John Percy. 9 *Kensington, Bath.* 41. June 1910.

1237 **Gane,** William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 874 ; *3015*. March 1899.

1238 **Gange,** George. 26 *Forest Drive West, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1237, P.M. ; *1237*, P.Z. March 1907.

1239 **Garbutt,** Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A. 4 *Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* 2416. January 1898.

1240 **Gardiner,** The Rev. Allan Frederick. *Trichinopoly, S. India.* 260, J.W., 859, Dis.G.Ch., Madras. October 1909.

1241 **Gardner,** Charles. *Holbrook, Barkly East, Cape Colony.* 2252. January 1906.

1242 **Gardner,** Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 1017. March 1895.

1243 **Gardner,** James Cardwell, M.B. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1901.

1244 **Gardner,** Joseph Goodes. *North Street, Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 862. January 1901.

1245 **Gardner,** Rev. Richard Titley. *Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.* 2421, P.Pr.G.Ch., Bucks. June 1903.

1246 **Garrard,** Stanley Ricardo. *Eldorado Post Office, Lomagundi, S. Rhodesia.* 2479, 1075 (S.C.), P.M. May 1905.

1247 **Garraway,** Major Charles William. 10 *Cornwall Road, Bedford.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Bombay. January 1897.

1248 **Garretson,** Ellis Lewis. 319 *Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, P.M.; *4,* P.H.P. January 1909.

1249 **Garrison,** William Herbert, F.R.G.S. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 3356. October 1912.

1250 **Garsia,** H. R. C. 81 *Water Lane, Kingston, Jamaica.* 1933 P.M., Dis.G.Treas.; *1933,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1909.

1251 **Gates,** Alfred. *Sherborne, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), Dorset, P.Pr.G.J., Somerset. January 1911.

1252 **Gaukrodger,** David William. *Alice Downs Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1253 **Gaunt,** Horace Herbert. 61 *Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.* 2890; *1435.* March 1912.

1254 **Gaunt,** John Thomas. *Eastbourne, Eaglescliffe, Co. Durham.* 1418, P.M.; *509,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1910.

1255 **Gaunt,** The Hon. W. Freemantle. 4 *Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Bayswater, London, W.* 10. October 1905.

1256 **Geary,** Percival Falle. *Stock Exchange, London, E.C.* 2744, P.M.; *1635,* P.Z. January 1903.

1257 **Gedge,** Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692, P.M.; *1314,* P.Z. January 1901.

1258 **Gedge,** Dr. Donald McCulloch. 2924 *Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 260. May 1904.

1259 **Gemmell,** William Henry Miller. *Braiverd, Minn., U.S.A.* 100, J.W. June 1912.

1260 **Gensan,** A. von. Box 25, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1261 **George,** Frederick Brand. *Swan Hotel, Wells, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1911.

1262 **George,** Dr. W. Hotten. 2 *Crofton House,* 80 *New Cavendish Street, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1907.

1263 **Ghislain,** Louis. 18 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1264 **Ghislain,** Raoul. 18 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Parfaite Union. May 1910.

1265 **Gibbings,** George William. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1266 **Gibbons,** George Pelton. Box 803, *Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.* 16, Sec. May 1910.

1267 **Gibson,** Rev. John George. *The Rectory, Ebchester, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2279, P.M.; *2929,* Sc.E. January 1904.

1268 ***Gieve,** John William. 53 *Clarence Parade, Southsea.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1889.

1269 **Gilbard,** John Francis Hutchins, F.I.C., F.C.S. 245 *Dalston Lane, Hackney, London, N.E.* 56. January 1907.

1270 **Gilbert,** Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15. January 1900.

1271 **Gilbert-Stringer,** Henry James. 4 *Clifton Road, Brighton.* 2201, Pr.A.G.Sec.; *732,* Pr.A.G.Sc.E. May 1912.

1272 **Gilchrist,** Alexander F. *Solicitors' Department, Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.* 263, W.M. March 1907.

1273 **Giles,** Frederick William. *Morning Post,* 346 *Strand, London, W.C.* 2397, I.G.; *2397.* May 1908.

1274 **Gill,** Christopher Coleman. 42 *Park Street, Bath.* 53, P.M., Pr.G.Sec. May 1909.

1275 **Gill,** Herbert Ernest. 42 *Endymion Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 1638, L.R. June 1905.

1276 **Gill,** Richard. *The Bungalow, Liversedge, Yorkshire.* 258, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W. Yorks.; *258,* P.Z. May 1906.

1277 **Gillespie,** Rev. Chancellor Henry John, D.D. *The Rectory, Clonlara, Co. Limerick.* P.Pr.G.Ch.; **Provincial Grand Superintendent, Midland Counties.** May 1900.

1278 **Gillespie,** Rev. Henry Richard Butler, M.A. *Aghancon Rectory, Roscrea, Ireland.* Pr.G.Ch., Midland Counties; *307,* P.K. March 1907.

1279 **Gillmor,** Rev. Fitzwilliam J. C. *St. Giles' Vicarage, Reading.* 3058, P.M., 945, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch. October 1906.

1280 **Gilmore,** John Crosby. *Market Chambers, Nicholas Street, Bristol.* 2257, P.M., Pr.G.Sec.; Pr.G.Sc.E., Bristol. November 1910.

1281 **Gillott,** Arthur G. M. Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* Rep.G.LL., England & New Jersey, **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Costa Rica. November 1901.

1282 **Ginsburg,** Dr. Christian David. *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2772. January 1910.

1283 **Giovanetti,** Constantine William. Box 781, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, P.M. October 1910.

1284 **Giraud,** Francis Frederick. 50 *Preston Street, Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1285 **Gissing,** George John. *Surrey Villa, Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1056, P.M., L.R. March 1907.

1286 **Giuseppi,** Montague Spenser, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. 94 *Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2140. June 1910.

1287 **Glaeser,** Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorne Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1627. May 1893.

1288 **Glaeser,** F. A. *c/o Hans Bergfried, Rosselstrasse* 6, *Wiesbaden, Germany.* 238 (E.C.), P.M. May 1897.

1289 **Glasman,** Harry. *c/o Haberland & Glasman, Humber Street, Hull.* 57, P.M. January 1906.

1290 **Glass,** John, J.P. 450 *Seven Sisters' Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* P.Pr.G.W., Essex. May 1890.

1291 **Glen,** George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426, P.M., 411 (I.C.), P.M.; *114*, P.Z. January 1902.

1292 **Glew,** Thomas Arthur. *Ardwick Villa, Louis Street, Hull.* 250, P.M.; *250*. May 1909.

1293 **Goddard,** Reginald W. Knightley. 19 *Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 49. June 1910.

1294 **Godding,** J. W. S. 2 *Windsor Villas, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Oxon., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Devon. March 1890.

1295 **Godfray,** Arthur Walter. *c/o P. Le Maistre,* 25 *Hill Street, St. Helier's, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.

1296 **Godward,** Henry Newman. *St. Margaret's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 162, P.M.; *162*, J. November 1911.

1297 **Godwin,** John Arthur, J.P. *Emm Royd, Heaton, Bradford.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1907.

1298 **Goldstein,** Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108. June 1897.

1299 ***Goldsworth,** William Thomas. *Beaconsfield Street, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, J.W.; *506*, A.So. October 1908.

1300 **Goldup,** Thomas H. 6 *Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C.* 1056. November 1908.

1301 **Goodacre,** Francis Bebbington. *Central Masonic Club, Eberle Street, Liverpool.* 1070, P.M., Pr.A.G.Sec., W. Lancs.; *1070*, P.Z., Pr.A.G.Sc. E., W. Lancs. October 1905.

1302 **Goodman,** Arthur Frank. Box 39, *Ladysmith, Natal.* 2401; *1778*. May 1905.

1303 **Goodman,** Percy Tranter. 75 *Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London, E.* 1900. May 1906.

1304 **Goodman,** William Henry. 37 *Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London, S.E.* 1326. October 1904.

1305 **Goodwin,** John Morris. 17 *South Mansions, Brondesbury, London N.W.* 2361, P.M., 2698, P.M., L.R., ; *1489*, J. June 1910.

1306 **Gordon,** Alan Bell. Box 128, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Deacon, District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, South Africa, Eastern Division.** October 1912.

1307 **Gordon,** George Stannard. 231 *Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 77 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; *23* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. January 1907.

1308 **Gordon,** Thomas. *Post Office, Herberton, Queensland.* 685 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902.

1309 ***Gorgas,** George Albert. *Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., U.S.A.* 464, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; *21*, P.H.P. October 1908.

1310 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** May 1896.

1311 **Gorham,** Capt. Arthur. *Royal Munster Fusiliers, The Barracks, Tralee, Co. Kerry.* 1960, P.S.W., 234 (I.C.); P.Dis.G.Stew. (R.A.), Punjab. October 1910.

1312 **Gorham,** William Hills. *Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Historian**; *3*. January 1905.

1313 **Gosche,** Vesey Richard. *Bulletin Place,* 24½ *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* 57 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. October 1908.

1314 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christolph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte. Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* Einigkeit, P.M. January 1896.

1315 **Goudielock,** David Manwell. *Jessieville, St. Ann's Drive, Giffnock, Glasgow.* Editor, Scottish Masonic Historical Directory. 153; *67*. November 1910.

1316 **Gough,** Charles. *Holmwood, Grove Hill, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 2508, P.M., L.R.; *2397*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. January 1904.

1317 **Gould,** Albert J. *Cobourg, Ont., Canada.* 17, S.W.; *48*, P.Z. May 1912.

1318 **Gould,** Joseph, J.P. 33 *Southernhay W., Exeter.* 39, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *112*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1899.

1319 **Gove,** Royal Amonzo, M.D. 1153 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Washington. May 1906.

1320 **Gowan,** Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, India.* 2323. March 1902.

1321 **Gowan,** Robert Anthony. *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.

1322 **Gower,** William Erle. *Eldorado, S. Rhodesia.* 1075, Treas. October 1911.

1323 **Gowing,** Herbert Manley. 177 *Brixton Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.* 857. November 1906.

1324 **Gowlland,** Stephen L. 17 *Tunley Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 720. June 1907.

1325 **Grace,** Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester.* 2429, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. November 1908.

1326 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.* 1708, P.M.; *1385.* May 1896.

1327 **Graham,** Malcolm McLeod. *c/o Levy, Roberts & Co., Escritorio 9, Bolsa de Comercio, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

1328 **Graham,** Theophilus Malcolm. 95 *Forbury Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1365. March 1910.

1329 **Grahame,** W. F. *Prince of Wales's Hotel, Madras, S. India.* 2298, P.M. March 1910.

1330 **Grandy,** William John Vallance. *The Horse and Groom, Little Manor Street, Clapham, London, S.W.* 2589; *72.* May 1908.

1331 **Gransalke,** Max Emil. 52 *Brookfield, West Hill, Highgate, London, N.* 238. June 1911.

1332 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117, P.M., Pr.G.D.C.; *262,* P.Z. January 1897.

1333 **Grant-Wilson,** Dr. C. W. *St. Winnow's, London Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2233, P.M.; *2879.* January 1906.

1334 **Grasé,** Jan Carl Gysbert. 65 *Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.* Nos Vinxit Libertas, P.M. Local Secretary for Holland. January 1901.

1335 **Gray,** Capt. Joseph. *Singapore Pilot Association, Singapore.* P.Dis.G.W.; *508,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), E. Arch. March 1901.

1336 **Gray,** Thomas. 835 *Raleigh Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; *3.* Jan. 1904.

1337 ***Gray,** Thomas Lowe, M.I.Mech.E., M.S.A. *Valverdé, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.* 1025; *617.* October 1899.

1338 **Gray,** William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Park, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D, W. Yorks; *296,* P.Z. June 1902.

1339 **Gray,** William Riddell. Box 46, *Springs, Transvaal.* 2653, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C.; *3157,* P.Z. November 1904.

1340 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Gowie's Chambers, Kimberley, S. Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, C.Div. May 1892.

1341 **Greaves,** A. R. 45 *Church Road, Homerton, London, N.E.* 2698. January 1905.

1342 **Green,** Edward William. *Dower House, North Cray, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., Essex; *1159,* A.So. January 1911.

1343 **Green,** George Augustus Bramble. *Capital & Counties Bank, High Wycombe, Bucks.* 2809; *1501.* January 1907.

1344 **Green,** George Henry. 25 *Ouseley Road, Balham Park Road, London, S.W.* 2105, P.M.; *720,* P.Z. March 1912.

1345 **Green,** Harold Arthur. *Latrigg, Park Road, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.* 827; *827.* October 1907.

1346 **Green,** J. Samuel, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.B. (Lond.). 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). March 1904.

1347 **Green,** Richard. 218 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 1707. June 1909.

1348 **Green,** William. *Fountain Cottage, East Bergholt, Suffolk.* 2339, S.W. June 1907.

1349 **Green,** Dr. William. 96 *Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth.* 1903, P.M.; *257.* May 1910.

1350 **Green,** William Lawton. Box 197, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.), P.M., Dis.G.Bible.B. (S.C.). January 1906.

1351 **Greene,** George Arthur, Lit. Doc., F.R.Hist.S. 23 *Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* 2127, 3396, P.M.; *1929,* D.C. January 1910.

1352 **Greene,** John Herbert. 1163 *Calle Santa Fé, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, P.M., Dis.A.G.D.C.; *1553,* P.Z., Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), March 1905.

1353 **Greening,** Robert. *Woodbourne Avenue, London, S.W.* 1426, L.R. November 1900.

1354 **Greenland,** Herbert William. *White Memorial Building, Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.* 501, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M; *70,* P.H.P., Rep.G.Chap., Nebraska. March 1910.

1355 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* March 1899.

1356 **Greenstreet,** William John, M.A., F.R.A.S. *The Woodlands, Burghfield Common, near Mortimer, Berks.* 702, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Glos.; *702*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Glos. January 1897.

1357 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.

1358 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *High Trees, Alderbury, Salisbury.* 26, P.M.; *357*, P.Z. March 1888.

1359 **Greenwood,** William Henry. *Fishmore, Ludlow, Salop.* 611; *262.* October 1908.

1360 **Gregar,** William Barry. 2 *Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 1672, 2504, P.M. October 1909.

1361 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 9 *Stamford Street, London, S.E.* 1539. January 1900.

1362 **Greiner,** Ernst. 10-12 *Milton Street, London, E.C.* 92, P.M. November 1894.

1363 **Grenfell,** J. S. Granville, M.A. *Heath Mount, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1912.

1364 **Grice,** Lieut.-Col. W. T. *c/o Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, India.* Dis.S.G.D., Bengal. June 1912.

1365 **Griffiths,** Arthur. Box 5834, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481, P.Dis.G.D. May 1898.

1366 **Griffiths,** Christopher James Whitney, *The Barton, Blenheim, New Zealand.* Rep.GL. N. Carolina, **Grand Master;** Rep.G.Chap., Western Australia, **Past Grand Z., New Zealand.** March 1899.

1367 **Griffiths,** Harold, A.R.I.B.A. *Dunelm, The Crescent, Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.

1368 **Gross,** Louis Frederic Charles. 665 *Calle General Mitre, Rosario de Sante Fé, Argentina.* 2960, S.D.; *1553.* October 1909.

1369 **Grover,** Albert Charles. 102 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 2632. May 1907.

1370 **Gundle,** Isaac. 13 *Heath Drive, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 71 (D.C.), P.M. October 1892.

1371 **Gunner,** William Anson. *The Warren, North Curry, Somerset.* 1538, P.M.; *1056*, P.Z. March 1903.

1372 ***Gunther,** Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Preston Park, Brighton.* 1198; *1198.* March 1896.

1373 **Gurner,** Herbert Thornton. 114 *Wightman Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2048, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Middlesex; *2048*, P.Z., Sc.E., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. March 1906.

1374 **Guthrie,** Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., S.Africa, E.Div. June 1887.

1375 **Guy,** Harry. *Solentia, Yarmouth, I.W.* 145, P.M.; *145*, P.Z. May 1905.

1376 **Haarburger,** Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England.** October 1895.

1377 ***Haarhoff,** Daniel Johannes *Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England; District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, South Africa, Central Division.** January 1889.

1378 **Haes,** David. 23 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, W.* 1056, L.R. June 1898.

1379 **Haig-Brown,** William Alban. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay, India.* **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** March 1901.

1380 **Haines,** Nigel Decimus. *Rosewarne, Denmark Road, Gloucester.* 839, P.M. January 1907.

1381 **Halcrow,** Isaac James Duncan. *Ballina, New South Wales.* 112 (N.S.W.C.). May 1912.

1382 **Hale,** Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. November 1892.

1383 **Hales,** George Ernest Butler. *The Bungalow, Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough, Leicestershire.* 3237, 3302; *3027.* May 1909.

1384 **Halford,** Major Frederick Benjamin. 2 *Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1. June 1904.

1385 **Hall,** Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Cranfield House, Southwell, Notts.* 296; *296.* May 1898.

1386 **Hall,** Charles Robert. 4 *Eastcheap, London, E.C.* 1815, L.R.; *1507.* June 1899.

1387 **Hall,** Edward, F.C.I.S. 33 *Cedars Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1793, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. March 1899.

1388 **Hall,** Frank. 2 *Trinity Street, Cambridge.* 441, P.M.; *441*, Sc.N. October 1909.

1389 **Hall,** Fred. *Court Green, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 569, P.M. January 1905.

1390 **Hall,** Henry. 58 *Oakley Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 2795, 3144. June 1907.

1391 **Hall,** James J. 47 *Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.

1392 **Hall,** John William. *Minster Precincts, Peterborough.* 2533. October 1905.

1393 **Hall,** William. *Woodcroft, Woodborough Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 15, P.M.; *2697.* November 1911.

1394 **Hall,** William Midworth Lane. 9 *Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.* 2926. March 1912.

1395 **Haller,** I. George. 18 *Park Village West, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 65, P.M. January 1908.

1396 **Halley,** John, M.B. *Rarawai, Ba, Fiji.* 1902. June 1910.

1397 **Hallsworth,** William. *Bellary, S. India.* 2735. November 1909.

1398 **Halsey,** The Right Hon. Thomas Frederick. *Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.* Rep.G.L. Colorado, **Provincial Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, Grand H.** May 1907.

1399 ***Hamburg,** Alexander Louis. Box 783, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.). March 1906.

1400 **Hamel,** Fergus Edward. *Chilterne, Eastbury Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex.* 2408. June 1897.

1401 **Hamilton,** George M. E. *Woodslea, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1900.

1402 **Hamilton,** Capt. W. G., I.M.S. *Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, India.* 2546. June 1906.

1403 **Hamlyn,** John D. 221 *St. George's Street E., London, E.* 1695. October 1903.

1404 **Hamlyn,** John Frederick. *Rivermead, Bray, Berks.* 3347, P.M. June 1911.

1405 **Hamm,** Johannes M. 50 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* **Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1891.

1406 **Hammerich,** Sophus Johannes August. Box 161, *Durban, Natal.* 2990, P.M.; *175* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1407 **Hammond,** John Carpenter. 1 *Third Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2474; *2256.* October 1907.

1408 **Hammond,** Joseph Samuel. *Hill House, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; *1437,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). January 1904.

1409 **Hammond,** William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 209. Oct. 1899.

1410 **Hammond,** Dr. William. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* Librarian and Curator of Grand Lodge, **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1888.

1411 **Hamsher,** William. 1 *Park Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139, P.M., 3006, L.R.; *180,* P.Z. January 1898.

1412 **Hanbidge,** Robert. *Norfolk House, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M.; *139.* March 1909.

1413 **Hanckel,** Robert Stuart. *Casilla* 362, *San José, Costa Rica.* Rep. G.LL. Ireland & Utah, **Past Deputy Grand Master.** November 1901.

1414 **Hancock,** Alexis Redmore. *Western Telegraph Co., Ltd., Casa da Linha, Funchal, Madeira.* 239 (Portugal), P.M. June 1908.

1415 **Hancock,** F. W. 6 *Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1898.

1416 **Hancock,** Walter, M.I.E.E. 10 *Upper Chadwell Street, Myddleton Square, London, E.C.* 2191, P.M., L.R.; *91,* P.Z. May 1898.

1417 **Hand,** John Denyer. *The Freemason,* 5 *Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.* 1597, P.M., 1928. October 1906.

1418 **Hands,** John Joshua. *The Yollands, Woodcote Lane, Purley, Surrey.* 2488. March 1907.

1419 **Hands,** Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 188. May 1899.

1420 **Hankin,** Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Northants. & Hunts. January 1900.

1421 **Hann,** Herbert Frederick. 9 *Underhill Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1297. May 1905.

1422 **Hannah,** Robert. *The Hawthorns, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.* 1246, P.M.; *3239,* H. March 1907.

1423 **Hannay,** George. *Heworth Hall, Felling, Gateshead.* 1664, P.M.; *406,* P.Z. October 1912.

1424 **Hansen,** Johan Henrik. *Östergade* 14, *Esbjerg, Denmark.* June 1901.

1425 **Hansford,** Charles James. Box 159, *Durban, Natal.* 738, Treas. June 1911.

1426 **Hanson,** W.A. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1908.

1427 **Hantke,** Theodore John Charles. *Old Exchange, Pine Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand H., South Australia.** November 1889

1428 **Happold,** Henry. *Unter den Linden* 30, *Berlin, Germany.* 2128 (E.C.). October 1910.

1429 **Harcke,** Carl F. 20 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. June 1904.

1430 **Harcourt,** Frederick W., K.C.. *Home Life Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M., P.Dis. Dep.G.M.; **Grand Z.** October 1911.

1431 **Hardcastle,** Capt. Benjamin, R.A.M.C.T. 47 *Heathwood Gardens, Old Charlton, Kent.* 3279. March 1910.

1432 **Harding,** James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Cherryhurst, Knock, Belfast.* 2462, P.M.; *764.* November 1898.

1433 **Harding,** Laurence. *Cotehill, Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.* 2127. January 1906.

1434 **Harding,** Thomas James. *West Street, W. Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.

1435 ***Hardwich,** James Edward. *14 Azalea Terrace S., Sunderland.* 97. October 1908.

1436 **Hardy,** Andrew Allen. *7 St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; *1549.* May 1899.

1437 **Hardy,** Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, New Zealand.** June 1900.

1438 **Hare,** Sholto Henry, F.R.C.I. *Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.* 970, 1954, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall; *70, 970,* P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Cornwall. January 1892.

1439 **Hargreaves,** C. L. *73 St. James's Street, London, S.W.* 357. May 1908.

1440 **Hargreaves,** J. E. *Euston Street Printery & Caxton Press, Euston Street, Blackpool.* October 1903.

1441 **Harkema,** Eppo Roelfs. *Museumplein 12, Amsterdam, Holland.* Nos Vinxit Libertas. May 1910.

1442 **Harmsworth,** George. *148 Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 2455. October 1907.

1443 **Harrington,** William Wilfrid. *Wood's Cottage, Pilgrim's Hatch, near Brentwood, Essex.* 2416. March 1909.

1444 **Harris,** Alfred William. *15 Surrey Street, Littlehampton.* 56, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; *56,* J., *3164,* P.Z., *38,* H. October 1910.

1445 **Harris,** Francis W. *Box 1605, Kenton, Wash., U.S.A.* 20. June 1907.

1446 **Harris,** G. A. *Albert House, Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1306, P.M., L.R. October 1907.

1447 **Harris,** Rev. Harold Augustus. *Thorndon Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.* 1663, J.D., Pr.G.Ch. May 1912.

1448 **Harris,** Henry, J.P. *216 Mile End Road, London, E.* 1349. March 1894.

1449 **Harris,** H. G. *32 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M.; *195,* P.So. June 1907.

1450 **Harris,** H. W. Neville. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 3231. October 1912.

1451 **Harris,** James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.); *206* (S.C.). November 1901.

1452 **Harris,** Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div. May 1891.

1453 **Harris,** Thomas. *Claremont, Dee Banks, Chester.* 425. October 1905.

1454 **Harrison,** G. A. *Merton, St. Cross, Winchester.* 85, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Norfolk; *807,* P.Z. October 1902.

1455 **Harrison,** John. *3 Trafalgar Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. June 1898.

1456 **Harrison,** John Ernest, M.R.S.A. *Box 788, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.* 16, P.M.; *165,* H. June 1910.

1457 **Harrison,** Percy, I.C.S. *Allahabad, U.P., India.* 391, P.M., P.Dis.G.R., Bengal; *391,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.Sc.N., Bengal. March 1897.

1458 **Harrison,** Richard John. *26 Little Earl Street, Soho, London, W.C.* 65. March 1906.

1459 **Harriss,** William Richard. *17 St. Stephen's Road, West Ealing, London, W.* 1642. June 1911.

1460 **Hartwell,** Alfred. *115 Norwood Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1607. January 1907.

1461 **Harvest,** Lieut.-Col. William Sidney Smith, R.M. *United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2721, P.M.; *1269.* January 1901.

1462 **Harvey,** Thomas Edwin, LL.D. *17 Werter Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 153 (I.C.). October 1911.

1463 **Harvey,** William James. *Holly Lodge, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 2191, P.M., L.R.; *1319,* P.Z. January 1906.

1464 **Harwood,** Charles William. *56 Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.* 2744. March 1903.

1465 **Hascall,** Lee Claflin. *36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* Mount Hermon. January 1891.

1466 **Haselden,** Horace. *Maesincle, King's Avenue, Rhyl, N. Wales.* 1674, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., N. Wales; *2569.* May 1904.

1467 **Haslop,** Charles Edwin. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.

1468 **Hatfield,** Robert James. *676 Commercial Road, Poplar, London, E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1907.

1469 **Haviland,** John, M.A. *The Dutch House, Bognor.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1904.

1470 **Hawkins,** Arthur Alexander. 23 *Wellington Road, Wrexham, N. Wales.* 233. October 1905.

1471 **Hawkins,** Olive Augustine. Room 8, *City Hall, Richmond, Na., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; *32.* January 1908.

1472 **Hawkins,** William Isaac. *Bank House, Brentwood, Essex.* 31. March 1898.

1473 ***Haworth,** Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Penhalonga, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M.; *2678,* P.Z. June 1899.

1474 **Hawthorne,** Sydney Charles James. *Handel House, Kimberley, S. Africa.* November 1903.

1475 **Hayes,** George S. 1123 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454. May 1902.

1476 **Hayton,** John William. *Onalaska, Tex., U.S.A.* 973, P.M. June 1910.

1477 **Hayward,** Arthur. 24 *Stretton Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.* 1068. March 1908.

1478 **Hazel,** Frank Gidley, F.C.I.S. *Secretary, Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, St. Stephen's, Norwich.* 93. May 1908.

1479 **Hazel,** Henry J. 2 *Caversham Road, Camden Town, London, N.W.* 1693, P.M.; *1693,* P.Z. October 1901.

1480 **Hazzledine,** F. A., F.C.I.S. *Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1899.

1481 **Headlam,** Brigadier-Gen. John Emmerson Wharton, R.H.A., D.S.O. *Army Headquarters, Simla, India.* 1789. October 1897.

1482 ***Heap,** Herbert Ryder. *c/o W. Goodacre,* 85 *Lord Street, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.D., N. Wales. March 1895.

1483 **Heard,** Henry Charles. *Newbury, Berks.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.

1484 **Heath,** Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* 686, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *103,* P.Z. May 1893.

1485 **Heaton,** Simon Woodd. 157 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 45, P.M., 2936, P.M.; *45,* P.Z. March 1909.

1486 **Heilmann,** Hugo. *Oranienburgerstrasse 38, Berlin N. 24, Germany.* Hammonia zur Treue, Dep.Pr.G.M., G.L. Hamburg. June 1912.

1487 **Heisch,** Edmund. 2 *St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.* 99, P.G.Stew. October 1908.

1488 **Hellins,** Rev. Edgar William James. *Marnhull Rectory, Dorset.* 859, P.M.; *859.* January 1909.

1489 **Hemmann,** John Christian Theodore. *Banco Anglo, San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1903.

1490 **Henderson,** Charles Alfred. 7 *Beechwood Road, Ranelagh, Dublin.* 125, P.M.; *6,* Captain of Host. October 1911.

1491 **Henderson,** James Alfred. 8 *Silver Street, Stockton-on-Tees.* P.Pr.G.Stew.; *509.* June 1911.

1492 **Henderson,** John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.

1493 **Henderson,** William. 18 *Wilton Drive, Glasgow.* 510, P.M.; *296,* P.Z. January 1906.

1494 **Hendrick,** Rev. Canon Samuel Purcell, M.A. *Cathedral Rectory, Spanish Town, Jamaica.* 1440, P.M., Dis.G.Ch. May 1910.

1495 **Hendry,** Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 396 (N.Y.C.); *173* (N.Y.C.). June 1889.

1496 **Henley,** John Francis. *The Cottage, Cholsey, near Wallingford, Berks.* 2647, P.M.; *2416,* P.Z. January 1897.

1497 **Henning,** Albert. 92 *Harrow Road, Leyonstone, London, N.E.* 2769, P.M.; P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey. January 1898.

1498 **Hennings,** Richard John. 286 *Camberwell New Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 1706, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.G.D., Essex. March 1904.

1499 **Henry,** George. *Lyndhurst, Claremont Avenue, Woking, Surrey.* 1139, P.M.; *180,* P.Z. January 1898.

1500 **Henry,** Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 190, P.M.; *55,* P.H.P. January 1899.

1501 **Henshall,** G. H. 11 *Delacourt Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2980; *140.* January 1908.

1502 ***Henshall,** Louis. *Runnymede, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 2651. March 1904.

1503 **Heppleston,** Charles. 8 *Cunliffe Villas, Manningham, Bradford.* 302; *387,* P.So. January 1909.

1504 **Herman,** Henry Edward. 2 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.* 2501, P.M. October 1894.

1505 **Hermann,** Rudolph. 59 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 96. May 1904.

1506 **Hermans,** Henry William, J.P. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 3086, S.W., De Vereeniging (D.C.), P.M., Dep.Pr.G.St.B. (D.C.); *2538.* May 1906.

1507 **Hertslet,** Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. 88 *Grove Park Terrace, Chiswick, London. W.* October 1899.

1508 **Heupgen**, Georges. 12 *Rue du Grand Quiévroy, Mons, Belgium.* La Parfaite Union. Oct. 1910.

1509 **Hewitt**, David Lythall. 2 *Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *721*, P.Z. March 1905.

1510 **Hewitt**, George Frederick. *Fairfield Road, Chesterfield.* 1626. October 1912.

1511 **Hewitt**, Tom Harry. 13 *St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.* 1648, I.G.; *302*, Sc.N. November 1907.

1512 **Hewlett**, Ernest Frederick John Holcombe, M.I.E.E., M.Amer.I.E.E. *Vole Way, Mansfield, Notts.* 1852; *1852*. June 1904

1513 **Hewton**, John. 315 *Ormeau Road, Belfast.* 188, P.M.; *188*, P.K. March 1912.

1514 **Hibberdine**, William. 8 *Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, London, W.C.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. June 1905.

1515 **Hicks**, Ira Willis. 805 *First Avenue, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 87, Sec.; *19*. January 1912.

1516 **Hide**, George John. *c/o Hardy & Co.*, 632 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617. June 1901.

1517 **Hider**, Ernest J. W. *Outer Temple*, 222 *Strand, London, W.C.* 1627. November 1906.

1518 **Higgins**, Dr. Alexander George. *Bury Bar House, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 751. October 1907.

1519 **Higgins**, Henry. 57 *Stockwell Park Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 181; *1381*, P.Z. May 1905.

1520 **Higgs**, Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras, India.* Dep.Dis.G.M.; P.Dis.G.J. October 1893.

1521 **Higgs**, William. *Basing Road, Basingstoke.* 694, P.M., Sec.; *694*, P.Z. March 1906.

1522 **Hildesley**, Ralph Ernest A. *Benthal House, Benthal Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1679. March 1908.

1523 **Hildesley**, Rev. Walter S. *Colwick Rectory, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.Ch., W. Lancs. October 1904.

1524 **Hill**, Arthur Robert. *Guest Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; *88*, P.Z. March 1904.

1525 **Hill**, Elliott. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.D.; P.Dis.A.G.So. June 1895.

1526 **Hill**, George Henry. 255 *Twelfth Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2; *3*. March 1904.

1527 **Hills**, David. *Rosetta, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1899.

1528 **Hills**, Gordon Pettigrew Graham, A.R.I.B.A. *Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.* 2416, P.M., L.R.; *2416*, P.Z. May 1897.

1529 **Hillyard**, Henry James. *Bangkok, Siam.* 49 (I.C.), 1072 (S.C.), S.W. June 1911.

1530 **Hindle**, Edward. *Magdalene College, Cambridge.* 1492. June 1912.

1531 **Hinds**, Tom. 10 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 1671, P.M. November 1905.

1532 **Hines**, Alfred John. 22 *Napier Road, South Tottenham, London, N.* 2202. January 1910.

1533 **Hirth**, Carl. 47 *Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 238. March 1909.

1534 **Hiscock**, E. J. 51 *Sotheby Road, Highbury, London, N.* 1602, P.M. May 1909.

1535 **Hitchcock**, John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 197, P.M.; *160*. May 1893.

1536 **Hobbs**, George John. 211 *Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1163, Sec.; *1031*, A.So. March 1909.

1537 **Hobbs**, Hugh Marcus. *Lloyds, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.

1538 **Hobbs**, Joseph Walter. 38 *Childebert Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2550, P.M. March 1907.

1539 **Hobbs**, Thomas H. *Thurston Cottage, Park Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr G.D.C. (R.A.), Bucks. May 1899.

1540 ***Hobbs**, W. Cooper. 12 *Colinette Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 901. November 1899.

1541 **Hobbs**, W. G. *Capital & Counties Bank, Cambridge.* 1911, P.M. June 1904.

1542 **Hodge**, William John. 46 *Lee Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Arg. Rep. June 1901.

1543 **Hodgson**, Alfred Edward. Box 93, *Germiston, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), Treas. June 1908.

1544 **Hodgson**, Charles W. 14 *Prince's Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 3477, Sec., Pr.G.Sec. October 1912.

1545 **Hodson**, James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1892.

1546 **Hoffman**, Gert Joel. Box 86, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* Oranje, P.M.; *103*, P.Z. January 1899.

1547 **Hogg**, Godfrey James. 13 *Paternoster Row, London, E.C.* 2128. November 1909.

1548 **Hokanson**, Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, London, S.W.* 1513. May 1894.

1549 **Holden**, Frederick Charles. *Provo, U., U.S.A.* 25 (E.C.), P.M. November 1908.

1550 **Holden**, Harry Cassie. 1 *Temple Gardens, London, E.C.* 2946, P.M. June 1911.

1551 **Hole**, Hugh Marshall, J.P. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M.; *2566*, P.Z. January 1898.

1552 **Holland**, George. *5 Monton Road, Eccles, Lancashire.* 1213; *1345.* March 1909.

1553 **Holland**, Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., W. Yorks. May 1898.

1554 **Holland**, William C. *Heathcote, Harefield Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 140, P.M., L.R. Nov. 1907.

1555 **Hollingbery**, Charles William Paulet. *Athlone, Victoria Avenue, Southend on-Sea.* 435. November 1906.

1556 **Hollins**, N. C. *The Grange, Eastbourne.* 157 (I.C.). January 1911.

1557 ***Holme**, Henry Edward. *Allahabad, U.P., India.* 391; *391.* October 1896.

1558 **Holme**, Richard Hopper. *6 Chester Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Durham. October 1890.

1559 **Holmes**, Andrew. *71 London Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 548, P.M.; *548,* P.Z. March 1895.

1560 **Holmes**, Herbert George Maxwell. *Marston Road, Karachi, Sind, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), Bombay. October 1911.

1561 **Holmes**, James Edmund. *Ripple, Whangarie, Auckland, New Zealand.* 78 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; *9* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. October 1907.

1562 **Holmes**, William Henry. *69 Haymarket, London, S.W.* 2978. November 1911.

1563 **Holmes**, William Josiah Hartley. *16 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 25, P.M.; *120.* October 1906.

1564 **Holt**, John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.H., Durham. June 1900.

1565 **Holt**, William Henry. *17 Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1894.

1566 **Holzapfil**, W. C. A. *Exchange Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 48; *48.* June 1907.

1567 **Hood**, Capt. Charles Ernest. *Harbour Master, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* 48 (N.Z.C.). May 1906.

1568 **Hood**, J. E. *49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2087. January 1911.

1569 **Hood**, Paul Henry. *11 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.* 1185. October 1912.

1570 **Hooper**, Arthur Henry. *46 Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 2589; *72.* March 1908.

1571 **Hooper**, C. F. *c/o Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 Government Place, Calcutta, India.* 232. Local Secretary for Bengal. May 1906.

1572 **Hope**, Andrew. *38 Prospect Park, Exeter.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. November 1889.

1573 **Hopkins**, A. Bassett. *89 Stockwell Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.* 2108, P.M. May 1901.

1574 **Horley**, Percy H., F.C.I.S. *266 Portland Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 1139, P.M. January 1898.

1575 **Hornblower**, George. *Strathaven, Hendon, London, N.W.* 2416. June 1906.

1576 **Horne**, Walter Jobson, M.A., M.D. *23 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.* 2546. January 1908.

1577 **Horrex**, James. *17 Whittingstall Road, Fulham, London, S.W.* 2697. March 1912.

1578 **Horton**, Harry James. *21 Skipton Road, Colne, Lancashire.* 116; *116.* March 1911.

1579 **Hotchkin**, William Lambert. *20 Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1201. November 1907.

1580 ***Hotson**, John Ernest Buttery, I.C.S. *Secretariat, Bombay, India.* 2787, S.W., 1041 (S.C.), Ch., Dis.G.Stew. (S.C.); *549,* A.So. October 1910.

1581 **Houghton**, Henry Charles. *Claremont, Vicars Cross, Chester.* 721; *721.* October 1905.

1582 **Houlton**, Robert Joseph. *664 Harrow Road, Queen's Park, London, W.* 733, P.M.; *733,* J. January 1909.

1583 **Houndle**, Henry Charles Herman Hawker. *3 Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1584 **Howard**, Emmett. *Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.* 296, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; *5,* P.H.P. May 1909.

1585 **Howard**, Joseph H. *99 Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, London, N.* 1707, J.D. Nov. 1906.

1586 **Howard**, Percy William. *Carlos Pellegrini 326, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, 2956. March 1909.

1587 **Howard-Flanders**, William. *Tyle Hall, Latchingdon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B.; *1024,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). October 1906.

1588 **Howarth**, James Henry, J.P. *Holly Bank, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 974. October 1904.

1589 **Howe**, George Allaire. *Midfield, Cobourg, Ont., Canada.* 221, P.M.; *268,* P.H.P. (Pa.C.). October 1904.

1590 **Howell**, Albert. *68 Roseberry Place, Dalston, London, N.E.* 2648. March 1911.

1591 **Howells**, James Owen. *Bridgeport, O., U.S.A.* 181, P.M. October 1911.

1592 **Howlett**, Arthur G. *29 Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.

1593 **Howlett**, John Kitton. *East Dereham, Norfolk.* 996, S.W.; *996.* October 1908.

1594 **Hubbard**, Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs., P.Pr.G. Treas., Bucks. March 1899.

1595 **Huckle**, Claud Hamilton. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 341, P.M. May 1907.

1596 ***Hudson**, Alan Murray. *Casilla 18, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, S.W., Dis.G.Stew., *1553.* November 1903.

1597 **Hudson**, Alfred James. *1 Colet Gardens, West Kensington, London, W.* 1627, P.M. March 1912.

1598 ***Hudson**, Gerard. *Wimborne House, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent.* 3450, P.M., Dis.G. St.B., S. Africa, C. Div. March 1909.

1599 **Hudson**, Rev. Herbert Kynaston. *Berden Vicarage, Stansted, Essex.* 2650, P.M. May 1910.

1600 **Hudson**, Nathan Cousen. *13 Severn Street, Birmingham.* 2724, S.D. May 1907.

1601 **Hudson**, Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M.; *80*, P.K. October 1899.

1602 **Hughes**, Arthur. *Langley Hill House, King's Langley, Herts.* 7, P.M. January 1911.

1603 ***Hughes**, Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Staffs.* 2706, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. Local Secretary for Staffordshire. March 1898.

1604 **Hughes**, Robert Thomas. *37 Vernon Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.* 2722, P.M.; *2032*, P Z, P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Middlesex. May 1909.

1605 ***Hughes**, Thomas Cann, M.A. *Town Clerk, 78 Church Street, Lancaster.* 105, I.G. May 1910.

1606 **Hughes**, Vincent. *Highfield House, Raglan Road, Smethwick, Staffordshire.* 2582, P.M. June 1905.

1607 **Hull**, Trevor J.D. *Earlswood Mount, Redhill, Surrey.* 416. March 1912.

1608 **Hully**, Francis. *68 Strada Fosse, Floriana, Malta.* 2755 P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Sec.; *407*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1902.

1609 **Humphreys**, Alfred W. *46 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 1677. June 1892.

1610 **Humphries**, Henry. *4 Prior Park Buildings, Bath.* 906, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B.; *41*, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So. May 1908.

1611 **Hungerford**, Edward. *15 Young Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Z., New South Wales.** May 1911.

1612 **Hunt**, A. Herbert. 71, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Suffolk; *3291*, P.Z. June 1898.

1613 **Hunt**, Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum & Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1614 **Hunt**, Hubert W. *2 Upper Byron Place, Clifton, Bristol.* 1404. May 1910.

1615 **Hunter**, Alexander Boddie. *195 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.* 642 (I.C.). January 1910.

1616 **Hunter**, Andrew. *National Bank Buildings, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Stirlings.; *210.* October 1907.

1617 **Hunter**, George. *Koffyfontein, Orange Free State.* Diamond. May 1909.

1618 ***Hunter**, William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1890.

1619 **Hurd**, George N. *Manila, P.I.* 342; *1.* January 1909.

1620 **Husbands**, Joseph. *7 Little Britain, London, E.C.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew. October 1902.

1621 **Hutchins**, Alexander Constantine. *52 Anson Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 435, S.D. May 1912.

1622 **Hutchinson**, George Henry. *6 Priory Place, Sheffield.* 2623, P.M. May 1912.

1623 **Huxtable**, E. V. *St. Lawrence House, 96 Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1687, P.M., 2921. June 1909.

1624 **Huxtable**, William Charles. *Sanquhar Road, Forres, N.B.* 617. June 1903.

1625 **Hyam**, David. *c/o S.A.G.I., Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.). January 1906.

1626 **Hyde**, Henry. *67 Mornington Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1227, P.M.,; *1227*, P.Z. November 1904.

1627 **Hyde**, Henry. *The Laurels, Knighton Rise, Leicester.* 523, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Leicester & Rutland; *279*, A.So. June 1908.

1628 **Ibbotson**, Willis. *Haverhill, Suffolk.* 1008, P.M., P.Pr.G.Stew. May 1907.

1629 **Iles**, Ernest Stanley. *38 Fairlop Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 2416. March 1911.

1630 **Iles**, Major Henry Wilson, R.G.A. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 2924 P.M., P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Burma; *1268*, P.Z. June 1905.

1631 **Iliffe**, John William. *Oak Tower, Upperthorpe, Sheffield.* 296, Sec. May 1912.

1632 **Inches**, Robert Kirk. *2 Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Jeweller.** June 1900.

1633 ***Inchley**, Orlando, M.D. *16 Victoria Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire.* 1492. January 1911.

1634 **Infeld**, Max. *20 Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 185. January 1911.

1635 **Inglefield**, George. *2 Elwill Way, Parklangley, Beckenham, Kent.* 194. January 1911.

1636 **Ingleton**, Alfred. *131 Claremont Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Oct. 1909.

1637 **Inglis,** Joseph, *Morwennah, Dartmouth, Paignton, S. Devon.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan; *44.* November 1907.

1638 **Inglis,** Joseph, W.S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire**; *56,* P.Z. June 1899.

1639 **Inglis,** Thomas. 45 *Lordship Lane, Tottenham, London, N.* 1237, P.M. March 1910.

1640 **Inglis,** Dr. Tracy Russell. 232 *Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; *9* (N.Z.C.), H. March 1912.

1641 **Ingram,** Rev. Prebendary Arthur John. *The Rectory, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1908.

1642 **Ingram,** George S. 5 *Crabtree Lane, Fulham, London, S.W.* 879. January 1912.

1643 **Ingram,** William George. 4 *Verulam Buildings, London, W.C.* 1297. March 1912.

1644 **Innes,** John Albert. *Carylls, Glen Road, Boscombe, Hants.* 1842. January 1907.

1645 **Inskipp,** Frederick. 2 *Paternoster Square, London, E.C.* 1997, P.M., L.R.; *141,* P.Z. Oct. 1904.

1646 **Iredale,** Charles Winsloe. *Mill Valley, Cal., U.S.A.* 166; *5.* October 1906.

1647 **Irvine,** Thomas William. *East London, Cape Colony.* 1800, P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div. May 1898.

1648 ***Irving,** William. 2 *Loreburn Park, Lovers Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; *174.* November 1896.

1649 **Isaacs,** A. Lionel. 59 *Piccadilly, London, W.* 3155. March 1909.

1650 **Isebree-Moens,** Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* **Past Grand Secretary.** October 1890.

1651 **Isherwood,** Thomas Frederick. *Westwood, Hewelsfield, St. Briarel's, Gloucestershire.* 1446, 3097, P.M.; *820,* P.Z. October 1907.

1652 **Isler,** C. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, Southwark Street, London, S.E.* 1471. October 1897.

1653 **Israel,** Albert. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 2238, P.M. January 1907.

1654 **Jack,** Capt. Evan M., R.E. *Anglo-Congolese Boundary Commission, Uganda, British E. Africa.* 488. January 1903.

1655 **Jack,** Henry J. 49 *Lissenden Gardens, Highgate Road, London, N.W.* 3237, P.M., L.R. November 1909.

1656 **Jackson,** George John. 41 *Park Row, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454, P.M.; *8.* May 1905.

1657 ***Jackson,** Herbert W. 75 *Gainsborough Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* March 1905.

1658 **Jackson,** Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M.; **Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.

1659 **Jackson,** Thomas John. *Chelston, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1839, P.M. June 1907.

1660 ***Jackson-Jones,** W. March 1894.

1661 **Jacobs,** Benjamin Septimus. 2 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull.* 1010, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., N. & E. Yorks. March 1905.

1662 **Jacobs,** Reginald Samuel. 24 *Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, London, N.W.* 25. June 1907.

1663 **Jacobsen,** W. 5 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.* 238, P.M. March 1902.

1664 **Jacobson,** Charles H. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe E.** November 1906.

1665 **Jagger,** Harold. *Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** October 1912.

1666 **James,** Cholton. 16 *Richmond Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.S.B., S. Wales, E.Div.; *960.* March 1907.

1667 **James,** David Charles. *c/o Duncan, Fox & Co., Concepcion, Chili.* St. John's (Mass.). October 1911.

1668 **James,** Frederick Hubert. *Bartestree, Fields Park Avenue, Newport, Mon.* 364, 471, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., S. Wales, E.Div.; *471,* P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So., S. Wales, E.Div. October 1908.

1669 **James,** Fred Tom. *The Mitre, New Inn Lane, Gloucester.* 3131, 327 (I.C.); *258* (I.C.). March 1912.

1670 **James,** Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.). October 1900.

1671 **James,** Henry Nelson. 124 *Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* 3115, W.M.; *2749,* J. March 1906.

1672 **James,** Herbert Thomas. 35 *Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* 764, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Durham; *764,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Durham. June 1906.

1673 **James,** R. Denley. Box 212, *Durban, Natal.* 1778; *1778.* October 1904.

1674 **James,** Reginald William. *St. Mildred's, Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1907.

1675 **Jameson,** Julian Veitch. *Bhelwah, Motihari Post Office, Champuran, India.* 2704, P.M. November 1911.

1676 **Jamiat Rai,** Rai Bahadur Diwan. *Political Department, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 2333, 3262; *228* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1909.

1677 **Jardine,** Capt. William. 18 *Norma Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 2459. October 1911.

1678 **Jardine,** W. E., I.C.S., C.I.E. *The Residency, Gwalior, India.* 3467, S.W. May 1912.

1679 **Jarrett,** Frank. *High Street, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. November 1907.

1680 **Jauncey,** John. 13 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.* 1471. March 1898.

1681 **Jefferis,** Arthur Henry. 105 *Princess Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., E.Lancs. September 1887.

1682 **Jeffrey,** John. *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Kimberley, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., Sec. March 1905.

1683 **Jeffreys,** Robert Hall. *Coquet House, Birtley, Co. Durham.* 1274, P.M., Sec., Pr.G.S.B.; *1274.* October 1912.

1684 **Jellis,** John. 50 *Thurleigh Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2416, S.W.; *2416,* A.So. January 1909.

1685 **Jenkin,** John. 101 *Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 890; *1601.* May 1905.

1686 **Jenkins,** Charles Herbert. *Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Auckland; *1338,* P.So. Local Secretary for Auckland. May 1907.

1687 **Jenkins,** Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 860, P.M., L.R.; *860,* P.Z. June 1894.

1688 **Jennings,** Col. W. Ernest. *c/o King & Co., Bombay, India.* Dis.Dep.G.M. (S.C.). March 1903.

1689 **Jervis,** William Leedham. 75 *Harvist Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.* 2956. June 1912.

1690 **Jessel,** Albert Henry, K.C. 6 *Gloucester Square, London, W.* 10, 2456, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Oxon. March 1911.

1691 **Jewson,** Frank. *The Elms, Mount Pleasant, Norwich.* 93, P.M. March 1907.

1692 **Jillings,** Martin John. 27 *Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W.* 1658. June 1907.

1693 **Joel,** Dr. Simon Crownson. *Bunbury, Western Australia.* 4 (W.A.C.), P.M. October 1908.

1694 ***John,** Reginald Marshall. 29 *Palace Gate, Kensington, London, W.* 2170. October 1904.

1695 **Johns,** Frederick, F.J.I. *Houghton Lodge, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.

1696 **Johnson,** Bernard Marr. 5 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1911.

1697 **Johnson,** Frank H. 1572 *Story Avenue, Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.* 400, P.M.; **Grand Treasurer** (R.A.). March 1911.

1698 **Johnson,** H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* 110 (V.C.). May 1898.

1699 **Johnson,** Hubert. *St. Botolph's, The Park, Hull.* 57, P.M.; *57.* May 1907.

1700 **Johnson,** Joseph, A.R.I.B.A. 47 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 2191. May 1906.

1701 **Johnson,** Joseph H. 2005 *Second Avenue, S., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1912.

1702 **Johnston-Vaughan,** W. J. *The Old Rectory, Wotton, Gloucester.* 1005. March 1911.

1703 **Johnstone,** Dr. James. 26 *Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 2032, P.M.; *2190,* P.Z. May 1906.

1704 **Jolley,** Philip Henry. *Ormondville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.

1705 **Jolly,** Thomas Farquharson. *Brookton, Western Australia.* **Past Pro Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Western Australia.** October 1911.

1706 **Jones,** Arthur. *Babilonia Mine, La Libertad, Nicaragua.* 4 (Brazil C.), S.W. May 1909.

1707 **Jones,** Arthur Cadbury. 8 *Golden Square, London, W.* 2948; *1507,* P.Z. January 1904.

1708 **Jones,** Cyrus. 15 *Sale Hill, Sheffield.* 296; *296.* January 1908.

1709 **Jones,** Ernest Harold. *The Spinney, Packwood, near Lapworth, Warwickshire.* 2897, P.M. March 1906.

1710 **Jones,** Frank C. 201 *First National Bank Building, Houston, Tex., U.S.A.* November 1911.

1711 **Jones,** Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William C., R.A.M.C. *Military Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 2307, P.M. May 1906.

1712 **Jones,** George William. *Monkbarns, Northwood, Middlesex.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1909.

1713 **Jones,** John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. *Reethville, Park Road, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.* 1848, P.M.; *602.* November 1895.

1714 ***Jones,** Paul Eugene. 52 *William Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 286. May 1910.

1715 **Jones,** Thomas. 41 *Prospect Hill, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 1607, P.M., L.R.; *1185*, P.Z. January 1890.

1716 **Jones,** W.E. 3 *Fournier Street, London, E.* 206, P.M., L.R. March 1911.

1717 **Jones,** William Henry. *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.* 44 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 2 (N.Z.C.), Sc.E. June 1908.

1718 **Jordan,** Andrew Jackson. 19 *Furnival Street, Sheffield.* 296, P.M. March 1905.

1719 **Jordan,** Bertram Ferneaux. *Granton, King's Norton, Worcestershire.* 2724, P.M.; *938*. May 1907.

1720 **Joscelyne,** Alfred Bamford. *Tullymore, Christchurch Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.* 87. October 1910.

1721 **Joseph,** J. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* October 1906.

1722 **Joyce,** Alfred. *Richborough Lodge, Alpha Road, Birchington, Kent.* 2356, P.M. October 1900.

1723 **Juckes,** Thomas. 29 *Monkwell Street, London, E.C.* 2883, P.M., L.R.; *141*, P.Z. January 1909.

1724 **Justice,** Col. Charles le Gendre. *c/o Grindlay & Co.,* 54 *Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1843, P.M.; *552*. October 1902.

1725 **Justice,** Col. Howard Rudulph, 55 56 *Chancery Lane, London, W.C.* 444 (Pa.C.), P.M.; *183* (Pa.C.). January 1909.

1726 **Kahn,** F. W. 8 *Cleve Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 185. March 1909.

1727 **Kahn,** Jonas Max. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 100 (D.C.). January 1912.

1728 **Kalker,** E. 23 *Much Park Street, Coventry.* 2811, P.M. March 1906.

1729 **Kardos,** Emanuel. *London Electron Works Co., Ltd., Regent's Dock, Horseferry Road, Limehouse, London, E.* 238. October 1911.

1730 **Kayser,** Theodor. 15 *Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 238. May 1907.

1731 **Keating,** Edward William. *Beaconsfield, S. Africa.* 1574, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, C.Div. March 1905.

1732 **Keator,** The Right Rev. Bishop Frederic William. *Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, Ch.; *4*. June 1908.

1733 **Keddell,** William Frederick. *Drayton House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1185, P.M., L.R.; *1598*, P.Z., *2648*. June 1907.

1734 **Keefer,** Edward Coltrein. *Leopoldina Railway Co., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.* 151 (Canada). November 1909.

1735 **Keith,** John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* Rep.G.L., New York, **Past Grand Master.** November 1901.

1736 **Kekule von Stradonitz,** Dr. Stephan. 16 *Marienstrasse, Gross Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany.* Drei Lichter in Felde, Or. January 1910.

1737 **Kekwick,** Alfred Allen. 47-48 *Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2093. January 1907.

1738 **Kelf,** Joseph Willoughby. *Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, Ltd., Coramba, New South Wales.* 248 (N.S.W.C.), S.W.; *333* (S.C.). October 1910.

1739 **Kellett,** Arthur Chadwick. *Malvern House, Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.So. January 1905.

1740 **Kellett,** Percy Edgar. 193 *Kingsway, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 4, P.Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1912.

1741 **Kelly,** John Robert. *Cairns, N. Queensland.* 2820. May 1901.

1742 **Kelly,** Penumbra. 919 *E. Franklin Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 46, P.M.; *18*, P.H.P. May 1907.

1743 **Kelly,** W. Redfern, J.P., M.Inst.C.E. *Dalriada, Malone Park, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W.; **Grand Superintendent, Antrim.** March 1904.

1744 **Kemball,** Henry Vero Rooke. *Byculla Club, Bombay, India.* 549; *549*. January 1904.

1745 **Kemmis,** Arthur Charles. *Pincher's Creek, Alta., Canada.* 6. March 1912.

1746 **Kemmis,** John Henry William Shore. *Cowley Post Office, Alta., Canada,* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Man., **Past Grand Deacon, Alberta.** March 1901.

1747 **Kemp,** William David. *c/o Strother & Co., Inverness.* 339; *115*. May 1894.

1748 **Kemsley,** William C. Box 174, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 863, P.M.; *711*, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.N., S.Africa, E.Div. October 1907.

1749 **Kennan,** Henry Laurens. *City Hall, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1900.

1750 **Kennedy,** Alfred C. 209 *First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.

1751 **Kennedy,** Charles Rann. 257 *W. Eighty-Sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 35. January 1910.

1752 **Kennedy,** John. *Kookynie, Western Australia.* 932 (S.C.), P.M. November 1904.

1753 **Kenning,** Frank Reginald. 1 *Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 192; *192.* March 1894.

1754 **Kent-Johnston,** Charles John. *Opposite St. Stephen's Avenue, Manukau Road, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.* 19 (N.Z.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew., New Zealand; *10* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. May 1904.

1755 **Kenworthy,** Robert Judson. 225 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** January 1898.

1756 **Kenyon,** William John Charles. 754 *Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 25 (Neb.C.); *45.* January 1893.

1757 **Keown,** Thomas H. 8 *Donegall Square, S., Belfast.* 188, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Down; **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1905.

1758 **Kerr,** Charles Goldie Clinton. *General Post Office, Kingston, Jamaica.* 1933, P.M. November 1911.

1759 **Kerr,** John Norman. 2439 *Webster Street, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.* 268. January 1908.

1760 **Kerr,** Robert England, M.A., M.B. Box 2909, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 339. June 1895.

1761 **Kersey,** Harry Augustus. 39 *Grosvenor Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 24. May 1903.

1762 **Kershaw,** William Stott. *Sparth Lea, Princes Avenue, Great Crosby, Lancashire.* 1129, P.M. May 1910.

1763 **Kettlewell,** Dr. George Douglas. *Capstone Lodge, Ilfracombe.* 1266. October 1903.

1764 **Keys,** W. Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). October 1901.

1765 **Keyser,** Charles Edward, M.A., F.S.A. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1893.

1766 **Khetsey,** Hirji. 160 *Main Road, Dadar, Bombay, India.* 1041 (S.C.). January 1911.

1767 **Khory,** Edalji Jamsedji. *Trevone, Lansdowne Road, Sidcup, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., E.Arch. October 1890.

1768 **Kiallmark,** Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Henry Walter. 5 *Pembridge Gardens, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). October 1895.

1769 **Kidd,** John Carson. *Houston, Tex., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Treasurer; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1911.

1770 **Kiddle,** Hugh Charles. *Public School, Coff's Harbour, New South Wales.* 248 (N.S.W.C.), Sec., P.Dis.G.Ins.W. October 1910.

1771 **Kielland,** Dr. Kristian Semb. *Trondhjem, Norway.* St. Olaf til det gjenreiste Tempel. January 1904.

1772 **Kiesow,** Robert. 25 *Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C.* 2020. June 1903.

1773 **Kilham,** John. *Boodua, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1774 **Kimmerling,** Charles. *Ravenscroft, Crane's Park, Surbiton, Surrey.* 176. October 1911.

1775 **Kin,** Maung. *Barrister-at-Law, Chief Court, Rangoon, Burma.* 832, S.W. November 1909.

1776 **Kindness,** William. *Rosella Post Office, Homebush, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.). May 1902.

1777 **King,** Andrew. 62 *Market Place, Hull.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1902.

1778 **King,** Arthur William. *Aysgarth, R.S.O., Yorkshire.* 345, P.M.; *345.* January 1896.

1779 **King,** Rev. Charles Henry, A.K.C., (Lond.). *White House, Sunbury-on-Thames.* 3210, Pr.G.Ch., W. Yorks. January 1908.

1780 **King,** George Anthony, M.A. *Penn Road House, Croydon.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). June 1908.

1781 **King,** Henry William. 84 *Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* 1008. October 1907.

1782 **King,** Herbert. *St. James's Schools, Upper Bangor, N. Wales.* 384. March 1901.

1783 **King,** Horatio Alfred., M.P.S. 38 *Exchange Street, Norwich.* 93, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; *807.* March 1904.

1784 ***King,** Olenthus William. 7 *Fortescue Place, Higher Compton, Plymouth.* 552, P.M.; *552,* P.H. October 1904.

1785 **King,** Stephen. Box 168, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 747 (S.C.). October 1896.

1786 **King-Church,** Lieut. John Eyre. *1st West Indian Regiment, Mount Aureol Barracks, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 3175. October 1907.

1787 **Kingston,** Alfred James. 471 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 1681, P.M.; *2021,* P.Z. March 1912.

1788 **Kipping,** Percival Philip. *Midland Bank Chambers, 71a Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 33, P.M., L.R.; 28, Sc.N. May 1911.

1789 **Kiralfy,** Imre. *Tower House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1906.

1790 **Kirby,** Ralph. *Resident Engineer's Office, Central Argentine Railway, 299 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025, Sec.; *1025.* November 1909.

1791 **Kirkpatrick,** Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.

1792 **Kirkwood,** R. A. *British India Engineer Club, Calcutta, India.* 834 (S.C.). January 1907.

1793 **Kitchener,** George Henry. 113 *High Street, East Ham, London, E.* 45. March 1910.

1794 **Kittel,** Theodore Bruno. *Vane House, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.* Pelikan (Hamburg). January 1911.

1795 **Klee,** Adolph. 327 *Central Park W., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 154, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1906.

1796 **Klein,** Valdemar, M.D. *Öster Söjade 32, Copenhagen, Denmark.* June 1901.

1797 **Klinck,** Jacob Charles. 85 *Argyle Road, Flatbush, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.G.Stew., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. Local Secretary for New York. June 1907.

1798 **Knaggs,** William Thomas. *Willow Lodge, Wolsingham S.O., Co. Durham.* 1911, P.M., Sec.; *1121,* Sc.E. May 1908.

1799 **Knaus,** Alexander. *Hemingford, Moss Hall Grove, North Finchley, London, N.* 238. May 1909.

1800 **Knifton,** Ernest F. *Avoca, 57 Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 1278. October 1906.

1801 **Knight,** Arthur. *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; P.Dis.G.J. E.Arch. May 1896.

1802 **Knight,** Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, London, W.* 1036. May 1895.

1803 **Knight,** Frank. 49 *Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 2395, P.M. June 1907.

1804 **Knight,** Herbert Edward. *Calle Pringles 516, Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2459, P.M., Dis.G.St.B.; *2329,* J. October 1912.

1805 **Knight,** Herbert Manning. 406 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand H., Victoria.** Local Secretary for Victoria. June 1892.

1806 **Knight,** John Mackenzie. *Bush Wood, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 95, P.M. June 1908.

1807 **Knipe,** Joseph William, Ph.D. *Wolsey Hall, Oxford.* 1703, I.G., 3456, O. October 1911,

1808 **Knocker,** George Stewart. *Battery Green Road, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M.; *71,* J. October 1910.

1809 ***Knowles,** Hugh Charles. *Inverness Lodge, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 1691, J.W.; *1691.* May 1912.

1810 **Knuth,** C. H. 33 *Fann Street, Golden Lane, London, E.C.* 1839, P.M. March 1906.

1811 **Knyvett,** Rev. Carey F. 1 *North Street Villas, Petworth, Sussex.* 357; *357.* June 1907.

1812 **Koester,** Carl. 22 *Kuesebeck Strasse, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.

1813 **Kohlberg,** C. *Rouxville, Orange Free State.* 2089. January 1907.

1814 **Koop,** E. C. *Tenby House, Hendon, London, N.W.* 238, P.M. January 1903.

1815 **Kottmann,** Herman Philip. *Koepang, Timor, Dutch East Indies.* De Ster in het Oosten (Batavia), June 1907.

1816 **Krall,** Curt. 40 *Park Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 238. June 1903.

1817 **Krasa,** Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1504. January 1899.

1818 **Krüger,** Albert J. 45 *Leopold de Wael Straat, Antwerp, Belgium.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.

1819 **Krupp,** William E. *Wheeling, W. Va., U.S.A.* 1, P.M.; *1,* P.H.P. May 1911.

1820 **Kuehn,** M. *West Heath Lodge, Branch Hill, Hampstead Heath, London, N.W.* 238. March 1902.

1821 **Kündig,** Henry. 23 *Boulevard Montparnasse, Paris, 6e, France.* Union des Cœurs (Alpina). March 1900.

1822 **Ladbrook,** Hubert George. *Owen Street, Innisfail, N. Queensland.* 2887, S.D.; *2139.* October 1908.

1823 **Laird,** A. Henry. *Courtney House, Humber Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2424. March 1907.

1824 **Lake,** Harold Coote. *Heage House, Crouch Hill, London, N.* 1731. May 1912.

1825 **Lake,** William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1887.

1826 **Laking,** Cook. *Eastbourne Road, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.Pr.G.Pt., N. & E. Yorks. March 1906.

1827 **Lambert,** Charles Alexander. *Bank of New South Wales, Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M.; *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1828 **Lambert,** Charles W. 51 *King Street, Manchester.* 1345, 3329, J.D. May 1906.

1829 **Lambert,** Richard. *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.

1830 **Lambert,** Thomas, *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** October 1899.

1831 **Lamberton,** James McCormick. 216 *Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Deacon;** *21.* January 1897.

1832 **Lambton,** John William. 5 *Front Street, Preston, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1897.

1833 **Lamonby,** William Farquharson. *The Place, Great Bardfield, Braintree, Essex.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** November 1889.

1834 **Lancaster,** George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport, Hants.* **Past Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1887.

1835 **Lander,** R. E. F. 8 *Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 2545, P.M. November 1905.

1836 **Landesmann,** Robert Ernest. 20 *Castle Street, Falcon Square, London, E.C.* 22, P.M. March 1908.

1837 **Lang,** Ossian. *Mount Vernon, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1912.

1838 **Lang,** William. *The School House, Laurencekirk, N.B.* 136, Pr.G.Sec., Kincardineshire; *265.* January 1907.

1839 **Lange,** Christian Suhr. *Brolæggerstraede* 2, *Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. October 1906.

1840 **Lange,** Paul. Box 3, *Senekal, Orange Free State.* Unity (D.C.). May 1893.

1841 **Langrishe,** H. H. *Ivy Cottage, New Ross, Co. Waterford.* 241, P.M.; *5.* October 1910.

1842 **Langton,** John Gordon. 90 *St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1898.

1843 **Lansdell,** Edwin. 452 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.). March 1895.

1844 ***Lapham,** Thomas Uriah. *c/o A. A. T. Co., Elisabethville, N.W. Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1845 **Larkam,** Edward. *Beechwood, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654; *2034.* Nov. 1906.

1846 **Laskey,** Francis Seward. *London Rowing Club, Putney, London, S.W.* 357; *357.* January 1911.

1847 **Last,** Robert Samuel. *St. Edmund's, Aylsham, Norfolk.* 213; *213.* May 1908.

1848 **Latham,** Frank. 15 *Chapel Street, Penzance.* 121, P.M., P.Pr.G.O.; *121*, H. January 1907.

1849 **Lavery,** Hugh. *Assistant Surveyor General, Airlie, Lara Street, South Yarra, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Scribe N., Victoria.** October 1892.

1850 **Law,** Frank. 63 *Windham Road, Bournemouth, E.* 3026; *120.* May 1909.

1851 **Lawler,** George. 1001 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 22, P.M. June 1906.

1852 ***Lawrance,** Walter, F.S.I. 14 *Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1899.

1853 **Lawrence,** George Thomas, F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Lodge, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2741; *1446.* March 1904.

1854 **Lawrence,** Rev. John Thomas, M.A. *St. Peter's Vicarage, Accrington, Lancashire.* **Past Assistant Grand Chaplain.** March 1909.

1855 **Lawton,** William Arthur. 1 *Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.* 1928. June 1905.

1856 **Lax,** George. 53 *Harehills Avenue, Leeds.* 2922. January 1905.

1857 **Laycock,** William. *Yeadon, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.Stew.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Yorks. May 1911.

1858 **Lazenby,** Joseph. 62 *Cromwell Road, Peterborough.* 2996, P.M.; *142.* March 1905.

1859 **Le Feuvre,** Dr. William Philip. Box 150, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1603. January 1899.

1860 **Le Forestier,** Henri. 2 *Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 2060, P.M. May 1911.

1861 **Le Neve-Foster,** Ernest. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master;** *29*, P.H.P. November 1906.

1862 **Lea,** Edwin, J.P. *Wilderley, Heathfield Road, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. October 1900.

1863 **Leaf,** Herbert, M.A. *The Green, Marlborough, Wilts.* 1533, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *1533*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.H. January 1912.

1864 **Lean,** George Gilbert. 491 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 9. November 1906.

1865 **Lee,** Charles Herbert. *Glen Dhoon, Kingsfield Road, Watford, Herts.* 2956, Sec.; *2956.* Nov. 1910.

1866 **Lee,** George H. D. 567 *Markham Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M. January 1912.

1867 **Lee,** George Trevelyan. *Town Clerk,* 15 *Tenant Street, Derby.* 253, S.W.; *253,* Sc.N. May 1910.

1868 **Lee,** James. 18 *Humbledon View, Sunderland.* 2039, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *97,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.

1869 **Lee,** Thomas Stirling. *The Vale Studio, Vale Avenue, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2233, P.M. January 1906.

1870 **Leete,** Thomas. 9 *Church Street, Kensington, London, W.* 901, P.M., 2765, P.M.; *2765,* P.Z. January 1904.

1871 **Legge,** Percy Arthur. *Dunorlan, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1607, P.M. May 1907.

1872 **Legge,** Robert Henry. *Civil Service, Singapore.* 901. June 1910.

1873 **Leggett,** John Chambers. *Ripley, O., U.S.A.* 71, P.M.; *71,* P.H.P. October 1908.

1874 **Lehmann,** Ludwig. 68 *Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 2705. June 1903.

1875 **Leigh,** Edwin C. 63 *Cambridge Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654. May 1907.

1876 **Leigh,** George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., N. & E. Yorks. May 1897.

1877 **Leighton,** Albert. 5 *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 263, P.M., Sec., L.R., P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex; *1326,* P.Z., *2381,* Sc.E., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. May 1897.

1878 **Leins,** Dr. H. 177 *Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 238. June 1903.

1879 **Lemon,** Frank E. *Hill Crest, Redhill, Surrey.* 2033, P.M., L.R. October 1905.

1880 **Lemon,** Rev. Thomas William, D.D., (Oxon.) *Poughill Vicarage, Bude, N. Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Devon. September 1887.

1881 **Lemon,** William Livingston. 231 *N. First Street, North Yakima, Wash., U.S.A.* 24, P.M. May 1911.

1882 **Leonard,** Frederick Eugene. *Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. Utah, **Grand Lecturer;** *4,* P.H.P., Rep.G.Chap. Louisiana. May 1911.

1883 ***Lephard,** Percy Edwin. *Highfield, West Tarring, Worthing.* 851, P.M. January 1910.

1884 **Leversedge,** Robert Coram. *Evercreech, Bath.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. June 1900.

1885 ***Leveson,** Edward John. 26, P.M. January 1901.

1886 **Levin,** Julius Vernon. *Bredasdorp, Cape Colony.* 89 (D.C.). March 1912.

1887 **Levoy,** Lewis G. *Webster, S. D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893

1888 **Levy,** Gustave Daniel. 219 *Hennen Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** May 1909.

1889 **Lévy,** Jénö. VII. *Erzsebetrorut 23, Budapest, Hungary.* Madach, Dep.W.M., Member of Council, Symb.G.L., Hungary. June 1906.

1890 **Levy,** Lawrence, junr. 22 *Bracknell Gardens, London, N.W.* 185, P.M. May 1907.

1891 **Lewis,** Alfred Sydney. *Library, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 2847. May 1910.

1892 **Lewis,** Elias St. Elmo. 131 *Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 357. November 1906.

1893 **Lewis,** Frank B. 11 *Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.* 822. March 1907.

1894 ***Lewis,** Henry. 368 *London Road S., Lowestoft.* 2809. June 1911.

1895 **Lewis,** Dr. Lewis, Barrister-at-Law. *c/o F. A. Lewis, Bank of England, London, E.C.* 2410. March 1909.

1896 **Lewis,** Peter. *Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, P.M.Dis.P.G.D., Wellington. January 1910.

1897 **Lewis,** Rayner Blount. 37 *Anerley Park, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.

1898 **Ley,** David. *East Maitland, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. October 1909.

1899 **Leyshon,** Robert Howe. 8 *Glossop Terrace, Cardiff.* 2720; *960.* January 1910.

1900 **Leibheim,** Dr. E. *Koenigin Louisenstrasse 20, Saarbrücken, Germany.* Akazie am Saalestrande. November 1903.

1901 **Light,** George Inglefield. 27 *Mecklenburg Street, Leicester.* 3027; *3096.* January 1908.

1902 **Lightbourn,** John Nathaniel. *St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.* 356, P.M. June 1911.

1903 **Liisberg,** H. C. Bering. *Östervoldgade 4a, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. October 1906.

1904 **Lincoln,** W. S. 2 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2191, P.M.; *1201.* October 1905.

1905 **Lindsay,** R. H. 11 *Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford.* 1648, P.M.; *1018,* A.So. Local Secretary for Bradford. January 1907.

1906 **Lines,** Stanley Llandaff Burnett. *The Vicarage, Yoxford, Suffolk.* 50 (N.S.W.C.). November 1910.

1907 **Lippincott,** Charles Seward. 145 *S. Main Street, Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.* 507. October 1909.

1908 **Lipscomb,** William Gull, M.A. *Hopefield, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs.* 1479. March 1901.

1909 **Lister,** John Henry, L.R.C.P. *Newton House, Bradford.* 1648, P.M.; *1018*, A.So. June 1907.

1910 **Littleton,** Joseph. 52 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.

1911 **Livingston,** Donald McKenzie. *Beira & Mashonaland Railway, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.* 2678. May 1902.

1912 **Llewellyn,** W. Melville. 82 *Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.* 2647. May 1902.

1913 **Lloyd,** F. Box 606, *Durban, Natal.* 2126. October 1902.

1914 **Lloyd,** Francis William. 85 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 2650. May 1905.

1915 **Lloyd,** Frederick Charles. 62 *Crutched Friars, London, E.C.* 22, J.D. June 1911.

1916 **Lloyd,** James John. *c/o W. T. Lloyd, Post Office, Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2486, P.M. January 1897.

1917 **Lloyd,** Dr. Samuel. *Walthram, Deal, Kent.* 1201, P.M., L.R. June 1898.

1918 **Lloyd,** Thomas. 784 *Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, P.M.; *617.* November 1909.

1919 **Lloyd,** William Thomas. *Post Office, Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2539, P.M, P.Dis.A.G.Pt. October 1894.

1920 **Lobingier,** Charles Sumner. *Manila, P.I.* 25 (Neb.C.). Local Secretary for Philippine Islands. May 1900.

1921 **Lockhart,** Reginald R. 33 *Dale Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M. November 1911.

1922 **Lockwood,** William. 12 *Sherwood Street, London, W.* 795, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Berks. May 1903.

1923 **Loewy,** Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 209, P.M., Rep G.L.Hamburg; *220*, P.H.P. May 1894.

1924 **Lofthouse,** George William. 3 *Island Road, Garston, Liverpool.* 220, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs.; *220*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), W. Lancs. January 1906.

1925 **Lole,** Alfred. *Revelstoke, St. John's Road, Leicester.* 2811, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Warwick; *279.* November 1907.

1926 ***Long,** Geoffrey Rogers. *c/o Thomas Cook & Sons, Rangoon, Burma.* 542; *542.* November 1896.

1927 **Long,** Sadler. 67 *Maryon Road, Charlton, Kent.* 913. October 1905.

1928 **Longmore,** Thomas. 2232, P.M. May 1907.

1929 **Lonnon,** Engineer-Capt. William, M.I.Mech E. 93 *London Road, Portsmouth.* 1593, 966 (S.C.); *407.* May 1903.

1930 **Lopez,** Manly Thomas. *Chapelton, Jamaica.* 1933. March 1905.

1931 **Lord.** David Arthur. 10 *Belgrave Road, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 1687. May 1904.

1932 **Lord,** F. A. B. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2087, J.W. November 1910.

1933 **Lord,** Frederick Thomas. 63 *All Saints Road, Peterborough.* 902; *879*, A.So. October 1911.

1934 **Lord,** Paul Francis. 25 *Ramshill Road, Scarborough.* 1248. October 1902.

1935 **Lovegrove,** Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1887.

1936 **Lovejoy,** Ernest William. 55 *Liberty Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 245; *8.* October 1910.

1937 **Low,** William Henry. Box 695, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398, P.M., Sub.Dis.G.M., Cape Colony, W.Div. (D.C.); *86*, Z. January 1911.

1938 **Lowe,** William Edward. 255 *Newport Road, Cardiff.* 960, P.M.; *960.* March 1911.

1939 **Lowell,** Russell Crosby, A.M. 420 *Hope Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; *1.* June 1909.

1940 ***Lowry,** Thomas Martin. 53 *Cavendish Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.* 3356. November 1910.

1941 **Lowther,** Edward James. 44 *Tyndall Park Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 632, P.Pr.G.R., Wilts.; *632.* May 1912.

1942 **Lowther,** Joseph A., B.A. 26 *Hessle Terrace, Brudenell Road, Leeds.* 1221, P.M. January 1912.

1943 ***Loxton,** C. A. *Cannock, Staffs.* 1520. May 1911.

1944 **Lucking,** John Samuel. *Gas Offices, Calcutta, India.* 1028; *1324.* January 1911.

1945 **Luetchford,** George Harry. *The Limes, Athelstan Road, Harold Wood, Essex.* 1677. Jan. 1903.

1946 **Lukach,** Harry Charles, B.A. 7 *Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.* 357, 3135; *357.* March 1907.

1947 **Luke,** S. A. 59 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1905.

1948 **Lukis,** Sydney. *Cowper's House, Huntingdon.* 859. June 1909.

1949 **Lund,** Thomas Boston. 116 *Bradford Road, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 3442, W.M. October 1912.

1950 **Lunn,** Samuel Edward, F.R.G.S. 2192. June 1908.

1951 **Lyell,** J. C. 11 *Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 2936, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Essex; *749*, P.Z. March 1902.

1952 **Lymbery,** Daniel. 46 *Copleston Road, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.* 1297, W.M.; *1297*, J. March 1912.

1953 **Lyons,** John Rose Cormack. *Ministry of Justice, Bangkok, Siam.* 623 (S.C.), 1072 (S.C.), *370* (S.C.). Local Secretary for Siam. January 1909.

1954 **McAllaster,** Ralph Clapp. 5001 *Eighth Avenue N.E., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; *19*. June 1904.

1955 **Macan,** Francis W. 8 *Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.* 26, 773, P.M. June 1906.

1956 ***Macartney,** Samuel Robert. *Meadowlands, Pelham Road, Gravesend.* Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1902.

1957 **MacBride,** Andrew Summerville. *Carmonadh, Courthill Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.

1958 **McCallum,** Alexander Cunningham. 96 *Murray Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Past Grand Warden, Western Australia.** October 1910.

1959 ***McCandlish,** Capt. Patrick Dalmahoy. *93rd Sutherland Highlanders, Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow.* 415 (E.C.), P.M. November 1908.

1960 **McCarrison** David Lawton. *c/o Grindlay & Co.*, 54 *Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* 2188. October 1909.

1961 **McCauley,** James. 20 *Beech Avenue, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.* **Past Grand Superintendent.** October 1912.

1962 **McClure,** Charles Edward. *Empire Building, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 87. January 1912.

1963 **McClymont,** Andrew Colville. *Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Canada.* 1449; *31*. June 1910.

1964 **McCord,** Dr. Eugene Woodworth. 963 *W. Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 217, P.M.; *45*. June 1908.

1965 **McCreary,** Lawson William. 20*a Aldermanbury, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M.; *2147*, Z. November 1911.

1966 **McCormack,** James. 603 *North M Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 68 P.M.; *4*. October 1910.

1967 **McCullagh,** John Charles. *Abbey House, Waterford.* 935, P.M.; *935*. May 1904.

1968 **MacCullough,** William. *Thames, New Zealand.* **Past Provincial Grand Master** (I.C.).; Dep.G.Sup. (R.A.), N. Island. March 1891.

1969 **Macdonald,** Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, N.B.* 753, P.M.; *69*. January 1893.

1970 **Macdonald,** Charles Donald. *c/o Anglo-South-American Bank, Ltd., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 2517, Sec., 3196, I.G. October 1907.

1971 **Macdonald,** George, M.D. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* **Grand Secretary**; *106*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Alberta. May 1904.

1972 **MacDonald,** John. *Boys' State School, Longreach, Queensland.* 1175, P.M.; *127* (S.C.), P.Z. November 1896.

1973 **MacDonald,** John Christopher. 21 *Nixon Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1974 **Macdonald,** John Thomas. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* **Grand Master.** June 1910.

1975 **Macdonald,** Robert. 12 *Rowallan Gardens, Broomhill, Glasgow.* P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1891.

1976 **Macdonald,** Thomas Edmund. *Glendarmel, Spit Road, Mosman, New South Wales.* 228 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; *9* (N.S.W.C.), Z. June 1912.

1977 **MacDonnell,** Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Abbot Street, Cairns, N. Queensland.* 2139. May 1901.

1978 **Mace,** Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. March 1894.

1979 **McEwen,** Robert. *Bannockbrae, Port Talbot, S. Wales.* 833, P.M. May 1911.

1980 ***Macfarlane,** Duncan Arrol. *Moreno* 351, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617; *617*. October 1905.

1981 **MacGill,** James Henry. *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 12. January 1912.

1982 **McGinty,** William. 1695, P.M.; *1227*, J. November 1909.

1983 **McGregor,** Austen H. 850 *Broad Street, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1906.

1984 ***Macgregor,** James. Box 230, *Invercargill, New Zealand.* 471 (S.C.), P.M.; *3* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Southland. November 1906.

1985 **Machin,** Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M.; *2489*, P.Z. March 1901.

1986 **McIntosh,** David. Box 23, *Germiston, Transvaal.* 391 (S.C.), P.M., Sec. March 1909.

1987 ***McIntyre,** Alexander Gordon. *Africa's Kop, Kestell Road Post Office, Orange Free State.* 2299. October 1903.

1988 **Mackay,** Adam Muir. 13 *Cornwall Street, Edinburgh.* 36, P.M.; *56.* October 1907.

1989 **Mackay,** Wallace. 36 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1990 **Mackenzie,** Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness, N.B.* 339, P.M.; *115,* P.Z. Local Secretary for Inverness. November 1893.

1991 **Mackenzie,** D. *Allahabad Bank, Lucknow, India.* 483, P.M. June 1905.

1992 **MacKenzie,** Robert H. *c/o C. Beyts & Co., Suez, Egypt.* 2108. Local Secretary for Egypt. May 1909.

1993 **Mackintosh,** Alexander. *The Vicarage, Holme-next-the-Sea, King's Lynn.* 21 (Cal.C.), P.M.; *1* (Cal.C.), P.H.P. January 1912.

1994 **Mackintosh,** Duncan. *River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 2952; *1446.* June 1908.

1995 **McLachlan,** Hugh George, A.R.I.B.A. 23 *Clarendon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 1607, P.M., L.R.; *1185,* P.Z. October 1910.

1996 **McLaren,** Duncan B. Box 449, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 3055, 1 (B.C.), J.Stew.; *120* (S.C.). January 1909.

1997 **McLaren,** Joseph Henry. Box 376, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew.; *334* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1901.

1998 **McLauchlin,** James. *West Maitland, New South Wales.* 4 (N.S.W.C.), Sec., P.Dis.G.Ins.W. June 1910.

1999 **Maclean,** A. J. *Mombasa, British East Africa.* 1146, 3084. January 1912.

2000 **McLean,** Archibald Wilson. *British Embassy, Tokio, Japan.* 1263, P.M., Dis.A.G.Sec. May 1910.

2001 **Maclean,** John Campbell, M.D. *Swindon House, Swindon.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1911.

2002 **Maclean,** Capt. Lachlan Frederick Copland. 1 *Grove Cottages, The Grove, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1593. May 1911.

2003 **Maclean,** William Haydon. Box 2, *Hunterville, New Zealand.* 71 (N.Z.C.), Sec. June 1911.

2004 **MacLennan,** Rev. George, B.A. *St. Andrew's Manse, Chateauguay Basin, Quebec, Canada.* 38, S.W.; *5,* P.Z. March 1911.

2005 **MacLennan,** Hope Vere. *Kimberley Water Works, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574. Nov. 1907.

2006 **McLeod,** James Morrison, F.C.I.S. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* Sec., R.M.I.B., **Past Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1890.

2007 **McMahon,** Col. Sir Arthur Henry, I.S.C., C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Chief Commissioner, Quetta, Baluchistan.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** May 1902.

2008 **McMiken,** Samuel Douglas. *Komata, Upper Thames, Auckland, New Zealand.* 107 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; *17* (N.Z.C.), Sc.N. January 1906.

2009 **McMillan,** Ernest Alexander. *Primrose Club,* 4 *Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.* 1198; *1198.* March 1906.

2010 ***MacMillan,** Major Frederick Douglas. **Past District Grand Master, Transvaal;** *1198,* P.Z. November 1890.

2011 **McMurray,** Robert. Box 221, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1900, P.M., 2479. May 1910.

2012 **McNeill,** Bedford. *Greenholme, Claygate, Surrey.* 2127, 2878, P.M. October 1903.

2013 **Macoomb,** Albert. 44 *Richmond Street, W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Assistant Grand Secretary;** *77.* May 1911.

2014 **Macpherson-Grant,** Sir John, Bart. *Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master, Inverness-shire, Past Substitute Grand Master.** May 1894.

2015 **Macwatt,** Judge Daniel F. *Sarnia, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Master; Grand H.** June 1911.

2016 **Maddocks,** Alfred Henry. 97 *West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 1987, 2893, P.M.; *1293,* P.Z. October 1907.

2017 **Maidment,** Frank. 100 *Glenferry Road, Kew, New South Wales.* 48 (N.S.W.C.). June 1909.

2018 **Maier,** Samuel. 52 *Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2432. June 1906.

2019 **Maitland,** Andrew. 7 *Queensberry Avenue, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.* 97; *97.* June 1909.

2020 **Malcolmson,** Ralph. 8 *Elgin Road, Allahabad, India.* 391. January 1907.

2021 **Malling,** William. *Höjbroplads 5, Copenhagen K., Denmark.* Nordstjernen, Dep.M. Local Secretary for Denmark. March 1910.

2022 **Mallory,** Percy George. 22 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2319, P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Bucks. March 1910.

2023 **Mandleberg,** Joseph Harold. *Redclyffe, Victoria Park, Manchester.* 859; *859.* March 1907.

2024 **Manfield,** Harry, M.P. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* Dep.Pr G.M., Northants. & Hunts., **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1889.

2025 **Mangles,** William Waring. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 811. June 1897.

2026 **Mann,** Edward Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, P.M.; *112,* J. March 1892.

2027 **Mann,** Hugh Edward. Box 885, *Alexandria, Egypt.* 1157, W.M.; *1157,* Sc.E. January 1911.

2028 **Mannering,** William Clarence. *Hendon Asylum, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, London, N.W.* 3056, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. May 1904.

2029 **Manning,** Richard Beattie. 20 *Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.* 446, P.M. June 1911.

2030 **Mannion,** William Stewart. Box 261, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.* 1022, 3126. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. June 1909.

2031 **Mansell,** Edward Anson. 21 *Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, P.M. October 1906.

2032 **Mansfield,** Capt. Joseph B. 51 *Vernon Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 871. November 1908.

2033 **Manton,** James Odom. *District Superintendent, Midland Railway,* 12 *Oxford Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., E.Lancs. March 1892.

2034 **Mapleton,** Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 256, 2243, P.M., L.R.; *3,* P.Z. June 1890.

2035 **March,** Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

2036 **Margerison,** James Bell. 47 *Cromwell Terrace, Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., E.Lancs. May 1897.

2037 **Margetson,** J. *Flat* 3, *Coventry House, Haymarket, London, S.W.* 702, S.W.; *702,* P.So. May 1909.

2038 **Markham,** Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth, Dallington, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W., Northants. & Hunts. May 1892.

2039 **Marley,** Wallace Edwin. 15 *Wellington Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs.* 1163; *1031.* March 1909.

2040 **Marples,** Robert Moffatt. 3 *Sedley Place, Oxford Street, London, W.* 754. June 1900.

2041 **Marrian,** Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 2489, P.M., L.R.; *2489,* P.Z. June 1895.

2042 ***Marriott,** Horace Bruce, Fleet-Surgeon, R.N. *Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2612; *358.* October 1903.

2043 **Marriott,** H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 5 (Sp.C.); *259* (S.C.). January 1897.

2044 **Marrs,** Henry John. *Casilla* 148, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; *2329,* Dis.G.Sc.E. June 1901.

2045 **Marrs,** John H. 28 *Highland Street, Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian, P.M.; *Walden,* P.H.P. October 1898.

2046 **Marsden,** William. *Bleak House, Honley, near Huddersfield.* 652, O. May 1912.

2047 **Marsh,** Dr. Blake. 20 *Glazbury Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 3231. November 1911.

2048 ***Marshall,** Arthur G. 90 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 2737. November 1909.

2049 **Marshall,** Ronald. *Auchinraith, Bexley, Kent.* 2499, P.M. June 1907.

2050 ***Marson,** James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1893.

2051 **Martin,** Albert Enerby. 420 *Calle Soler, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2052 **Martin,** Arthur Anderson, M.D. *Inverleith, Fitzherbert Street, Palmerston N., New Zealand.* 1721. March 1911.

2053 **Martin,** John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, London, N.E.* 1056. May 1899.

2054 **Martin,** Sir Richard Biddulph, Bart., M.A. 10 *Hill Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1902.

2055 ***Marty,** Francis Charles. *Casilla* 32, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; P.Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Rosario de Santa Fé. May 1898.

2056 **Maskelyne,** John Nevil, jun., F.R.A.S. 51 *Perham Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 181. May 1907.

2057 **Mason,** Horace. 2089. March 1908.

2058 **Mason,** William Edward. Box 246, *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; *1665,* P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.So. May 1910.

2059 **Massey,** Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** March 1898.

2060 **Massiah,** Rev. Henry, M.A. *Knuzden Vicarage, Blackburn.* 3393, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., E. Lancs.; *345.* June 1912.

2061 **Masson,** Sir David Parkes, K.C.I.E. *Overwey, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Punjab. June 1888.

2062 **Matheson,** Duncan Royston, I.C.S. *Assistant Settlement Officer, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, S. India.* 260; *260.* October 1911.

2063 **Mathews,** Charles Pilleau. Box 415, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; *1747,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.So. October 1910.

2064 ***Mathews,** Hamilton Bartlett, B.A. *Surveyor, Moree, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.). October 1908.

2065 **Matier,** Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1888.

2066 **Matthew,** John. Box 92, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* October 1896.

2067 **Matthews,** David. *Cyclops House, Rhymney, Mon.* 2226. January 1907.

2068 **Matthews,** John Arthur Young. *Southwood, Swindon.* 355, P.M., 2888, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *355,* P.Z., *2888,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1909.

2069 **Matthews,** T. *Eryl, Llandebie R.S.O., Carmarthenshire.* 364. November 1905.

2070 **Matthews,** William. 109 *Mount View Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 2913, P.M. October 1907.

2071 **Maurice,** William, F.G.S., M.Inst.M.E., M.I.E.E. *The Elms, Hucknall Torkard, Notts.* 2583. January 1905.

2072 ***Maxwell,** John M. 1432 *Gaylord Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1890.

2073 **May,** Albert Edward William. 40 *Forest Road, Nottingham.* 2594, J.W. June 1911.

2074 **May,** Dr. Charles Montagu Neale. *Dutoitspan Road, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574. March 1905.

2075 **May,** Robert. 60 *Belgrave Road, Warwick Square, London, S.W.* 2853, P.M.; *2620.* March 1910.

2076 **May,** Walter. *Brook House, Woodford Green, Essex.* 142, I.G. November 1910.

2077 **Maye,** William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.H. January 1889.

2078 **Mayell,** Alfred Young. 124 *Westbourne Grove, London, W.* 227, W.M. *201,* P.So. January 1904.

2079 **Mayell,** Herbert Young. 6 *Carey Lane, London, E.C.* 227, P.M., Sec.; *201,* Z. January 1904.

2080 **Mayer,** Charles. 29 *W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.* 398; *6.* October 1910.

2081 **Mayer,** Ernest Eugene. 6 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.* 1769, P.M.; *55.* March 1907.

2082 **Mayers,** John. *Fern Holme, 7 Dee Hills Park, Boughton, Chester.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). March 1905.

2083 **Mayers,** Moses. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.). January 1909.

2084 **Maynard,** John M. 10 *Mayfair Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.* 2795, P.M., L.R.; *1364,* P.Z. May 1903.

2085 **Maynard,** Lewis H. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.). November 1907.

2086 **Meacock,** Stanley Alfred. *Carlton Chambers, Newport, Mon.* 471, S.W.; *471.* May 1912.

2087 **Mead,** Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2851, P.M. March 1900.

2088 **Meadows,** Benjamin Frederick. *Tywardreath, Bexhill-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1907.

2089 **Measor,** Frederick Ernest. *Holmhurst, Florence Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.* 2795; *1329.* June 1907.

2090 **Medhurst,** F. *Hartfield, Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692, P.M. June 1907.

2091 **Meek,** James M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

2092 **Meese,** Constant. 3007 *Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. March 1909.

2093 ***Mehta,** Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta, India.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.

2094 ***Meikle,** John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M.; *2566.* November 1900.

2095 **Mendelssohn,** Sidney. *Niddry Lodge, Holland Street, Campden Hill, Kensington, London, W.* 1409, P.M. January 1889.

2096 **Mercer,** Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 382, P.M. November 1902.

2097 **Mercer,** William. 44 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 1677. May 1907.

2098 **Mercer,** William Hill. *Mercer Millinery Co., Wellesley Street, W. Auckland, New Zealand.* 87 (N.Z.C.). January 1904.

2099 **Merredew,** George Edward. *Roseleigh, Horsell, Surrey.* 2663. March 1912.

2100 **Merrick,** Robert Warren, M.D. 124 *Edith Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 694. March 1906.

2101 **Merrill,** Arthur William. 671 *Thirty-sixth Street, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. June 1908.

2102 **Mertens,** Constant. 60 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 2686. May 1904.

2103 **Meserve,** Rev. Harry Chamberlain. *The Manse, Danbury, Conn., U.S.A.* Springfield (Mass.C.), P.Ch.; *Morning Star* (Mass.C.). May 1907.

2104 **Metcalfe-Morton,** John. 99*a St. James's Street, Brighton.* 315. June 1912.

2105 **Metz,** A. L. *Trelane University, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 102. May 1910.

2106 **Meyer,** Ezekiel. 80 *Mogul Street, Rangoon, Burma.* Dis.A.G.Sec. October 1912.

2107 **Meyer,** Fritz. *Hohenzollernstrasse* 12, *Hanover, Germany.* 238 (E.C.). March 1912.

2108 **Meyer,** Oscar Barnett. 5 *St. Stephen's Mansions, Bayswater, London, W.* 11, J.W. Nov. 1911.

2109 **Meyer,** Robert. 13 *University Square, Belfast.* 243, P.M.; *36.* March 1906.

2110 **Meymott,** Sydney. *London & South-Western Bank, Broadway, Ealing, London, W.* 847. November 1901.

2111 **Michael,** Dr. Gustave. *Bayham House,* 135 *West End Lane, Kilburn, London, N.W.* 185. March 1901.

2112 **Michell,** Theo. 37 *Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. November 1903.

2113 **Mickey,** O. E. *Osceola Bank, Osceola, Neb., U.S.A.* 65, P.M. October 1911.

2114 **Middenway,** Arthur. *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Rarawai, Ba., Fiji.* 3354. March 1911.

2115 **Middlebrook,** William. 31 & 32 *Whitefriargate, Hull.* 250; *250.* May 1907.

2116 **Middleton,** Keith John. 611 *North C Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104. October 1911.

2117 **Middleton,** Richard Stephenson. *Oakdene, Oaks West, Sunderland.* 2934, P.M.; *97.* October 1908.

2118 **Middleton,** Thomas. *Adrian House, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M.; P.Pr.G.W., Stirlings; *210,* Sc.N., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Stirlings. October 1907.

2119 **Mildren,** W. L. *Bleak House, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 1398, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W. Lancs. May 1905.

2120 **Miles,** Charles George. *c/o T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 711, P.Dis.G.D., S. Africa, E.Div. March 1888.

2121 **Millar,** George W. 290 *Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 271, P.M.; *241.* May 1897.

2122 **Millar,** James. *Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.* 155 (Canada), P.M., 1 (B.C.), P.M., 159 (Wash.C.), P.M. May 1909.

2123 **Miller,** Alexander Lawrence. 10 *Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen.* 1^3; *309,* P.H. January 1912.

2124 **Miller,** Edward Holl. 81 *Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1395, P.M.; *1395.* March 1908.

2125 ***Miller,** James Cram. 654 (S.C.); *291* (S.C.). January 1904.

2126 **Miller,** John. P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.So., Arg. Rep. January 1901.

2127 **Miller,** William. *Mount Edgcumbe, First Avenue, Denville, Havant.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C.; P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). March 1904.

2128 **Millett,** Robert Percy. 22 *Oakley Square, London, N.W.* 190. March 1907.

2129 **Millichamp,** George Henry. 544 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025, P.M., Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; *617,* P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E. November 1909.

2130 **Millington,** James. *Station Road, Horsforth, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A)., W. Yorks. May 1893.

2131 **Mills,** John W. 33 *Ashford Avenue, Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 1227. October 1909.

2132 **Millward,** Alfred A. 6 *St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.* 2168. May 1903.

2133 **Milne,** John Taylor. *Bridge Inn, Tarvin Road, Chester.* 667, P.M.; *721.* May 1905.

2134 **Minchin,** Humphrey Alexander. *Trevandirum, Travancore, S. India.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1907.

2135 **Minden,** Henry. 860 *E. One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 233. January 1912.

2136 **Miners,** James Frederick. *Klipdam Cape, Griqualand, Natal.* 2486, P.M. January 1908.

2137 **Minifie,** Rev. William Charles, F.R.S.L., D.D. *Brentwood, East End Road, East Finchley, London, N.* 1429. January 1912.

2138 **Mitchell,** Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 59 (N.S.W.C.). June 1900.

2139 **Mitchell,** Frederick William. *Russell House, Russell Hill Road, Purley, Surrey.* 55, P.M., 1013; *172,* P.So. January 1896.

2140 **Mitchell,** William Taylor. *c/o T. A. Taylor & Co., Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H. October 1894.

2141 **Mitchell,** William Woods. *Maltravers House, Arundel, Sussex.* 3164, I.G.; *3164,* P.So. May 1910.

2142 **Moar,** John Ingram. 6 *Moor Street, Cambridge Circus, London, W.C.* 813, P.M., L.R. March 1898.

2143 **Moffat,** Alexander. *Arnotdale, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., Pr.Sub.G.M., Stirlings.; **Grand Chancellor.** October 1907.

2144 ***Mogren,** Adolf Joseph Wilhelm Mauritz. 88 *Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 2878, P.M.; *482,* Sc.E. January 1905.

2145 **Mold,** Charles John. 69 *Carter Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 1381, P.M. October 1906.

2146 **Mold,** Reginald. *Calle Uruguay* 613, *Dept.* 2, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, England**; P.Dis.G.P. June 1901.

2147 **Molesworth,** Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Cornwall Street, Thompson Estate, S. Brisbane, Queensland.* P.Pr G.W. (I.C.), **Past Grand Warden, Queensland.** October 1899.

2148 **Moncrieff,** James, jun. *Carterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand**; *10* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. November 1903.

2149 **Money,** Kyrle Eugene. 262 *Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* Assiniboine. June 1910.

2150 **Montague,** George Vere. 63 *Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2728. January 1908.

2151 **Montague,** John Henry. 69 *New Bond Street, London, W.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

2152 **Montchal,** Charles. 2 *Place de la Metropôle, Geneva, Switzerland.* L'Union des Coeurs. March 1911.

2153 **Monteith,** H. Campin. *Stanley House, Burlington Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. June 1898.

2154 **Monteith,** John. *Stanleigh, Headingley, Leeds.* 1311, P.M. January 1905.

2155 **Moor,** John Charlton. 28 *North Azalea Terrace, Sunderland.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies**; Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1904.

2156 **Morasso,** Alfred C. *Innisfail, Irish Town, Gibraltar.* 115, P.M., P.Dep.Dis.G.M. (S.C.), P.Dis.G.W.; *115,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.J. May 1909.

2157 **Morcombe,** Jos. E. Editor of *American Freemason, Storm Lake, Ia, U.S.A.* March 1910.

2158 **Mordaunt,** Francis George. 1*a St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.* 190, P.M. May 1905.

2159 **Morgan,** John. 112 *High Street, Merthyr Tydvil, S. Wales.* 110, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., S. Wales, E.Div. *110,* P.Z. June 1906.

2160 **Morgan,** John Gordon. *McArthur Block, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 3; *52.* October 1912.

2161 **Morgan,** Thomas. *Hastings, New Zealand.* 73 (N.Z.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew., New Zealand; *Napier,* P.H. (N.Z.C.). November 1910.

2162 **Morison,** Donald Stuart. *c/o Cutler, Palmer & Co., Madras, India.* 150, P.M., Dis.S.G.W.; *150,* P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1906.

2163 **Morland,** John Thornhilll, M.A. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** June 1896.

2164 **Morrieson,** Lieut.-Colonel Henry Walters. 42 *Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.* **Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1908.

2165 **Morris,** Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1894.

2166 **Morrison,** William Fingland. *Crown Inn, Stenhousemuir, N.B.* 16, 139, P.M.; *210,* A.So. November 1910.

2167 **Morrish,** Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 6 *The Terrace, Keyham, Devonport.* 1593, P.M., L.R.; *1593,* P.Z. March 1898.

2168 ***Morsbach,** Walter. *Calle Libertad* 730, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; *1553,* P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.Sc.E. January 1903.

2169 **Morton,** Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden, Victoria.** June 1896.

2170 **Morton,** Joseph Hall, F.R.I.B.A. 50 *King Street, South Shields, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1907.

2171 **Moses,** Myer. 67 *Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 185; *185.* May 1907.

2172 **Moss,** Bernard. Box 55, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 74 (D.C.). June 1905.

2173 ***Moss,** William Edward. *c/o Davies Benachi & Co.,* 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

2174 **Moulder,** Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 7 *Lower Downs Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 3362, P.M. March 1900.

2175 **Mounsey,** Kenneth William. *Tientsin, N. China.* 1026, 2931, P.M. October 1907.

2176 **Muggeridge,** Richard William. 5 *Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.* 1704, P.M., L.R.; *1704*, P.Z. March 1894.

2177 **Muir,** Robert Home. 41 *Percy Park, Tynemouth.* 0 (S.C.); *53.* October 1906.

2178 **Muirhead,** Alexander. 728 *Lovejoy Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 12, P.M.; *3*, P.H.P. November 1907.

2179 **Mulchahey,** Edward Irving. 108 *Narragansett Avenue, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Lecturer**; *1.* November 1902.

2180 **Muller,** Berthold Herman. 18 *Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* 231, S.W. May 1910.

2181 **Müller,** Emil. *Botticherstrasse 34, Magdeburg, Germany.* Hohenzollern treu und beständig. November 1911.

2182 **Müller,** R. 121 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 238. March 1902.

2183 **Mulliner,** A. F. *Dallington, Northampton.* 1911, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Northants. & Hunts.; *360.* November 1904.

2184 **Mullins,** Arthur Ernest. 48 *Peckham Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M., L.R., *720*, P.Z. March 1893.

2185 **Munro,** John. 12 *Newton Terrace, Hebburn-on-Tyne, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.D.; *1119*, P.Z. October 1905.

2186 **Murison,** John. 65 *Harmood Street, London, N.W.* 2168. March 1906.

2187 **Murphy,** Major J. J. 32 *Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

2188 **Murray,** Alexander. *c/o A. G. M. Gillott*, Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1910.

2189 **Murray,** Alfred Alexander Arbuthnot, W.S., LL.B., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Cresent, Edinburgh.* Rep.G.L. Norway, **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire; Grand Scribe E.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh. March 1898.

2190 **Murray,** Donald. *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2772. January 1910.

2191 **Murray,** Dr. J. *Spean House, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.* 1021, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W.Lancs. May 1905.

2192 **Murray,** James. *Kenwood, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.* 102, 437, P.M.; *50*, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). March 1894.

2193 **Murray,** James. 271 *Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.* 2090. January 1907.

2194 **Murray,** Walter. *F.C.B.B. y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2195 **Murrow,** Baron. 56 *Springfield Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 2189. March 1889.

2196 **Mutter,** William. 617, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Burma. March 1910.

2197 **Myers,** Dr. Charles S. *Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.* 1492, P.M. November 1908.

2198 **Myers,** Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange Free State.* Star of the Border (D.C.). October 1895.

2199 **Myles,** David. *Ellengowan, Preston Park, North Shields.* 2497, P.M., Pr.J.G.D.; *685*, Sc.E. March 1912.

2200 **Nadel,** Naley. *c/o Moses & Co., Mount Road, Madras, India.* P.Dis.A.G.Sec.; *273*, P.Z. March 1897.

2201 **Nailard,** E. H. 1 *Bath Street, Brighton.* 315, W.M. October 1912.

2202 ***Nairne,** Perceval Alleyn. 3 *Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1898.

2203 **Nalder,** Francis Henry. 104 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 96, S.W.; *96.* January 1906.

2204 **Napper,** Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M., L.R. March 1898.

2205 **Nash,** George P. *Hawthorndene, Montserrat Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 2661, P.M.; *1426*, A.So. May 1907.

2206 **Nauwerck,** Curt. 47 *Beckenham Road, Beckenham.* 238. January 1909.

2207 **Nead,** Daniel Wunderlich, M.D. 500 *Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.* 631 (Pa.C.), P.M.; *631* (Pa.C.), P.H.P. May 1905.

2208 **Neale,** Francis. 20 *Calle José Sisco, Ingeniero White, C.S., Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.

2209 **Neall,** A. J. 46 *Clarence Square, Brighton.* P.Pr.G.O.; *315*, P.Z. May 1911.

2210 **Neild,** John Reginald Jewsbury. *c/o Neild Crane & Co., River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 2127. November 1909.

2211 **Nellis,** Luther McAfee. 314 *W. Fifth Street, Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 17 P.M.; 5. Jan. 1904.

2212 **Nelson,** Horace, D.C.L., J.P. *Barton Mill House, Canterbury.* 1118. May 1907.

2213 **Nelson**, Dr. Louis Allan. 220 *Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5. June 1908.

2214 **Nelson**, Nels. Box 403, *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 17, P.M. June 1909.

2215 **Nelthorpe**, Alfred Edwin. *Lion Hotel, Latchingdon, Essex.* 2589. January 1906.

2216 **Nelthorpe**, Herbert Charles. *The Hole in the Wall, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.* 1519, P.M., P Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex; *65.* January 1905.

2217 ***Neser**. Cecil Vintcent. Box 15, *Middelburg, Transvaal.* 794 (S.C.), P.M. October 1906.

2218 **Nethersole**, Major Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, India.* 150; *150.* March 1897.

2219 **Newby**, Timothy. 35 *Boar Lane, Leeds.* 1042, P.M. January 1906.

2220 **Newby**, William George. *Bean Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409, P.M., Dis G.D.C., S. Africa, C.Div. October 1905.

2221 **Newman**, Charles Arnold. *Oundle, Northants.* 607. March 1912.

2222 **Newman**, James Robert. *Graylingwell, Chichester.* 38, Sec.; *38,* Sc.N. October 1910.

2223 **Newman**, William Edwin, M.I.Mech.E. *Lyngate, Sheringham, Norfolk.* 2602, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B.; *2602,* P.Z. May 1908.

2224 **Newman**, Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 38, P.M., 175. March 1902.

2225 **Newport**, Howard Oliver, J.P., F.R.Hist.S. *Kamerunga, Cairns, N. Queensland.* 2139, P.M.; *2139,* P.Z. October 1904.

2226 **Newstead**, W. J. 117 *Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1973, P.M. Nov. 1899.

2227 ***Newton**, E. B. B. 177 *Harrow Road, London, W.* 3281, P.M., L.R. November 1911.

2228 **Newton**, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Marsden. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1908.

2229 **Nicholl**, Cecil Hume. 1 *Mackenzie Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88; *88.* October 1909.

2230 **Nicholls**, Harry. *Rupert Cottage, Bedford Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Nov. 1903.

2231 **Nichols**, H. Bertram. 51 *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 1180, P.M.; *1016,* P.Z. May 1898.

2232 **Nicholson**, Archibald Keightly. 7 *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, Kensington, London, W.* 2885; *2885.* January 1911.

2233 **Nickel**, Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Zur Perle. October 1895.

2234 **Nicklin**, John Bailey. 601 *Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

2235 **Nicol**, Jan Sinclair. *Western Telegraph Co., Cabo Submarino, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.* 239 (Portugal C.). October 1909.

2236 **Nicoll**, Brydon Hayward. 658 *Chapman Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M.; *3,* P.H.P. November 1907.

2237 **Nixon**, Dr. Edward John. Box 57, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2354, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. May 1898.

2238 **Nixon**, John Clarke. *Plympton House, Plympton, Devon.* 1522. October 1899.

2239 **Noakes**, J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 92, P.M., L.R.; *92,* P.Z. March 1901.

2240 **Nobbs**, Walter W. 71 *Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 1929. May 1907.

2241 **Nock**, George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Crediton, Devon.* 1896, P.M.; *1010,* P.Z. January 1889.

2242 **Nock**, Guy Henry. *Bradda, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.

2243 **Nockolds**, Alfred George. *Trefiddian, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 1280, P.M., P.Pr.G.R.; *1280,* Z., Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1907.

2244 **Noel**, William. *Agriculture & Mines Dept., St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776; *9* (N.S.), P.So. January 1910.

2245 **Nolan**, James Joseph. 10-11 *Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 183, 1769, P.M.; *1928.* January 1908.

2246 **Norfolk**, Thomas. 77 *Athol Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.

2247 **Norman**, Alfred, LL.D. 68 *Dame Street, Dublin.* Grand Master's, P.M.; *33,* P.K. May 1911.

2248 **Norman**, George, M.R.C.S. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *41,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1895.

2249 ***Northall-Laurie**, Dudley. 32 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1159. October 1906.

2250 **Northend**, John William. 8 *Norfolk Row, Sheffield.* 2558; *1239.* October 1907.

2251 **Northwood**, William. 56 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1905.

2252 ***Norton**, Eardley. *Bar Library, Calcutta, India.* 1189, P.M. November 1895.

2253 **Norton**, James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1900.

2254 **Nowell**, Gilbert Henry. 20 *Whitecross Street, Barton-on-Humber, Yorkshire.* 1447, P.M. November 1909.

2255 **Nutt,** Ernest Smith. 17 *Grange Road, Sheffield.* 1239; *1239.* November 1907.

2256 **Nutt,** Walter Frederick. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* 2337, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., E. Arch. November 1910.

2257 **Nuttall,** John Robert, F.R.Hist.S. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M.; *1051,* P.Z. Local Secretary for North Lancashire. May 1899.

2258 **Nye,** Frank. *Oxford House, Littlehampton.* 56, S.W.; *56,* Sc.N. January 1910.

2259 **Odell,** Oswald Thomas. 151 *Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. May 1907.

2260 **O'Donnell,** Francis H. E. 2728 *Hillegass Avenue, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.* P.M.; P.H.P. October 1900.

2261 **O'Duffy,** John. 54 *Rutland Square, Dublin.* 249, P.M.; **Grand Janitor, Captain of Blue Vail.** January 1899.

2262 **Oertel,** Theodore Eugene. *Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 166; *2.* May 1908.

2263 **Ogden,** David. 56 *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.* 25, P.M.; *25,* P.K. May 1911.

2264 **O'Grady,** Guillamore, M.A., Dublin Herald of Arms. 49 *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.* 143; *143.* May 1911.

2265 **O'Hara,** James. 18 *Cope Street, Dublin.* LIII.; *XI.* May 1904.

2266 **Ohlerich,** Heinrich A. E. D. *British Vice-Consulate, Rostock, Germany.* Zu den drei Sternen, Dep.M. November 1907.

2267 **Oldroyd,** Henry J. 51 *Louis Street, Hull.* 57, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., N. & E. Yorks.; *57,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., N. & E. Yorks. March 1906.

2268 **Oliver,** Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.* 263; *2416.* May 1900.

2269 **Oliver,** George Y. 18 *Gordon Square, London, W.C.* 859, P.Pr.G.St.B., Cambs. June 1912.

2270 **Oliver,** Rev. Henry Francis, M.A. *c/o J. S. Hornett, High Street, Fenny Stratford, Bucks.* 2086, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Bucks.; P.Z. May 1903.

2271 **Oliver,** H. St. John. *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 143, P.M., L.R. Oct. 1906.

2272 **Opas,** Edward Albert. 26 *Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1471; *1446.* January 1911.

2273 **Oram,** William Adams. 39 *Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.

2274 **Orchard,** Frederick Edward. 133 *Waverley Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.* 567, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. March 1912.

2275 **Orlady,** Hon. George Boal. *Huntingdon, Pa., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; *201,* P.H.P. October 1905.

2276 **Ormsbee,** James Jackson. *c/o El Paso Smelting Works, El Paso, Tex., U.S.A.* 505, P.M.; *157.* October 1906.

2277 **Ormsby,** Horatio Nelson. *Brakpan Mines Ltd., Brakpan, Transvaal.* 3167, Sec.; *3167,* P.So. October 1910.

2278 **Ormsby,** Capt. Robert Daly, R.M. *Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.* 2649, J.D.; *2649,* P.So. October 1909.

2279 **O'Rorke,** William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.

2280 **Orr,** Cyrus Pitman. *Box* 278, *Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.* 460. January 1912.

2281 **Orr,** William Arthur Wellesley. *Mendip Cottage, Coombe Warren, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1375, P.M.; *1387.* May 1910.

2282 **Ortner,** Evan. *Felday, Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2140, P.M., L.R., 3279, P.M.; *140,* P.Z. October 1907.

2283 **Orton,** William Amor. *Walton Lodge, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 3279, Stew.; *140,* A.So. March 1912.

2284 **Orttewell,** Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., P.Pr.G.Stew.; *1024,* P.Z. November 1894.

2285 **Osborne,** H. J. 13 *Union Street, Ryde, I.W.* 175, P.M.; *175,* P.Z. October 1907.

2286 **Osler,** Thomas Andrew. Box 49, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.

2287 **Otten,** Hermann John. 46 *Eastern Road, Plaistow, London, E.* 1306. June 1912.

2288 **Overton,** Frank. 4 *Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1556. January 1906.

2289 **Owen,** Frank. 39-41 *New Broad Street, London, E.C.* March 1909.

2290 **Owen,** Samuel Walshe, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, Hammersmith, London, W.* 901, P.M., L.R.; *201,* P.Z. October 1898.

2291 **Owen,** Walter Thomas, A.C.A., F.R.G.S. 58 *New Street, Birmingham.* 925; *1016.* January 1903.

2292 **Owens,** E. J. M. 20 *Raymond Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2466, P.M., L.R. January 1909.

2293 **Owers,** Samuel John. 71 *Malmesbury Road, Bow, London, E.* 1816, P.M.; *933,* P.Z. January 1912.

2294 **Oxbrow,** Alfred William. 7 *Old Haymarket, Norwich.* 807, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *807,* H. October 1907.

2295 **Oxenford,** Matthew Fletcher. 81 *Balham Park Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 1820, P.M. January 1906.

2296 **Owst,** Capt. Arthur Robert, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.T. *Inverlochy, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 3432, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Surrey. October 1910.

2297 **Page,** Alfred. 28 *King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 79, P.M. March 1899.

2298 **Page,** William S. *Oaklands, Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1894.

2299 **Page,** William Thomas. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). October 1896.

2300 **Paine,** Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.

2301 **Painting,** J. W. Box 429, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (D.C). June 1908.

2302 **Pakes,** John James. *Invicta, Teddington Park, Teddington, Middlesex.* 871, P.M.; *140,* P.Z. January 1890.

2303 **Palmer,** Frank T. 12 *Montpelier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.

2304 **Palmer,** G. G. 1022. June 1909.

2305 **Palmer,** George William. 6 *Purnell Street, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Wellington; *23* (N.Z.C.), P.Z. January 1910.

2306 **Palmer,** Henry. *Monks Holme, Corbridge, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1899.

2307 **Palmer,** John. 17 *Brand Lane, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, P.M., Sec.; *262,* P.Z. November 1906.

2308 **Palmer,** Philip Henry. *The Bungalow, Filsham Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. January 1907.

2309 **Palmer,** William. *Alfredton, Maitland Road, Islington, Newcastle, New South Wales.* 3196, P.M. October 1907.

2310 **Pandit,** Narayan Purushottam. *Anandashrama, Anand, India.* *215* (S.C.). June 1911.

2311 **Papenfus,** Herbert B. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 71, (D.C.), P.Dis.G.W. October 1891.

2312 **Papworth,** Major Oliver, V.D. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec.; P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.

2313 **Paramore,** David Lewis. 212 *Avenue E., Snohomish, Wash., U.S.A.* 25, P.M., Rep.G.L. England; Rep.G.Chap. Louisiana, **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1893.

2314 **Parker,** The Hon. Justice Frederick H., M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.A. *Roseau, Dominica, Leeward Islands, West Indies.* 2277, P.M.; *2277,* P.Z. November 1902.

2315 **Parker,** George Phillips. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). June 1898.

2316 **Parker,** Gerald Langley. Box 17, *Vernon, B.C., Canada.* 56, Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1899.

2317 **Parker,** Horatio Hyde. 616 *Spalding Building, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2; *18,* P.K. May 1907.

2318 **Parker,** William. *Tynedale, Church Road, Low Fell, Gateshead, Co. Durham.* 3067, P.M. June 1907.

2319 **Parker,** William. 5 *Milk Street, London, E.C.* 1851, P.M.; *1851,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Surrey. March 1908.

2320 **Parrett,** Frederick James. *Verona House, Station Road, Herne Bay, Kent.* 1273, P.M.; *1273.* May 1909.

2321 **Parrott,** John William. 3 *Leyton Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 1782. November 1910.

2322 ***Parry,** Edward Hallmark. *Castle Lodge, Duffield, Derby.* 482, P.M.; *482,* H., Pr.G.St.B.(R.A.), Staffs. January 1905.

2323 **Parry,** Edwin. 4 *Montpelier Terrace, Swansea, Glamorgan.* 377, P.Pr.G.R., Worcester. June 1906.

2324 **Parsell,** Henry van Arsdale. 458 *Penna Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 16. Oct. 1907.

2325 **Parslow,** William. 5 *Fountaine Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1227. October 1909.

2326 **Parson,** Charles H. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11. May 1904.

2327 **Parsons,** Dudley St. Leger. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* 2337, Treas. January 1908.

2328 **Parsons,** Henry David. *Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.* 509, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas.; *509*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.H. January 1912.

2329 **Parsons,** James. 346 *South Lambeth Road, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M.; *720*, P.Z. January 1905.

2330 **Partridge,** Samuel Stead. 91 *De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1889.

2331 **Passmore,** Herbert. 70 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 2545. January 1907.

2332 **Pastfield,** John Robinson. *Prince's Street S., St. Thomas, Exeter.* 2659, P.M. March 1897.

2333 **Paton,** John. *London & River Plate Bank, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, P.M.; *1553*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). November 1906.

2334 **Patt,** Ornam Leonard, jun. *c/o Dept. of Public Works, City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 21, P.M.; *1*. June 1908.

2335 ***Pattani,** Prabashankar Dalpatram, Diwan. *Bhavnagar, India.* 2787. October 1904.

2336 **Patterson,** J. W. 20 *South Road, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.* 2462. January 1903.

2337 **Patterson,** W. R. 67 *Cornwall Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.* 10. May 1910.

2338 **Pattison,** John Charles. *Warders' Quarters, Civil Prison, Singapore.* 508, 2970, P.M.; *508*, P.Sc.N. May 1912.

2339 **Pawson,** James Henry. *Scawthorpe Hall, Doncaster.* 242, P.Pr.G.R., W. Yorks. May 1912.

2340 **Payne,** Earl Hamilton. *Rushville, Ind., U.S.A.* 62, P.M.; *24*, P.H.P. October 1912.

2341 **Payne,** Edward Scott. Box 183, *Durban, Natal.* 738, W.M. June 1912.

2342 **Paynter,** Rev. Francis Samuel, M.A. *Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.* 3183, Pr.G.Ch.; *276*. March 1910.

2343 ***Paynter,** Henry Harold. 900 (S.C.), P.M.; *287* (S.C.), P.Z. November 1902.

2344 **Paynter,** Walter Abbott. *Silvermead, Knowle Green, Staines.* 2536, P.M. January 1911.

2345 **Peacock,** Charles Russell, M.S.A. *Misgrove, Overland Road, Mumbles, Glamorgan.* 237, W.M.; *237*. May 1912.

2346 **Pearce,** Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Hants & I.W. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.

2347 **Pearce,** Gilbert B. *The Beeches, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Librarian, Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle; P.Pr.G.J. March 1887.

2348 **Pearce,** Lot Livermore. *Salem, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.

2349 **Pearce,** Percy Trevarthian. 16 *Princess Square, Plymouth.* 2727, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. May 1906.

2350 **Pearse,** Major Albert. *Junior Army & Navy Club, Horseguards Avenue, London, S.W.* 165, W.M.; *63*, A.So. May 1912.

2351 **Pearson,** Rev. Thomas, B.D. *The Rectory, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.* 357, P.M. January 1905.

2352 **Pearston,** Joseph Osborne. 4 *Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* 2087, I.G. October 1910.

2353 **Peck,** Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 719; *209*. October 1891.

2354 **Peck,** Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1892.

2355 ***Peek,** Rev. Richard. *St. Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2356 **Peers,** William. *Brookside Villa, Hoole, Chester.* 721, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas. May 1905.

2357 **Pegge,** William Thomas. *Colston, Penn Hill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.* 757; *215* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1906.

2358 **Pegler,** Stephen Francis, J.P. *Amcott House, Retford, Notts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1908.

2359 **Pellon,** José F. *San Carlos* 48, *Cienfuegos, Cuba.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1893.

2360 **Pennefather,** J. Francis H. 47 *Marine Parade, Lowestoft.* 1452, J.W.; *71*, Sc.N. March 1910.

2361 **Pennington,** Miles Stuart, M.D. *Calle General Paz, Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025, 1047. January 1912.

2362 **Penny,** Major J., I.M.S. *Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1268, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. Burma; *1268*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), Burma. March 1901.

2363 **Perceval,** John James. 7 *Glene Terrace, Wexford.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2364 **Perkins,** G. J. *High Street, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *2536*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1905.

2365 **Perram,** Charles Herbert. 55 *Bromham Road, Bedford.* 540, 2490, P.M., 2546, 3286. March 1909.

2366 **Perrin,** William Gordon. *Clears Corner, Manor Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 1593. May 1907.

2367 **Perrott,** Robert Rees. *Secretary, Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. May 1902.

2368 **Peters,** Frederick William. Box 747, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1889.

2369 **Peters,** Herbert William. 12 *New Main Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sec., S. Africa, C.Div., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England.** June 1888.

2370 **Pettigrew,** George Atwood. *Sioux Falls, S.D., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1894.

2371 **Pettman,** Rev. Charles. *The Parsonage, Queenstown, Cape Colony.* Dis.G.Ch., S. Africa, E.Div. March 1906.

2372 **Pfeifer,** Arthur Otto Bruno. 144 *Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 1425. May 1906.

2373 **Pflug,** B. 31 *Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 238. March 1906.

2374 **Phelp,** Joseph R. *c/o Bray & Co., Ltd*, 17 *Farringdon Street, London, E C.* January 1906.

2375 **Phelps,** W. E. *The Cross Ways, Chevening, Sevenoaks.* 1670, P.M.; *2395.* January 1893.

2376 **Philipson,** Ferdinand, Knight of Danebroge. *Vester Boulevarde 29, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Ferdinande Caroline (Hamburg). May 1893.

2377 **Phillips,** Ebenezer S. 1120 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.* 3; *13.* March 1894.

2378 **Phillips,** Edward. 30 *Orchard Street, Portman Square, London, W.* 16, P.M., 715, L.R. March 1907.

2379 **Phillips,** Frederick. *Nant Coch, Newport, Mon.* **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **Grand Superintendent.** May 1906.

2380 **Phillips,** Major George Ingleton. 2 *Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.S.B., Berks.; P.Pr.G.So., Oxon. June 1907.

2381 **Phillips,** George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1896.

2382 **Phillips,** James Thomas. 97 *Osborne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 2291. May 1907.

2383 **Phillips,** Thomas. *Ashley House, Pont Newydd, S. Wales.* 1163. March 1906.

2384 **Phillipps,** W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2385 **Philpott,** James John. 42 *Etheldene Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2373; *681.* Jan. 1907.

2386 **Phorson,** Peter, M.I.N.A. *Glen Lea, Roker, Sunderland.* 97, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; *97,* Sc.E. October 1908.

2387 **Pickering,** George Alfred. *Guildhall, London, E.C.* 29, P.M., P.G.Stew. March 1892.

2388 **Pickersgill,** Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), W. Yorks. October 1898.

2389 **Pickett,** Jacob, M.D. 26 *Woodstock Road, Croydon.* 766, P.M. January 1895.

2390 **Pickett,** John J. *Thames, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent of Works, New Zealand.** May 1893.

2391 **Pickford,** Alfred. 14 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester.* 1375, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas.; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E., W. Lancs. June 1898.

2392 **Pickford,** Joseph James. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* 1239; *139.* October 1907.

2393 **Pike,** Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras; *391,* P.H. October 1896.

2394 **Pike,** Nelson Cook. *Lake City, Minn., U.S.A.* 40; *12.* May 1911.

2395 **Pilkington,** Edward Fielden. *The Headlands, Prestwich, near Manchester.* 859; *859.* June 1907.

2396 **Pilkington,** Rev. James Holme, M.A. *The Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Chaplain; Grand Superintendent.** June 1903.

2397 **Pillinger,** Henry James. 7 & 8 *Carlton Chambers, Newport, Mon.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies;** Pr.G Sc.E., **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1911.

2398 **Pinckard,** George Josiah. *Box 1759, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. England; **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1887.

2399 **Piper,** Arthur W. *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.). January 1904.

2400 **Pirie-Gordon,** Harry *Gwernvale, Crickhowel, S. Wales.* 357, 1523; *357.* October 1906.

2401 **Pitcher,** Alfred Holman. *49 Glenfield Road, Leicester.* 2538; *2538.* May 1906.

2402 **Pithie,** Dr. Alexander Drimmie. *Bellevue, Lymington, Hants.* 319, 3099, P.M.; *319,* Sc.N. June 1909.

2403 **Pitts,** Alva Grenelle. 551-4 *Equity Building, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 357; *133.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2404 **Pizer,** Harry. *Taiping, Perak, Malay States.* P.Dis.A.G.Pt., E.Arch.; *2225,* P.So. May 1911.

2405 **Plenderleath,** Capt. Claude W. M., R.N. *Alphington, near Exeter.* 122, P.M., 2612, P.M., L.R.; *444,* H. October 1907.

2406 **Plews,** William John. *Heath Bank, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.* 2310, P.M.; *111.* November 1901.

2407 **Pleydell-Bouverie,** The Hon. Stuart. *High Barn, Godalming, Surrey.* 1591. June 1904.

2408 **Plimley,** Fred. *Bodrean, Belle Vue Gardens, Shrewsbury.* 117. October 1906.

2409 **Plumbe,** Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 *Fitzroy Square, London, W.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1896.

2410 **Plummer,** F. 34 *Finlay Street, Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.* 144. October 1907.

2411 **Pocklington,** W. H. 10 *Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, London, N.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1898.

2412 **Pocknell,** John Edmund. 55 *Croftdown Road, Highgate Road, London, N.W.* 183. March 1906.

2413 **Pocock,** F. Ernest, M.D. *The Limes, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1904.

2414 **Poignant,** Axel Jonas Alfred. 13 *Park View, Harrogate.* 289; *289.* March 1909.

2415 **Pollard,** Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1899.

2416 **Pontifex,** Reginald Dudley. *c/o Mahon, McFarland & Procter, Ltd.,* 543 *Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 901 (E.C.). May 1904.

2417 **Ponton,** Lieut.-Col. William Nisbet, M.A., K.C. *Belleville, Ont., Canada.* 11, 123, Dis.Dep.G.M.; *72.* October 1906.

2418 **Pool,** Arthur G. *North Parade, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C. January 1903.

2419 **Poole,** Clement Vaughan. 50 *Unthank Road, Norwich.* 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. October 1902.

2420 **Poole,** Edmund. 15 *Kensington Mansions, Earls Court, London, S.W.* 7, P.M., P.G.Stew.; *534,* P.Z. May 1907.

2421 **Poole,** Herbert. *King's School, Canterbury.* 31; *31.* June 1911.

2422 **Poole,** William Richard. 17 *Bovill Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.* 65. March 1906.

2423 **Pope,** Alexander Winthrop. *Newton, Mass., U.S.A.* Rabboni (Boston). March 1905.

2424 **Pope,** Seth L. Box 256, *Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** January 1899.

2425 **Postans,** Frederick. *Fairview, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London, N.* 2956. November 1911.

2426 **Postans,** Frederic Holmes. *Fairview, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London, N.* 2956. June 1910.

2427 **Potter,** Henry, J.P. 60-64 *Artillery Lane, London, E.* 1622, P.M., 2884, P.M., L.R. Nov. 1909.

2428 **Potter,** Robert. *Rockleigh, Gledholt, Huddersfield.* 275, P.M.; *61,* P.Z. June 1900.

2429 **Potter,** Sidney Paul. 59 *Warwick Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 40, P.M.; *40.* March 1909.

2430 **Potts,** James Rowland. 14 *Warwick Terrace, Plumstead, Kent.* 1472; *1472.* November 1906.

2431 **Potts,** William Henry. *Caulkwell House, Northallerton, Yorkshire.* 1211, 1337, P.M.; *1337,* Sc.E. June 1911.

2432 **Pound,** Roscoe. *Harvard University School of Law, Cambridge, Mass., U.SA.* 54 (Ill.). June 1902

2433 **Pounder** Festus Kelley. *St. John's Terrace, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.* 270, P.M.; Pr.G.I.G., Wicklow & Wexford.; *935,* P.K. May 1904.

2434 **Powell,** Arthur Marriott. *Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor Street, London, E.C.* 2885. I.G.; *2885.* January 1911.

2435 **Powell,** Frederick Atkinson, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 344 *Kennington Road, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1887.

2436 **Powell,** James. 34 *Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2127, P.M., L.R.; *1929,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Surrey. June 1911.

2437 **Powell,** James William. *c/o Hammond & Co., Osborne Street, Hull.* 250. January 1906.

2438 **Powell,** John Dowding. *Forest Side, Epping, Essex.* 2721, J.D.; *3114.* May 1910.

2439 **Powell,** Stanley Langhorne. *Stockwell Green, London, S.W.* 2741, P.M.; *720.* January 1906.

2440 **Powell,** William Howard, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.S.E. 10 *Victoria Road, Darlington.* 2453. January 1911.

2441 **Pratt,** J. H. *G.N. & L. & N.W. Railways Refreshment Room, Melton Mowbray.* 1130. March 1906.

2442 ***Preedy,** William Frederick. 5 *Marchwood Crescent, Ealing, London, W.* 3051. January 1911.

2443 **Prescott,** David Sauboon. 407 *Sprague Avenue, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Master;** 2. January 1908.

2444 **Prested,** Harry. *Elthorne Road, Holloway, London, N.* 2804. November 1906.

2445 **Prewer,** Percy John. 12 *Springfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2622. January 1912.

2446 **Price,** Alfred Bryant. 1 *W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon, New York;** 2 (N.Y.C.), P.H.P. June 1906.

2447 **Price,** James Henry. *Oxley's Hotel, Picton, New Zealand.* 156 (N.Z.C.), S.W.; 25 (N.Z.C.). March 1908.

2448 **Price,** Robert F. 1669, P.M.; *1669,* P.Z. May 1908.

2449 **Prillevitz,** Johannes Marius. 26 *Bedford Place, London, W.C.* St. Jan (D.C.). January 1904.

2450 ***Prime,** William C. *Rye, N.Y., U.S.A.* 736, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1906.

2451 **Pringle,** Sir John, K.C.M.G. *Cape Clear, Clonmel Post Office, Jamaica.* **District Grand Master.** October 1910.

2452 **Probyn-Williams,** R. J., M.D. 13 *Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1903.

2453 ***Proctor,** Frank Eastham. *Tarquah, W. Africa.* 3356, J.D. January 1911.

2454 **Proctor,** Frederick Stephen. *Cupar, Sask., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Manitoba. Local Secretary for Saskatchewan. October 1906.

2455 **Proctor,** John James Beauchamp. *Public School, Mafeking, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., S.Africa, C.Div. May 1899.

2456 **Proctor,** John Thomas. 5 *De Merley Road, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E. June 1907.

2457 **Pruen,** John Ashmead, M.A., F.R.G.S. *Merrow, Guildford.* 2858, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Surrey; *2858,* P.Z. October 1912.

2458 ***Pryce,** Thomas Lawrence, F.S.A.A. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 823; *2313.* Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2459 **Pudsey,** Col. Harry Fawcett. *The Hall, Sutton-on-Hull, E. Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H., N. & E. Yorks. June 1889.

2460 **Pulvermann,** Martin. 10 *Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 19. October 1895.

2461 **Pursell,** W. T. 115 *S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 878, S. Stew. November 1911.

2462 **Purser,** Brittain B. *Amite City, La., U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Warden.** October 1912.

2463 **Purton,** John Frederick. 83 *Fox Lane, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 1541, P.M.; *1269.* March 1901.

2464 **Quibell,** Rev. William. *The Vicarage, Hednesford, Staffs.* 1941, J.W.; *1941.* January 1910.

2465 **Quinton,** John Purcell. 1 *Alma Square, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* 2798. November 1910.

2466 **Radnor,** The Right Hon. the Earl of. *Longford Castle, Salisbury.* **Past Grand Warden, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** June 1912.

2467 **Rae,** Robert. Box 203, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.

2468 **Rainey,** James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426; *721.* March 1890.

2469 **Ralling,** Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies;** Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1890.

2470 **Ranking,** Drory Fearon de l'Hoste, M.A., LL.D. 9 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S.W.* 555. June 1910.

2471 **Rashleigh,** Lieut. Vernon Stanhope, R.N. *H.M.S. Indefatigable, First Cruiser Squadron, c/o General Post Office, London, E.C.* 358; *261.* November 1907.

2472 **Rasmussen,** P. S. Johannes. *Niels Juelsgade 7, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. June 1906.

2473 **Ratcliffe,** Charles. *Marton, Queen's Drive, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs.; *216,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Lancs. May 1892.

2474 **Ravenscroft,** William, F.S.A. *Briantcroft, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Berks. June 1907.

2475 **Rawlings,** Justly. 59 *Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1671, P.M.; *1671.* May 1906.

2476 **Rawlinson,** Cecil John. *Oakfield, Crescent Road, Enfield, Middlesex.* 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1907.

2477 **Ray,** Arthur Robert. *Portelet, Carlton Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.* 2442, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt. Nov. 1909.

2478 **Raymond,** Henry Francis. *Garryowen, Victoria Park, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.

2479 **Rayner,** Charles Stanley. *Durban Club, Durban, Natal.* 2633, P.M.; *1937.* June 1911.

2480 **Raynon,** John Rowe James. *50 South Street, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *1437,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1912.

2481 **Read,** Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex. June 1902.

2482 **Read,** R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.

2483 **Rebman,** Francis Joseph. *Rebman Co.,* 1123 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 1768 (E.C.), P.M.; *2000* (E.C.). January 1897.

2484 **Reddish,** John Thomas. *Emscote, Marine Road, Prestatyn, N. Wales.* 2609; *721.* March 1905.

2485 **Reece,** Richard James, M.A., M.D. 62 *Addison Gardens, West Kensington, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.

2486 **Reed,** John Hawkes. 33-34 *Carnaby Street, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.* 108, P.M. March 1912.

2487 **Reep,** John Robertson. 43 *Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, London, W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). June 1890.

2488 **Reepmaker,** M. 19 *Groot Hertoginnelaan, The Hague, Holland.* Frédérick Royal. June 1905.

2489 **Rees,** E. C. 1 *West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 1664, P.M. June 1912.

2490 **Rees,** Herbert Percy Powell. 8 *Grange Park, Ealing, London, W.* 3012. March 1907.

2491 ***Rees,** Thomas Ernest. *Station Master, S A. Railway, Kendal, Transvaal.* 654 (S.C.); *291* (S.C.). March 1898.

2492 **Rees,** William Joseph. *Auckland, New Zealand.* **Provincial Grand Master** (I C.). October 1912.

2493 **Reeves,** Alexander Stewart. Box 2, *Witbank, Transvaal.* 3150, P.M. June 1909.

2494 **Reeves,** John G. *Lancaster, Fairfield County, O, U.S.A.* 57, P.M.; *11.* November 1905.

2495 **Reid,** Edwin James. *Stanthorpe, Glynde Road, Bexley Heath, Kent.* 2087, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex. October 1910.

2496 **Reid,** Lieut. George S. B. *Rocklands Post Office, Cape Colony.* 2252; *2252.* May 1902.

2497 **Reid,** Herbert Cartwright, M.I.C.E. 2 *The Terrace, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.* 2913, P.M.; *2913,* P.Z. March 1903.

2498 **Reid,** James. Box 425, *Wellington, New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.). June 1908.

2499 **Reid,** John. Box 37, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.* 1022. January 1899.

2500 **Reid,** Robert Raymond. *Amite City, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Grand Scribe.** November 1904.

2501 **Reizenstein,** Henry. Box 1716, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 2075. June 1903.

2502 **Renckert,** Albert. 15 *Kent House Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 3347. May 1909.

2503 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *St. Aldate House, Gloucester.* P.Dis G.Ch., S. Africa, W.Div. March 1899.

2504 **Rensch,** Lieut. Bankier George. *Eisenach, Germany.* Zur Krone der Elisabeth. March 1910.

2505 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 199 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex; *1024,* P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Essex. November 1894.

2506 **Reuter,** Rudolph Johannes. *Normannia, Weybridge, Surrey.* 2686. March 1906.

2507 **Reynolds,** Alfred L. 2 *Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1906.

2508 **Rhodes,** Richard. 67 *St. Mary Street, Cardiff.* 1754; *1754.* January 1910.

2509 **Riach,** Hugh Heugh. 29 *Moore Street, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.Sec., Oxon. May 1911.

2510 **Ricards,** Robert Flack. 14 *Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1907.

2511 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1896.

2512 **Richards,** James Albert. 18 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, London, W.* 2030. November 1904.

2513 **Richards,** John. *Gergwenels, Colchester Road, Leyton, London, N.E.* 1227. March 1910.

2514 **Richards,** Sydney Thomas. *Trevone, Beulah Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 907. November 1906.

2515 **Richards,** Thomas George. *Arica, Chili.* 2459 (E.C.). October 1902.

2516 **Richards,** Thomas Newman. 17 *Watergate Row, Chester.* 721; *721.* January 1906.

2517 **Richardson,** Bertie William. 3 *South Quay, St. Sampson's, Guernsey, C.I.* 2069. October 1905.

2518 **Richardson,** Charles Lindsey. 81 *New Bond Street, London, W.* 960, P.M.; *960.* May 1910.

2519 **Richardson,** Charles Willerton. *c/o Asquith & Lord, Ltd., Bombay, India.* 944, P.M., P.Dis.G.Ch; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.). May 1905.

2520 **Richardson,** George Henry. *38 Perryn Road, East Acton, London, W.* 1387. March 1906.

2521 ***Richardson,** Harry, C.E. *5 Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Worcester; P.Pr.A.G.So., Staffs. June 1900.

2522 **Richardson,** Henry. *4 Church Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 140, P.M. March 1892.

2523 **Richardson,** Lawford Moray. *c/o Royal Bank of Canada, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 57, J.D.; *124*, P.So. June 1912.

2524 **Richardson,** Valentine. *Castle Brewery, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 952 (S.C.). October 1906.

2525 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W., N. & E. Yorks. January 1898.

2526 ***Richmond,** A. E. *3 St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth.* 100, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; *100*, P.Z., Pr.A.G.So. January 1903.

2527 **Richmond,** Frank George. *George, Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 197 (I.C.). March 1911.

2528 **Rickard,** F. A. *Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Rangoon, Burma.* 570, P.M.; *1152*, P.Z., P.Dis.G S.B. (R.A.), E.Arch. March 1906.

2529 **Rickard,** Capt. Frank Martyn, R.A. *Inspection Dept., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.* 1789. October 1905.

2530 **Ridler,** James. Box 172, *St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163. May 1905.

2531 **Ridley,** Frank R. 10 *Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.* 2956. May 1907.

2532 **Ridley,** Thomas Matthew. *Stanley, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2929, P.M.; *2929*, A.So. March 1906.

2533 **Ridout,** George. *4 Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, London, N.* 3121, W.M. May 1912.

2534 **Riggs,** Dr. Lewis F. *205 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1911.

2535 **Rilliet,** Robert Frederick. *Campana, F.C.C.A., Argentina.* 3364, Ch. November 1910.

2536 **Riseley,** Harry Lorimer. *Westfield House, Westfield, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2497; *2260*, A.So. May 1911.

2537 **Ritson,** Joseph, F.C.I.S. *1 Riverview Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W.* 3040, Stew., 3302; *3027*. June 1909.

2538 **Ritz,** Hermann Balthazar, M.A. *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Chaplain;** P.Dep.Pr.G.Sup. (S.C.). October 1907.

2539 **Roach,** Edward William. *The Hawthorns, Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2396, P.M., L.R.; *145*, P.Z. October 1910.

2540 **Roach,** John Henry. *Strand, Silver Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Middlesex; P.Pr.A.G.So., Herts. November 1907.

2541 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1899.

2542 **Roberts,** Col. Sir Howland, Bart., V.D., D.L. *75a Lexham Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* 2312, P.M.; *28*, P.Z. May 1911.

2543 **Roberts,** John. *Church House, Bury Street, Cape Town, S. Africa.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H., S. Africa, W.Div. June 1890.

2544 **Roberts,** John Farquharson. *56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1906.

2545 **Roberts,** John Lloyd. 90 (D.C.), Sec., 762 (S.C.). October 1908.

2546 **Roberts,** William Field. *Normanhurst, Duchess Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1471. March 1898.

2547 **Roberts,** William James David. *60 Windermere Road, Ealing, London, W.* 2956; *2956*. May 1911.

2548 **Roberts,** William Lee. *Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.* 3088, Sec. June 1912.

2549 **Robertson,** Alexander Walker. *39 Broad Street, Peterhead, N.B.* 56, P.M.; *56*. March 1911.

2550 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* Rep. G. Orient, Italy, **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Wellington. May 1892.

2551 **Robertson,** Robert. *55 Moodie Street, Dunfermline, N.B.* 415, P.M. June 1902.

2552 **Robeson,** John Granville. *Carlsruhe, Dickinson Road, Crouch End, London. N.* 192, P.M., L.R. October 1896.

2553 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. *The Vicarage, Melbourne, Derby.* 367; *1388* (N.Z.C.). October 1900.

2554 **Robinson,** C. B. *c/o Thompson & Taylor, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; Dep.G. Sup. (S.C.). October 1907.

2555 **Robinson,** Frank. *29 Henry Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.), S.D. January 1909.

2556 **Robinson,** Fred A. 14 *Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 3042, P.M. March 1909.

2557 **Robinson,** F. P. 14 *Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 859. March 1909.

2558 **Robinson,** H. W. *Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C.* 142, P.M. May 1906.

2559 **Robinson,** John. *Hillcrest, Baildon, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 1545, Sec.; *600.* June 1912.

2560 ***Robinson,** John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2561 **Robinson,** Thomas, F.C.I.S. 8 *Summerhill East, Sunderland.* 97, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *97,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. October 1908.

2562 **Robinson,** William. *Allington Lodge, Stafford Road, Eccles, Manchester.* 1773, P.M.; *1548,* P.Z. March 1911.

2563 **Robinson,** William Henry. 50 *Leraud Street, Berhampore, Wellington, New Zealand.* 3 (N.Z.C.); 2 (N.Z.C.). May 1906.

2564 **Robshaw,** John. 9 *St. Columba Street, Leeds.* 971, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., W. Yorks. May 1911.

2565 **Robson,** George. 56 *Altenburg Gardens, North Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 1608, P.M.; *2030,* P.Z. March 1905.

2566 **Robson,** John. *c/o Carson & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.* 2991, S.W.; *2656,* Sc.E. October 1909.

2567 **Rod,** James. 43 *Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand.* 32 (N.Z.C.), P.M. May 1909.

2568 **Rodd,** Richard Robinson. 52 *Union Street, East Stonehouse, Devon.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1908.

2569 **Rodda,** Arnold Edwin. *Walhalla, Victoria.* 69 (V.C.), S.W. May 1910.

2570 **Rodger,** Stanley Harvey. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.). January 1909.

2571 **Rodgers,** Stanley Wallen. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15, J.D., 2500, J.W.; *2192.* March 1907.

2572 **Rodriguez,** Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* Chairman, Committee on Foreign Correspondence; **Grand Secretary, General Supreme Council.** May 1893.

2573 **Roffe-Silvester,** Charles Godfrey. 72 *Walmersley Road, Bury, Lancashire.* 859; *859.* March 1908.

2574 **Rogers,** Horace John. *Avilion, Nottingham Road, S. Croydon.* 1347, S.D. October 1907.

2575 **Rogers,** Joseph Whyte. 30 *Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 16, P.M.; *4,* J. Oct. 1912.

2576 **Rogers,** Watson. 54 *St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.* 3442, P.M.; *600.* October 1912.

2577 **Rogers,** William. 8 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* 1339, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey; *435,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.So., Surrey. March 1896.

2578 **Rolleston,** Samuel Vilett. *Saltford House, near Bristol.* 2094. November 1910.

2579 **Ronaldson,** Rev. W. 680 *Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Otago. May 1888.

2580 ***Roper,** John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.* 1074, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Cumberland & Westmorland; *1074,* P.Z. March 1893.

2581 **Rose,** Alexander. *Samsen, Bangkok, Siam.* 1072 (S.C.). March 1912.

2582 **Rose,** Algernon. *Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 3456, S.W.; *1766,* P.So. October 1912.

2583 **Rose,** George Daniel. *c/o Beale & Co., Trafalgar Street, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.* 3 (N.S.W.C.). November 1911.

2584 **Rose,** Major John. 14 *Sloane Court, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M. March 1905.

2585 **Rosedale,** Rev. Honyel Gough, D.D., F.S.A. 60 *Great Portland Street, London, W.* 1297, Ch. May 1906.

2586 ***Rosedale,** Rev. William Elitto, D.D. 18 *Gilston Road, West Brompton, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Staffs. (Craft & R.A.). June 1906.

2587 **Rosenbaum,** Rev. Morris. *Synagogue House, Heygate Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 2557, 3173, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Northumberland. October 1903.

2588 **Ross,** John. *c/o Ayre & Son, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776; *9* (N.S.). October 1908.

2589 **Ross-Johnson,** Dennis. *Docks Office, Queen Square, Bristol.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.

2590 **Round,** Reginald Thomas Sayer. 46 *Osmond Road, Hove, Sussex.* 1829, S.D.; *732.* May 1908.

2591 **Rover,** Frederick James. 59 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1227, P.M.; *1227,* P.Z. January 1908.

2592 **Rowbotham,** Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. Nov. 1901.

2593 **Rowbotham,** Thomas Lees. *New South Wales Masonic Club, 216 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* 219 (N.S.W.C.)., P.M., P.Dis.G.Ins.W.; **Past Grand H., New South Wales.** Local Secretary for New South Wales. October 1906.

2594 **Rowell,** Benjamin W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* May 1898.

2595 **Rowell,** Reginald Bertie, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. *Triangle Corner, East Sheen, Mortlake, London, S.W.* 2458, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Bucks. January 1908.

2596 **Rowell,** Thomas. 28 *Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand.* 156 (N.Z.C.), S.W.; *24* (N.Z.C.). November 1910.

2597 **Rowlands,** John. *Trefaldwyn, Coton Hill, Shrewsbury.* 3229, J.W. January 1912.

2598 **Rowley,** Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alder Hill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2599 **Roxburgh,** John Robert, M.A. *Dunedin, Madingley Road, Cambridge.* 859, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *859*, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1909.

2600 ***Roy,** Robert, B.A. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambs. November 1888.

2601 **Royaards,** J. G. M. 9 *Binnen Amstel, Amsterdam, Holland.* Concordia Vincit Animos. June 1905.

2602 **Rudd,** H. Bulmer. 29 *Westgate, Ripon, Yorkshire.* 837, J.W. May 1911.

2603 **Rudd,** John MacIlveen. *Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.* **Grand Master**; *127*, P.Z. March 1912.

2604 **Rudderforth,** William Henry Giles. 24 *Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1907.

2605 **Runton,** Percy Thomas. *White House, Hessle, E. Yorkshire.* 250, P.M. May 1911.

2606 **Rush,** Capt. John Shipman. *Great Western Hotel, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.D.C., Burma, P.Dis.G.S.B., Madras. January 1895.

2607 **Rush,** William Clay. *Coffs Harbour, New South Wales.* 248 (N.S.W.C.)., S.W. March 1912.

2608 ***Rushton,** W. H. 5 *Raleigh Villas, Exmouth, Devon.* 413. June 1895.

2609 **Russell,** Alexander. 10 *Kyverdale Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1201, P.M. October 1907.

2610 **Russell,** Douglas Ebor Nicol. 44 *Honiton Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 0 (S.C.). November 1911.

2611 **Russell,** Ernest Howard. Box 477, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.* **Grand Organist.** January 1910.

2612 **Russell,** James Herbert Stallard. 69 *Temple Chambers, London, E.C.* 72, P.M. May 1910.

2613 **Russell,** John. 103 *High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire.* 1533, P.M.; *1533*, P.Z. March 1910.

2614 **Russell,** John. *Lexham Lodge, Denton Road, Eastbourne.* 33, P.M. May 1912.

2615 **Rust,** George Robert Dewey. *Bee Hive Stores, Kingston, Jamaica.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.S.B. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.

2616 **Rust,** Thomas. 25 *Hanley Road, Holloway, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.

2617 ***Rustomjee,** Cursetjee, I.C.S. *c/o Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2018. October 1898.

2618 **Rutherford,** George. *Caythorpe, Fortis Green Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 1531. June 1903.

2619 **Rutt,** Pattisson Talfourd. *Launceston, Tasmania.* 20, P.M. October 1904.

2620 **Ryan,** John Hugh McAuley. 6 *North View, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.* 150; *150.* October 1896.

2621 **Rylands,** Richard W. *Ashburn Lodge, Worsley, near Manchester.* 152, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.R., E. Lancs.; *152*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.)., E. Lancs. November 1911.

2622 **Rymer,** Sir Joseph Sykes. *The Mount, York.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H., N. & E. Yorks. November 1888.

2623 **Sach,** Charles F. 76 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 1541, P.M., L.R. November 1906.

2624 **Sachse,** Dr. Julius Friedrich. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* **Librarian and Curator to Grand Lodge**; 52. November 1907.

2625 **Sadleir,** Richard Joseph. *Standon, Addiscombe Road, E. Croydon.* 2979, J.W.; *742*, Treas. May 1911.

2626 **Sadler,** Joseph T. W., B.A. *Caixa 196, Gymnasio Anglo-Brazileno, São Paulo, Brazil.* 8, Unity, P.M. October 1909.

2627 **Sakakini,** Joseph, Bey. 3 *Rue de l'Allemagne, Alexandria, Egypt.* (Egypt C.). October 1906.

2628 **Sampson,** Edward William. 913, P.M. March 1910.

2629 **Samuelson,** Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. January 1898.

2630 ***Sandeman,** Theophilus Caldwell. 12 *Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.

2631 **Sanders,** Harold Bertram. *Carn Brea, Garrads Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2729, I.G. January 1910.

2632 **Sanders,** Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *Rothley Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1889.

2633 **Sanderson,** F. R. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 44 (S.C.). March 1910.

2634 **Sanderson,** Sidney. 10 *Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.* 1297; *916.* October 1909.

2635 **Sandstrom,** Carl Johan. Box 782, *Pretoria, Transvaal,* 770 (S.C.). June 1908.

2636 **Sanger,** William. *Craigour, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 357, 1593, P.M., L.R. June 1907.

2637 **Sapp,** J. G. Victor, M.B. 20 *Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2455, P.M. May 1912.

2638 **Sargeant,** Arthur. 2 *Newton Villas, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 55. November 1907.

2639 **Satterthwaite,** G. W. *Tacloban, Leyte, P.I.* 242. May 1905.

2640 ***Saueracker,** Richard. *Magdeburg, Germany.* Ferdinand zur Glückseligkeit. May 1911.

2641 **Saul,** J. Beamish. *Room* 200, 10 *St. John Street, Montreal, Que., Canada.* 1, P.M. March 1911.

2642 **Saulez,** Rev. Wilberforce. *Brereton Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.* 1753. May 1898.

2643 **Saunders,** Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2644 **Saunders,** Charles. 30 *Fern Avenue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481. October 1912.

2645 **Saunders,** George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *1347,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. June 1901.

2646 **Saunders,** Harris May. *Moira, Stonehouse, Glos.* **Past Grand Inspector of Works, Western Australia.** June 1909.

2647 **Saunders,** Leonard Louis. Box 41, *Jagersfontein, Orange Free State.* 110 (I.C.), A.Sec. June 1909.

2648 **Saunders,** Sibert. 197 *Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.J., Kent. November 1887.

2649 **Sawyer,** Charles L. 1916 *Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* 19, P.M.; *9.* June 1903.

2650 **Sawyer,** Samuel Nelson. *Palmyra, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master;** *79,* P.H.P. October 1909.

2651 **Sayer,** A. E. *Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.* 2203, P.M., 3131, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., Hants. & I. W. October 1909.

2652 **Scarlett,** Charles Herbert. *Prestone, Firle, Sussex.* 859. January 1912.

2653 ***Schaufuss,** Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cöln-Elbe, Saxony, Germany.* Zur Akazie. November 1899.

2654 **Schlüchterer,** Otto. *Harzerstrasse* 33, *Berlin S.O.* 36, *Germany.* Carl zum Brunnen des Heils. May 1910.

2655 **Schmidt,** Clarence R. M. Box 59, *Madras, E. India.* 1285, P.Dis.G.W.; *1285,* P.Dis.G.So. October 1898.

2656 **Schoales,** J. R. D. 11 *Dale Street, Liverpool.* 32, P.M.; *32,* P.Z. November 1908.

2657 **Scholar,** James. 1 *Ashley Court Villas, Ashley Hill, Bristol.* 103, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Nov. 1910.

2658 **Schofield,** James. *Green Villa, Marsden, near Huddersfield.* 1645, P.M.; *1645,* P.Z. Jan. 1911.

2659 **Schooling,** Philip. 18 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 65. March 1907.

2660 ***Schroeter,** Dr. Franz Leberecht. *Mommsenstrasse* 5, *Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. January 1908.

2661 **Schultz,** Edward T. 1740 *Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Deputy Grand High Priest.** June 1888.

2662 **Schurr,** Otto. *c/o Stahlwerks-Verband's British Agency Ltd., Norfolk House, 7 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.* 238. May 1911.

2663 ***Scot,** Dr. William. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1581, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew., S. Africa, E. Div. October 1907.

2664 **Scott,** Charles William. 183 *Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.* 2694, P.M.; *1835,* P.Z. June 1908.

2665 **Scott,** James Alfred Speirs. 28 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.So. November 1889.

2666 **Scott of Gala,** John Henry Francis Kinnaird. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* P.Pr.G.D. **Provincial Grand Superintendent, Roxburgh, Peebles, & Selkirkshire.** March 1902.

2667 **Scott,** Mark, J.P. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. May 1892.

2668 **Scott,** Richard J. H. 28 *The Circus, Bath.* 53, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *53,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1906.

2669 **Scott,** Thomas. Box 1, *Murray Bridge, South Australia.* 44 (S.A.C.). January 1911.

2670 **Scott,** William. *Westfield, Forfar, N.B.* 90. May 1911.

2671 **Scott,** William Henry, A.M., C.P.A. 357 *Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L., Ohio, **Past Grand Master;** Rep.G.Chap., Maryland, **Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.

2672 **Scriven,** George, M.D. 33 *St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1905.

2673 **Scrivener,** John Charles. *Mistleigh, Caterham Valley, Surrey.* 2920. May 1905.

2674 **Scurrah,** William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1890.

2675 ***Seamon,** William Henry. *Picachos, Chihuahua, Mexico.* **Past Deputy Grand Lecturer, Virginia & Missouri; Grand Master, Mexico; Past Grand High Priest, New Mexico.** May 1890.

2676 **Sears,** J. G. *Reincliffe House, The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton.* 2431; *360.* November 1904.

2677 **Seeligson,** Louis. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.* **Past Grand Treasurer; Deputy Grand Z., Western Australia.** November 1903.

2678 **Selwyn,** Rev. Sydney A. *The Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.* 1168. October 1911.

2679 **Semans,** Dr. William M. *Delaware, O., U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2680 **Senior,** George Edward. *Ellerslie, Dore, near Sheffield.* 139, Sec.; *139.* June 1909.

2681 **Serjeant,** Rev. Justus Stephen. *The Rectory, Warboys, Hunts.* 2684, S.D.; *373.* March 1910.

2682 **Servanté,** Rev. Charles William. *Christ Church Vicarage, Stratford, London, E.* 1768, P.M. November 1908.

2683 **Sexton,** Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.

2684 **Seymore,** William Byron. *Charleston, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1904.

2685 **Shallcross,** T. H. 858 *Ashton Old Road, Higher Openshaw, Manchester.* 633, P.M. May 1911.

2686 **Shanks,** Frederick Hemsley, M.D. Box 594, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 105; *98* (Canada). May 1901.

2687 **Sharpe,** Samuel Stuart. *Calle Cuyo* 1230, *Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, Sec.; *617.* November 1909.

2688 **Sharratt,** Albert Varey. 22 *Parsonage Road, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375, P.M. March 1899.

2689 **Shaver,** William Mitchell. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Grand Secretary** (R.A.). January 1903.

2690 **Shaw,** Gilbert Shuldham. 36 *Bryanston Square, London, W.* 859. October 1908.

2691 **Shaw,** J., M.D. 32 *High Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.* 591, P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.

2692 **Shaw,** John. *Drawer* 51, *Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.* 3, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; *127.* June 1912.

2693 **Sheard,** Herbert. 8 *Plevna Terrace, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 439, P.M.; *387,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B., W. Yorks. May 1912.

2694 **Shears,** Thomas Edward. 378 *Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* 117, P.M., Treas., Rep.G.L. New Brunswick; *9* (Ia.), P.H.P., Rep.G.Chap. Scotland. November 1906.

2695 **Sheffield,** Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2696 **Shephard,** George Werterman. 29 *Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65, L.R. June 1906.

2697 **Shepherd,** Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berks.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H. November 1893.

2698 **Shepherd,** John Edward. *Opposite Race-course, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613. Oct. 1907.

2699 **Sherras,** Frederick Alexander. 4 *Artillery Row, Westminster, S.W.* 1608, L.R.; *2030.* March 1901.

2700 **Sherratt,** J. *c/o Sherratt & Hughes, Cross Street, Manchester.* March 1907.

2701 **Sherren,** John Angel. *Helmsley, Penn Hill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1907.

2702 **Sherrington,** William Staunton. 10 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 198. June 1906.

2703 ***Shields,** Isaac Mann. 122 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1900.

2704 **Shields,** Sidney Walter. 16 *Firs Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 65; *65.* November 1907.

2705 **Shiers,** Geoffrey Cecil. *Rockland, Ilfracombe.* 1135. November 1908.

2706 **Shipton,** Francis H. 15 *Norfolk Road, London, N.W.* 1681, P.M.; *19*, P.Z. May 1912.

2707 **Shirk,** George H. *Hanover, Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1891.

2708 **Shirrefs,** Robert Archibald. 312 *South Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* 33, P.M., Rep.G.L. South Carolina; *6*, P.H.P. May 1895.

2709 **Short,** William Henry. *Hardy Street, Nelson, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1892.

2710 **Shove,** William Frederick Ounsted. 14 *Carlton Mansions, Portsdown Road, London, W.* 2580. June 1911.

2711 **Showell,** Frederick James. *Egerton,* 68 *Berlin Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 186 P.M.; *1216*, P.Z. May 1909.

2712 **Shread,** George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Aston, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1893.

2713 **Shrimpton,** Harold Edward. 105 *Regent Street, London, W.* 2353. March 1911.

2714 **Shryock,** Gen. Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* Rep. G.L. England, **Grand Master.** May 1890.

2715 **Shuttleworth,** Thomas Ernest, B.A. 5 *Park Avenue, Riverdale Road, Sheffield.* 2268. March 1904.

2716 ***Siau,** Raymond Louis, F.G.S. 15 *Merridale Lane, Wolverhampton.* 1838, J.D. June 1907.

2717 **Sibthorpe,** John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* **Grand Inner Guard.** March 1900.

2718 **Side,** Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton Road, London, S.W.* 183 P.M.; *720*, P.Z. May 1893.

2719 **Siggs,** Herbert Augustus. 21 *Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 2729. January 1911.

2720 **Silberbauer,** Conrad Christian. Box 921, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.). March 1889.

2721 **Silberbauer,** Charles Frederick. Box 921, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 828, De Goede Hoop (D.C.), Historical Commissioner in Europe for Pr.G.L. S. Africa (D.C.). October 1891.

2722 **Silberbauer,** Harold Lewis. Box 921, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 81 (D.C.), A.Sec. October 1912.

2723 **Silberbauer,** Ivan Christian. Box 310, *Kimberley, S. Africa.* 51 (D.C.). October 1912.

2724 **Silberbauer,** Dr. Stanley Frederick, M.D. (Edin.). Box 921, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 2 (S.C.). June 1912.

2725 **Silley,** Alfred Charles. *c/o Khedivial Mail Steamship & Graving Dock Co., Ltd., Constantinople, Turkey.* 687, P.M. October 1903.

2726 ***Sim,** Harry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *c/o Henry S. King & Co.,* 9 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras. June 1896.

2727 **Simcox,** A. H. A., I.C.S. *c/o Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; *757*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.J. March 1904.

2728 **Simkin,** Lingard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.* 2207. October 1889.

2729 **Simner,** Percy Reginald Owen Abel, M.A. 3 *Grosvenor Court,* 137 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 357. June 1905.

2730 **Simon,** Ludwig. 46 *Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M.; *1693*, P.Z. May 1898.

2731 **Simon,** Sigismond. 91 *Milton Street, London, E.C.* 27, P.M. November 1910.

2732 ***Simonsen,** Sophus Heimann. *Kjöbmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen, Denmark.* Zur Bruderkette (Hamburg). June 1887.

2733 ***Simpson,** James Kidd, M.D. *Juneau, Alaska, U.S.A.* 63; *116*. January 1909.

2734 **Simpson,** Lieut.-Col. William George. 2 *Cathcart Road, London, S.W.* 2612, P.M. Nov. 1908.

2735 **Sinai,** Joseph. 1109 *Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 72, P.M.; *1*, P.H.P. May 1911.

2736 **Sinclair,** Alexander Duncan. *Park Vale, Rutford Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1297. Jan. 1907.

2737 **Sinclair,** Richard Mason. 16 *Cavendish Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481, P.M.; *481*, A.So. October 1912

2738 **Sington,** Harold Sigismund, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 167 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 2870, P.M., L.R.; *2870*, P.Z. May 1908.

2739 **Sitwell,** Capt. Norman Sisson Hurt, R.A. *India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.* 1374, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C., Bengal. October 1910.

2740 **Skey,** Arthur Henry. *Bank of Hamilton, Kamloops, B.C., Canada.* 10, P.Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1909.

2741 **Skinner,** Robert Clark. *Hoender Kop Farm, Winburg, Orange Free State.* 102 (D.C.). October 1912.

2742 **Skirving,** J. B. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Nylstroom, Transvaal.* 2354, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. June 1897.

2743 **Slack,** Arthur William. *Oakleigh, Buxton, Derbyshire.* 1688, P.M.; *62*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). January 1891.

2744 **Slack,** Charles Henry. 115 *Chapeltown Road, Leeds.* 971. October 1907.

2745 **Sladden**, Robert. *Townsville Street, Queenton, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2746 **Slator**, Thomas, jun., B.A. *H.M.S. Cornwall, Special Service.* 838; *272.* January 1908.

2747 **Slaughter**, Mihill. 40 *Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). March 1906.

2748 **Slinn**, H. E. 10 *Northgate Street, Gloucester.* 1005. March 1911.

2749 **Slotegraaf**, Pieter George. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 1590. May 1906.

2750 **Small**, Henry Gordon. *Beechlands, Timperley, near Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. November 1897.

2751 **Smiles**, James Thomas. *Department of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2752 **Smith**, Alfred. *Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board, Suva, Fiji.* 78 (N.Z.C.), P.M. June 1909.

2753 **Smith**, Alfred Ernest. 2441, P.M.; *64* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1905.

2754 **Smith**, Arthur. 4 *Highfield Place, Manningham, Bradford.* 3442, J.W. January 1910.

2755 **Smith**, Arthur William. *The Chestnuts,* 34 *Garlies Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* June 1907.

2756 ***Smith**, Capt. Benjamin Edwin. 15 *Kahun Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., P.Dis.G.Ch., Bombay, P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras; *1198,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1894.

2757 **Smith**, Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, S. Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2758 **Smith**, Cornwell. 57 *Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; *481,* P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). Local Secretary for Northumberland. November 1903.

2759 **Smith**, David Marshall. 21 *Gore Park Road, Eastbourne.* 2676, P.M. January 1906.

2760 **Smith**, Edward. 15 *Horton Grange Road, Bradford.* 3442, I.G.; *600,* Sc.N. October 1912.

2761 **Smith**, E. D. 116 *Gladstone Road, Gisborne, New Zealand.* 1480, W.M., Dis.G.Stew., Auckland; *197* (S.C.), J. October 1911.

2762 **Smith**, Rev. Evelyn Bucknall L., M.A. 3 *Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.* 1533; *1533.* March 1912.

2763 **Smith**, George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft & R.A.). June 1899.

2764 **Smith**, George Henry. 219 *Balmoral Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 326, W.M. October 1912.

2765 ***Smith**, Henry Herbert Montague. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 3231, P.M., L.R.; *3231,* P.Z. November 1906.

2766 **Smith**, Henry Squire. Box 9, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.* Dis.G.Sec., S. Africa, E. Div., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England**; *853.* Local Secretary for South Africa, Eastern Division. November 1898.

2767 **Smith**, Henry Thomas. 204 *Montrose Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Registrar; Past Grand Superintendent.** Local Secretary for Ontario. October 1909.

2768 **Smith**, Herbert. 75 *Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 2890. January 1908.

2769 **Smith**, James R. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.

2770 **Smith**, James Thomas. 333 *Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37; *1.* October 1906.

2771 **Smith**, John. 17 *Evelyn Street, Deptford Park, London, S.E.* 1257, P.M., 1883, P.M. March 1911.

2772 **Smith**, Rev. John Robert Pawley. *The Vicarage, Ramsey, Hunts.* 2684. May 1911.

2773 **Smith**, Joseph Collett. *Holmwood, Cumberland Park, Acton, London, W.* 1965. May 1898.

2774 **Smith**, Joseph Walter. 6 *Newington, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. October 1905.

2775 **Smith**, Kirkman. 75 *Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, London, S.E.* 1982. January 1906.

2776 **Smith**, Mark. 122 (N.Z.C.). March 1911.

2777 **Smith**, Philip Henry Waddell. *Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 576. Nov. 1905.

2778 **Smith**, Richard Silcock. *Magdalen Street, Norwich.* 93. May 1909.

2779 **Smith**, Robert Lincoln. 115 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; *8.* March 1907.

2780 **Smith**, Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 3. March 1900.

2781 **Smith**, Lieut. Thomas Gabriel Lumley. *21st Lancers, Cavalry Club, London, S.W.* 1971, 1355, P.M.; *1355,* P.So. January 1910.

2782 **Smith**, Thomas William Christopher, M.A. 1 *Greenfield Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2279. January 1905.

2783 **Smith**, W. D. *Meads, Winchester Road, Walton-on-Thames.* 2473. June 1907.

2784 **Smith**, William Ferguson. *Brooksville, Fla., U.S.A.* 2566. May 1904.

2785 **Smith**, William Henry, B.A. *Herston Road, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M.; *194* (S.C.). May 1891.

2786 **Smith**, William Henry. *Weston, near Ross, Herefordshire.* 338, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *120,* P.Z. March 1911.

2787 **Smith,** William Leonard. 189 *Shrewsbury Road, East Ham, London, E.* 1638. March 1905.

2788 **Smith,** William Richard Albert. 32 *Myddleton Square, London, E.C.* 1511. May 1906.

2789 **Smyth,** Godfrey. Box 32, *Denver, Transvaal.* 3167; *3167*, P.So. November 1910.

2790 **Smyth,** Charles Glastonburg. *Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95; *24*, P.H.P. January 1908.

2791 **Smyth,** Robert Milner. *Government Hospital, Durban, Natal.* 738, J.D., 365 (I.C.), W.M., *738*, Sc.N. October 1911

2792 **Smyth,** Thomas Jones, LL.B. 30 *Goldsmith Street, Dublin.* 296, P.M.; *25*, P.K. May 1911.

2793 **Smyth,** W. Box 1133, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 361 (I.C.), P.M. June 1912.

2794 **Snelling,** William Walton. 14 *Semley Road, Brighton.* 1541, P.M., L.R.; *1269*, P.Z. March 1898.

2795 **Snowball,** Fitzgerald. *Stanwise, St. Aubin's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria.* 752. June 1893.

2796 **Snowball,** Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.

2797 **Soddy,** Robert James. 122 *Terminus Road, Eastbourne.* 2434. March 1911.

2798 **Solomon,** Albert Joseph. 12 *Ninian Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.* 960, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., S. Wales, E.Div.; *960*. October 1906.

2799 **Solomon,** John E. Solade. *P. W. D., Warri, W. Africa.* 1953, 197 (I.C.). June 1910.

2800 **Solomons,** Alfred. 16 *Willowbridge Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 3163, P.M. May 1910.

2801 **Solomons,** Israel. 118 *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1349. November 1907.

2802 **Solomons,** Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies**; P.R., *R.A. Instruction.* March 1901.

2803 **Soltau,** William Edward. *Authors' Club*, 2 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 257, P.M.; *257*, P.Z. May 1903.

2804 **Soole,** William. *Dunstable Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 946. June 1903.

2805 **Sorrell,** John Edward, R.D., R.N.R. *Lal Ghar, Engayne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.* 19. May 1900.

2806 **Sowden,** Henry. 6 *Strand, Bideford, N. Devon.* 489, Stew.; *251*. November 1909.

2807 **Spafford,** Dr. Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, S.D., U.S.A.* 11, P.M.; *19*. May 1895.

2808 **Spalding,** Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *213*, P.Z. October 1902.

2809 **Spalding,** John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). May 1894.

2810 **Speedy,** James. 94 *South Hill, Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.* 1987. June 1912.

2811 ***Speirs,** Alexander Archibald. *Houston House, Renfrewshire.* **Substitute Grand Master**; *189*, P.J. March 1909.

2812 **Spencer,** Frank. 55 *Godwin Street, Bradford.* 1648; *302*. November 1907.

2813 **Spencer,** George Ross, L.D.S. *Public Library, King William's Town, Cape Colony.* 853, P.M., Dis.S.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div.; *853*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.Sc.N., S. Africa, E.Div. June 1911.

2814 **Spencer,** Thomas. 39 *The Square, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774, P.M. January 1900.

2815 **Spong,** Thomas. 193 *Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.* 1677. January 1908.

2816 **Spooner,** Howard. *Foundry House, Hednesford, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.Treas.; P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1907.

2817 **Sprague,** Anthony Grafton. *The Bank, Llandrindod Wells.* 2240, P.M., 3320, S.W. Oct. 1909.

2818 **Squier,** Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.

2819 **Squire,** Charles. *Glenwood, Mortehoe, N. Devon.* 1135, Stew.; *251*. November 1909.

2820 **Squires,** Richard Anderson, LL.B., M.H.A. Box 243, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, Stew., *9* (N.S.). March 1909.

2821 **Staben,** Albert. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 958, P.M. January 1907.

2822 **Stacy,** Jonathan Sargeant. 164 *Shoreditch, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M. March 1904.

2823 **Stafford,** Frank Ernest. 54 *Victoria Road, Surbiton.* 2622, P.M. March 1912.

2824 **Stafford,** G. *c/o Waddell, McLeod & Weir, City Sawmills, Wellington, New Zealand.* 132 (N.Z.C.). May 1905.

2825 **Staffurth,** Ernest H. *Ryde House, Petworth, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1907.

2826 **Stagnetto,** Vicente. *Rivadavia 31, Tucuman, Argentina.* 3341, J.D. October 1912.

2827 **Staines,** W. Leonard. 142 *Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 1982, O. May 1911.

2828 **Starkey,** John W. *Gas Office, Valetta, Malta.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; P.Dis.G.H. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.

2829 **Stauffer,** William Ferdinand. *Barnsbury Works, Barnsbury Street, London, N.* 19. May 1893.

2830 **Staynes,** William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Leicester & Rutland. March 1902.

2831 **Stead,** Lieut.-Col. J. Walter. *Ridgecote, Headingley, Leeds.* 2608, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., W. Yorks. May 1905.

2832 **Stean,** Louis N. 2 *Drayton Park, Holloway, London, N.* 3089, S.W. October 1907.

2833 **Stearns,** Arthur Edmund. 99 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1908.

2834 **Stecker,** Ernest. *c/o B.T.A., Box 41, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. November 1900.

2835 **Steedman,** Henry Percy Gormanston. 1 *Grand Parade, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 10; *10.* May 1910.

2836 **Steeg,** Aaron. 938 *Lafayette Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1911.

2837 **Steele,** William Frederick, M.B., B.Sc. *Tockwith, near York.* 381, P.M.; *381,* P.Z. March 1898.

2838 **Steer,** Rev. Charles. Box 177, *Randfontein, Transvaal.* 1437, Ch. June 1909.

2839 **Steggles,** William Henry. 125 *Queen's Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2121, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Surrey; *777,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Surrey. June 1902.

2840 **Steinacker,** Arthur. *British Vice-Consul, Fiume, Austria.* Sirius, W.M. March 1910.

2841 **Steinthal,** Anton Ernest. *Warnford Court, London, E.C.* 99, P.M., P.G.Stew. January 1909.

2842 **Sternberg,** Samuel Herman. 309 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 447, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; *213.* January 1910.

2843 **Stevens,** Albert Clark. *Paterson, N.J., U.S.A.* 88, P.M.; *33,* P.H.P. May 1895.

2844 ***Stevens,** Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 1409. May 1889.

2845 **Stevens,** John William, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 21 *New Bridge Street, London, E.C.* 2234, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; *720,* P.Z. June 1891.

2846 **Stevenson,** Ernest Percy. *Cia. de Gas, Milan, Italy.* 1025 (E.C.); *1025* (E.C.). Jan. 1907.

2847 **Stevenson,** John Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.

2848 **Stevenson,** Thomas. *Sheriff's Residence, Joliet, Ill., U.S.A.* 42, P.M. January 1909.

2849 **Stevenson,** W. *Guard, C.G. Railway, De Aar, Cape Colony.* 2534. November 1906.

2850 **Stewart,** Charles H. *Melbourne, Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon;** *5.* March 1899.

2851 **Stewart,** Capt. Philip S., R.A.M.C. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 349 (S.C.), J.W.; *407* (S.C.). May 1912.

2852 **Stewart,** R. Halley. 11 *North Road, Brighton.* 732. May 1911.

2853 **Stewart,** Dr. Thomas Milton. 605 *Traction Building, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.* 542, P.M.; *97.* March 1910.

2854 **Stiffin,** W. E. 31 *St. John Square, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.* 1237, P.M. May 1911.

2855 **Stillson,** Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vt., U.S.A.* 13, P.M.; *39.* March 1892.

2856 **Stirling,** James Heron. *Ardanreagh, Windsor Avenue, Belfast.* 36, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Antrim; *36,* P.K. March 1908.

2857 **Stitt,** Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Stretham Rectory, Ely.* 3133, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Hants. & I.W.; *2621,* P.Z. March 1896.

2858 **Stockings,** William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.

2859 **Stockley,** Walter T. *May Villa, Green Lanes, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 1702, J.W. January 1910.

2860 **Stocks,** William Henry. *Seaforth, Largs, Aberdeenshire.* **Past Grand Organist, England** (Craft & R.A.). March 1902.

2861 **Stohwasser,** Lieut.-Col. Francis Joseph. 103 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1903.

2862 **Stokes,** Capt. Aleyn W., R.E. *Manor Cottage, Kempston, Bedford.* 2877. March 1910.

2863 **Stokes,** Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1900.

2864 ***Stokes,** John, M.A., M.D. 340 *Glossop Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W.Yorks.; *249,* P.Z. March 1910.

2865 **Stone,** Harley Alvin. 8 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 2763; *1538.* May 1910.

2866 **Story,** John Alexander. 84 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 1287. March 1903.

2867 **Stow,** Ernest Charles Sergeant. *Thornton House, Hull Road, Hessle, near Hull.* 250, P.M. January 1906.

2868 **Stowe,** George Marshall. *Wadena, Minn., U.S.A.* 156, P.M.; *66,* P.H.P. June 1912.

2869 ***Strangways,** Leonard R., M.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I. 56 *Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.* 357 (I.C.); *33* (I.C.). March 1898.

2870 **Stratton,** William Joseph. 13 *Clarence Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.

2871 **Street,** Eugène Edward. *St. Martin's House, Chichester.* 56, P.M., P.Pr.G.R.; *56*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.H. January 1910.

2872 **Street,** Oliver Day. *Guntersville, Marshall Co., Ala., U.S.A.* 209, P.M.; *130*, P.H.P. October 1908.

2873 ***Strong,** James Norman. *72b Yamatecho, Yokohama, Japan.* 2015, P.M.; *1092*. Nov. 1911.

2874 **Stubbs,** Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Durban Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.

2875 **Studd,** John Edward Kynaston. 67 *Harley Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1909.

2876 **Stumm,** Charles. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 908, P.M. May 1907.

2877 **Sturrock,** Capt. G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* 2885. October 1903.

2878 **Sturton,** John Gilbert. *Broad Bridge Street, Peterborough.* 2996; *442*. May 1905.

2879 **Sturton,** Walter Harold. *Cumbergate, Peterborough.* 2533, P.M.; *442*, P.So. June 1907.

2880 **Stuttaford,** Richard. Box 591, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (D.C.), P.M. October 1907.

2881 **Sudlow,** Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1892.

2882 **Sullivan,** John. 152 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 2956, P.M., L.R. November 1907.

2883 **Summers,** Herbert Dixon. *Postal Commissioner's Office, Imperial Post Office, Peking, China.* 1951, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., N. China; *2931*. October 1907.

2884 **Summers,** Capt. J. Seymour. 7 *Grant's Buildings, Arthur Bandar Road, Colaba, Bombay, India.* 757. January 1909.

2885 **Summers,** Rev. William Edgar, M.A. *Spencer House, Petersfield, Hants.* 694, J.W.; *694*, Sc.E. May 1910.

2886 **Sumner,** Reginald Philip. *Westfield House, Gloucester.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1895.

2887 **Sundstrom,** Carl Alfred. 4444 *Main Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 444, P.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1904.

2888 **Sutherland,** Major Alic. *Fort George, Inverness-shire.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan; P.Dis.G.So., Punjab. January 1908.

2889 **Sutherland,** Charles James. *Dacre House, Laygate, South Shields.* 2418. May 1912.

2890 **Sutton,** J. F. *Vriog, West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey.* 3155. March 1912.

2891 **Svoboda,** Franz. Box 977, *Cairo, Egypt.* 37 (Egypt C.), J.D. May 1912.

2892 **Swabey,** Charles Vernon. *Otatei Rail, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand,** November 1911.

2893 **Swales,** William. 38 *Blackwellgate, Darlington, Co. Durham.* 1650, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *111*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. June 1905.

2894 **Swift,** Frank. 6 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.* 2024. June 1906.

2895 **Swinden,** Francis George. 278 *Hagley Road, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). January 1893.

2896 **Swinn,** Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). June 1894.

2897 **Sykes,** Charles Frederick. 21 *Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2157, 2218, J.W. March 1911.

2898 ***Symns,** Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. *c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J. March 1901.

2899 **Symons,** William Wallace. 7 *Farcliffe Terrace, Bradford.* 2321; *302*. January 1906.

2900 **Taber,** George Hathaway. *Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 51; *91*. January 1906.

2901 **Tait,** William. 37 *Dunluce Avenue, Belfast.* 34; *36*. May 1910.

2902 **Tallent-Bateman,** Charles Tallent. 40 *Brazenose Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2903 ***Tangye,** Edgar. *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffs.* 1369, P.M. March 1907.

2904 **Tapper,** Ambrose Henry. 1 *Rosebery Place, Penarth, S. Wales.* 2202. January 1910.

2905 **Tapper,** John Edward. 1 *Whitmore Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 2266. January 1910.

2906 **Tapper,** William Court Parsons, A.M.I.E.E. 10 *The Common, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.* 2884. January 1907.

2907 **Tarnay,** Henri. 1 *Zelinkagasse* 13, *Vienna, Austria.* Schiller. October 1899.

2908 **Tarrant,** Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.

2909 **Tarrant,** William H. 36 *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M., P.Pr.G.O. January 1897.

2910 **Tate,** John. *Rantalard, Belfast.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Bombay, **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1893.

2911 **Tate,** Leonard George. 20 *Bucklersbury, London, E.C.* 1351, P.M., L.R.; *19.* March 1904.

2912 **Tatsch,** Jacob Hugo. Box 605, *Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* 74, J.W. March 1912.

2913 **Taubman,** Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, Brown Co., S.D., U.S.A.* 38, P.M.; *14.* May 1895.

2914 **Taylor,** Arthur. *Waverley, Westbury Road, Woodside Park, London, N.* 2430. May 1911.

2915 ***Taylor,** Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2916 ***Taylor,** Francis Robert. 12 *Pleydell Avenue, Stamford Brook, London, W.* 2416, J.D.; *2913,* Sc.E. January 1905.

2917 **Taylor,** Major George Arthur Campbell. *Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon, Burma.* 2526, P.M., P.Dis.G.S.B., Burma; *486,* P.Z. January 1911.

2918 ***Taylor,** George Frederick. Box 2908, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2480; *2678.* May 1905.

2919 ***Taylor,** George William, A.I.N.A. 116 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 171; *140.* October 1889.

2920 **Taylor,** Hugh Taylor. 9 *Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 2000, P.M. October 1911.

2921 **Taylor,** James Norman. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11, P.M. May 1907.

2922 **Taylor,** John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1888.

2923 ***Taylor,** John Arnold. *Cliff Lodge, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.* 1056. January 1905.

2924 **Taylor,** Joseph Henry. 29 *Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1275, P.M. October 1905.

2925 **Taylor,** Roland James. 31 *Northampton Street, Birmingham.* 739, S.D.; *739,* A.So. June 1906.

2926 **Taylor,** Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffs.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1900.

2927 **Taylor,** William. 26 *Market Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 2108, P.M. June 1911.

2928 **Taylor,** William Campbell. 1 *Horseguards Avenue, London, S.W.* 913, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Kent; *913,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Kent. March 1898.

2929 **Taylor-Brown,** Dr. J. *Carlsluith, Main Street, Jeppestown, Transvaal.* 265 (I.C.), P.M., 3215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew. June 1898.

2930 **Terry,** Major-General Astley. 48 *Coombe Park, Bath.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1897.

2931 **Terry,** Lieut.-Col. Astley Herbert, A.S.C. 50 *Holland Road, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). March 1899.

2932 **Terry,** John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.

2933 **Tessier,** Peter George. Box 456, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.); *9* (N.S.), P.K. March 1909.

2934 **Tharp,** Henry Walter. *Mexborough House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2935 **Tharp,** John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* 1228, P.M.; *55,* P.Z. November 1895.

2936 **Tharp,** William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, London, W.* 49, P.M., L.R.; *49,* P.Z. May 1895.

2937 **Thaxter,** Frank William. 224 *Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.

2938 **Thewlis,** James Herbert. *Daisy Mount, Victoria Park, Manchester.* 152, P.M. March 1909.

2939 **Thibaut,** John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.* 251; 2. June 1896.

2940 **Thielsen,** Henry Bune. 227 *Capitol Street, Salem, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.

2941 **Thomas,** Alfred James. 14 *Conduit Street, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1900.

2942 **Thomas,** Francis Henry Hale. 30 *Vernon Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 3269, S.D.; *2458.* November 1911.

2943 **Thomas,** Hugh James Protheroe. *Tygwyn, Haverfordwest.* 464. May 1906.

2944 **Thomas,** James Harvey. 34 *McDougall Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M. March 1909.

2945 **Thomas,** Lieut.-Col. James Reginald, M.A., LL.B., V.D. 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 1982, W.M., 2578, P.M.; *1928,* H. March 1907.

2946 **Thomas,** John Lloyd. 161 *W. Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 28, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; *8.* June 1903.

2947 **Thomas,** Lieut-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. *Dunmere, Eaton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras. March 1900.

2948 **Thomas,** William Kingdon. *Elmsleigh, Hillside, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2949 **Thompson,** A. J. Shelley, F.R.G.S. 18 *James Street, Liverpool.* 2433, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Cheshire; *2433*, P.Z. March 1906.

2950 **Thompson,** Arthur. *Westwood, Arkwright Road, Marple, Stockport.* 2529, P.M. May 1912.

2951 **Thompson,** Charles James. *Mount Vernon, Tulse Hill, London, S.W.* 2348, P.M., L.R. Oct. 1908.

2952 **Thompson,** Charles William. 4 *Lansdowne Grove, Devizes, Wilts.* 663; *663*. January 1912.

2953 **Thompson,** Edward James. *Katandra Station, Stamford, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2954 **Thompson,** George. *Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.* 508, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., E.Arch.; *508*. January 1908.

2955 ***Thompson,** John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, London, E.* 2242, P.M., L.R. November 1892.

2956 **Thompson,** John Campbell, J.P. *Perth House, Anlaby Road, Hull.* 1010, P.M. May 1906.

2957 **Thompson,** Ralph. *Sandgate, Berwick-on-Tweed.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.So. March 1890.

2958 **Thompson,** William. *Clermont, Ryde, New South Wales.* 256 (N.S.W.C.), P.Dis.G.Ins.W.; *9* (N.S.W.C.), H. May 1911.

2959 **Thompson,** W. J., jun. *Parkhurst, Church Street, Epsom.* 10, P.M. May 1910.

2960 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Cathkin, Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2961 **Thomson,** Matthew. 34 *Poplar Grove, West Kensington Park, London, W.* 2795, 3144, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Berks. October 1906.

2962 **Thomson,** Octavius Leopold. 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 1624, L.R. Nov. 1903.

2963 **Thomson,** William Brown, M.D. 50 *Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.* 0 (S.C.). November 1911.

2964 **Thorne,** Sir William. *Thorne, Stuttaford & Co., Adderley Street, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398 (S.C.). June 1894.

2965 **Thornton,** Robert Gidley. *Hill Brow, Meads, Eastbourne.* 2233, P.M.; *1750*. June 1907.

2966 **Thornton,** Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Mann., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2967 ***Thornton,** William Eber. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651, P.M.; *148*. June 1897.

2968 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Tower Hill, Aubigny, Toowoomba, Queensland,* 2338. October 1893.

2969 **Thorpe,** C. H. 2 *Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 176, P.M. March 1912.

2970 **Thorpe,** Frank B. *Saracen's Head Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.* 1790. March 1912.

2971 **Thurston,** A. Judge. *Kingswear, Dartmouth Road, Hendon, London, N.W.* 1507. June 1907.

2972 **Thurston,** John Woodhouse. 28 *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, India.* 67, S.W.; *67*, 1st So. January 1910.

2973 **Thwaites,** Charles. 22 *Chancery Lane, London, W.C.* 2319, P.M., L.R.; *2202*, P.Z. March 1899.

2974 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Tunstall Avenue, West Hartlepool.* 940, P.M. January 1899.

2975 **Tidy,** Gerard Ernest. *Horning, Westminister Road, Hale, Cheshire.* 2601. May 1909.

2976 **Tiffany,** William Henry. Box 387, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* De Goede Hoop (D.C.), Sec. Masonic Education Fund of S. Africa. Local Secretary for South Africa, Western Division. May 1897.

2977 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *County Court, Bow Road, Bow, London, E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1898.

2978 **Timme,** Henry Frederick Oscar. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 238, L.R.; *1615*. January 1902.

2979 **Timms,** Thomas Martin. 22 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 857. March 1905.

2980 **Tipper,** Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1889.

2981 **Tippetts,** Rev. Edwin C. 4 *Undercliffe Old Road, Undercliffe, Bradford.* 626; *837*. May 1911.

2982 **Tisdall,** Rev. Canon Alfred Oliver. *Calle Echeverria* 3252, *Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 3466, Dis.G.Ch. October 1911.

2983 **Todd,** George A. 1132 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104; *4*. October 1910.

2984 **Tomlin,** William. 35 *Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road, London, S.W.* 1695, P.M. March 1912.

2985 **Tomlinson,** Edward Theodore. 8 *St. George's Square, London, S.W.* 2265. November 1908.

2986 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. 19 *Redland Park, Bristol.* 1755, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Somerset; *68*, P.Z., *935*. November 1892.

2987 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Rapson Road, Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Ch. May 1898.

2988 **Toomey,** Mark Anthony. *Hawthorne, E. Crescent Street, N. Sydney, New South Wales.* **Past Deputy Grand Secretary, New South Wales.** October 1906.

2989 **Toon,** Joseph. 89 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 2484, P.M., L.R.; *2048,* P.Z. October 1912.

2990 **Topping,** John William. *Calle Tucuman* 1355, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, S.W.; *1553,* A.So. June 1909.

2991 **Townend,** Richard Hamilton. 21 *Adelaide Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 1924, S D. January 1910.

2992 **Townend,** Thomas. 2 *Ashfield Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* 298, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., E.Lancs.; *298,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas (R.A.), E.Lancs. March 1910.

2993 **Towning,** James. 22 *Sackville Street, London, W.* 2857, J.D. May 1907.

2994 **Townley,** Frederick M. *Sayreville, Middlesex Co., N.J., U.S.A.* 63; *4.* March 1904.

2995 **Traub,** Willy Bernard. 153 *Westbourne Terrace, London, W.* 11. January 1912.

2996 **Travers,** Major R. E. *4th Goorkhas, Bakloh, Punjab, India.* 1308, P.M., Dis.G.O. Oct. 1911.

2997 **Traylen,** George Dodson. 33 *Rampart Row, Fort Bombay, India.* 944, P.M., Sec., Dis.G.Ch.; *1100,* P.Z., Dis.G.So. May 1907.

2998 **Tregilgas,** Marshall. 20 *Eatonville Road, Upper Tooting Park, London, S.W.* 1420, W.M., 3232, P.M., Sec.; *766,* J. March 1911.

2999 ***Trentham,** George. *Cowhayes, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 1246; *482.* October 1900.

3000 **Trentham,** G. Percy. *Winchester House, Victoria Square, Birmingham.* October 1910.

3001 **Truelove,** Arthur. 24 *Wostenholm Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M.; *1239,* P.So. October 1907.

3002 **Trumper,** William Frederick. 5 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1537, P.M.; *143,* P.So. March 1911.

3003 **Trustam,** William James. 32 *Kingsley Road, Bedford.* 2343. March 1911.

3004 **Tuck,** Douglas Campbell. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* Lewis. November 1909.

3005 **Tucker,** Alfred. *Sunny Moor, Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Dorset.* 1733, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex; *21,* P.Z. May 1910.

3006 **Tucker,** Ambrose. *Hillcote, Manor Road, Salisbury.* 586, P.Pr.G.R.; *586,* P.Pr.G.J. May 1911.

3007 **Tuckett,** J. E. S., M.A., F.C.S. *B House, The College, Marlborough.* 1533, P.M., Pr.G.R.; *1533,* P.Z, P.Pr.G.So. November 1910.

3008 **Tuckey,** Henry Phelps. *Sydney, Cape Colony.* 3142, P.M. May 1907.

3009 **Turnbull,** Charles E. *Oaklands, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 190, P.M., L.R. May 1907.

3010 **Turnbull,** David Lowe. *Denesyde, Duddingston Crescent, near Portobello, N.B.* 2, 226, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Midlothian; **Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1909.

3011 **Turner,** Augustus. *Brook House,* 10 *&* 11 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 416, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Surrey. November 1906.

3012 **Turner,** George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.

3013 **Turner,** George Percy. 12 *Eccleston Street, London, S.W.* 2765. March 1910.

3014 **Turner,** James. 42 *London Road N., Lowestoft.* 71. January 1911.

3015 **Turner,** John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1900.

3016 **Turton,** Robert. *Queen Hotel, Harrogate.* 1211, 2965. May 1911.

3017 **Tylden-Pattenson,** Capt. Edwin Cooke, R.E. *1st K.G.O. Sappers & Miners, Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422, P.M. March 1912.

3018 **Tyler,** Horace Walter. *Masonic Temple, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Treasurer** (R.A.). March 1907.

3019 **Uff,** Thomas. 43 *Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 3144. October 1907.

3020 **Uhlig,** Curt Oscar. *Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.* 1969. October 1897.

3021 **Unwin,** Arthur Harry. *Manager, Rosario Electric Co., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, 2960, P.M., Dis.G.Stew. January 1906.

3022 **Urwin,** Thomas H. 1 *Shafto Leazes, Hexham, Northumberland.* 1626, P.M. October 1906.

3023 **Uttley,** Edwin A., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., Govt. Electrical Engineer. Box 48, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** June 1906.

3024 **van Der Gon,** Dr. W. H. Denier. *Wagenweg* 48, *Haarlem, Holland.* October 1906.

3025 **van der Heyden,** Alexander Frederik. 3 *St. John's Terrace, Middlesbrough.* 2391; *602.* January 1907.

3026 **Vanderlieth,** Edward D. *Carson City, Nev., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1911.

3027 **van Duzer,** Frederick Conkling. 114 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1906.

3028 **van Kampen,** Kurt Wilhelm. *London Electron Works Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Limehouse, London, E.* 238. November 1910.

3029 **van Oppen,** Gerrit Jansz. *Casilla* 169, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis A.G.Pt.; *1553*, P.Z. January 1907.

3030 **Vane-Stow,** Major Harry. 1 *Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). June 1902.

3031 ***Vassar-Smith,** Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1888.

3032 **Vasse,** Herbert Alfred. *Lloyds' Bank House, Dover.* 2753, Sec. March 1910.

3033 **Vaughan,** Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *c/o Grindlay & Co.,* 54 *Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* May 1889.

3034 **Vaux,** T. R. *Montbretia, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W. Yorks. June 1897.

3035 **Veale,** Dr. Herbert Prior. *Crow Pharmacy, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.), P.M.; *231* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1903.

3036 **Venables,** Harry Goward Philip. 19 *Plasturton Gardens, Canton, Cardiff.* 2547, P.M., Pr.G.R., S. Wales, E.Div.; *1992*, Z. June 1908.

3037 **Venables,** Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Salop.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1889.

3038 **Vermont,** Leon. 24 *Northolme Road, Highbury, London, N.* 907. May 1911.

3039 ***Vernon,** William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

3040 **Vernon-Inkpen,** George Charles, F.S.I. 14 *Taswell Road, Southsea.* 38, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Sussex; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Hants. & I.W. October 1910.

3041 **Vibert,** Arthur Lionel, I.C.S. *Lushington Gardens, Saidapet, Madras, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Madras, Bombay, United Provinces & Oudh. January 1895.

3042 **Vigeon,** Edward C. 218 (Mich.). November 1911.

3043 **Vigo,** James George. 22 *Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

3044 ***Vince,** Quarter-Master Sergt. A. H. *1st West India Regt., Mount Aureol, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 2519, P.M., 390 (I.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Jamaica; *207*, P.Z., *390* (I.C.), P.K., P.Dis.A.G.So., Jamaica. October 1908.

3045 **Vincent,** Richard Baxter. 40 *City Road, London, E.C.* 2278, P.M.; *179*, J. October 1911.

3046 **Vincent,** Richard W. 321 *S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* 392. May 1912.

3047 **Vogel,** C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 238. March 1902.

3048 **Vogeler,** Gustav Adolph Werner. 17 *Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238, P.M. June 1903.

3049 **Vroom,** James, M.A. *St. Stephen, N.B., Canada.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand King.** June 1907.

3050 **Waddell,** John. *c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Shanghai.* 1152, Dis.G.O., N. China; *1152.* June 1908.

3051 **Wade,** Henry Logan. *Victoria Arcade Buildings, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.

3052 **Waggoner,** Edward Franklin. 114 *Steven Street, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master;** *2.* January 1908.

3053 **Waite,** Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, London, W.* 2430. March 1902.

3054 **Wakeford,** George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.* **Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master, Prince Edward Island; Past Grand King, Nova Scotia.** March 1888.

3055 **Walden,** Robert Woolley, J.P., F.R.G.S. *Bella Vista, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.* 2882. March 1903.

3056 **Walenta,** Edmund J. 1938 *N. Thirty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 610; *250.* January 1912.

3057 ***Walker,** Alexander, J.P., F.S.I. *City Assessor, City Chambers,* 249 *George Street, Glasgow.* 873, P.M.; *122*, P.Z. October 1901.

3058 **Walker,** Edward Maxwell. *Dead Letter Office, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* **Senior Grand Warden.** June 1912.

3059 ***Walker,** Col. G. Walton. *The Firs, Birmingham Road, West Bromwich.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**; Pr.G.Sc.E.; **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A). Nov. 1904.

3060 **Walker,** Maurice Anson, M.D. *Dillon, Mon., U.S.A.* 30, P.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** January 1903.

3061 **Walker,** William. 96 *Pinstone Street, Sheffield.* 1239, Sec.; *1239*, A.So. October 1907.

3062 **Walker,** William Henry. 53 *Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, London, S.E.* 2272, P.M. January 1906.

3063 **Walker-Arnott,** Charles. 20 *Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex.* 1056, S.W. May 1909.

3064 **Wallbach,** Capt. D. *N. N. Regiment, Zungeru, W. Africa.* 1056, P.M. November 1898.

3065 **Wallis,** Edwin A. *Sunnyside, Upper Lewes Road, Brighton.* 732, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.

3066 **Wallis,** John George. 33 *Albion Street, Hull.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1906.

3067 **Wallis,** R. F. *Sarisbury House, Titchfield, Hants.* 2643, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Transvaal. May 1898.

3068 **Walsh,** Albert. *Brackley, Kenilworth, Cape Town, S. Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div. June 1887.

3069 **Walter,** Arthur Christopher. *Nethercliffe, Walton-on-Thames.* 2473, O.; *2120*, P.So. January 1910.

3070 **Ward,** Frank. *Inversnaid, Earlsdon, Coventry.* 254, S.D.; *254*, O. March 1912.

3071 **Ward,** Frank W. *Kent Villa, Tavistock Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.* 31, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; *2182*, P.Z. June 1907.

3072 **Ward,** John Sebastian Marlow, B.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Glen House, Rivelin, Sheffield.* 859; *859*. March 1907.

3073 **Warliker,** Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *Warley House, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green, London, N.W.* P.M. October 1896.

3074 **Warne,** George William. 190 *High Street, Homerton, London, N.E.* 65. May 1907.

3075 **Warne,** Henry. *Ferndale, West Parade, Norwich.* 1500, P.M., P.Pr.G.R.; *807*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.

3076 **Warneford-Thomson,** Hugh Robert. *English Club*, 478 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 327, 617; *617*. November 1909.

3077 **Warren,** Herbert George. *Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.* 1719. June 1904.

3078 **Warren,** James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M.; *321*, P.Z. January 1894.

3079 **Warren,** John Willing. *Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand.* Rep.G.L., Florida, **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand.** January 1908.

3080 **Warrington,** Thomas. *Beedon Lodge, Canterbury Road, Margate.* 2262. October 1907.

3081 **Warvelle,** George W. 1901 *Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* P.M.; **Grand Secretary** (R.A.). March 1894.

3082 **Washbourn,** T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839, P.M.; *839*, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1900.

3083 **Washington,** Thomas Lowndes. *Marsa, Malta.* 2755, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; *515*, P.Z., Dis.G.H. March 1900.

3084 **Waterlow,** Paul Langbourne. *Fuzze Freeze, Bembridge, I.W.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.

3085 **Waters,** A. F. *Master's Office, The Workhouse, Amersham, Bucks.* 121. June 1912.

3086 **Watkins,** Alan Percival *Avening Mount, Ventnor, I.W.* 3069, P.M. March 1907.

3087 **Watson,** Charles Henry. 97 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2021. October 1907.

3088 **Watson,** Lieut. Edward Clifford. *H.M.S. Africa, 3rd Battle Squadron, Home Fleet, c/o General Post Office, London, E.C.* 2612; *1629*. May 1909.

3089 **Watson,** Edward Wilkie. 193 *Hanson Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* 156 (N.Z.C.), Stew. May 1911.

3090 **Watson,** Harold Bernard. 90 *Greyhound Lane, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2096. June 1905.

3091 **Watson,** James Colvin. 32 *Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.* 1712, 1754; *1754*, A.So. Oct. 1909.

3092 ***Watson,** James Procter, J.P. *Garth Marr, Castle Carrock, Cumberland,* and 1 *Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, India.* 944. May 1897.

3093 **Watson,** John. 11 *Faraday Road, Acton, London, W.* 1839. October 1907.

3094 **Watson,** Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 2427. March 1902.

3095 **Watson,** William. *St. Mary's House, Ross, Herefordshire.* 120, 338, S.W. June 1911.

3096 **Watts,** Charles John. 49 *Hornsey Rise Gardens, London, N.* 1491, I.G. March 1908.

3097 **Watts,** Joshua Dawson. *Kildare, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. January 1907.

3098 **Wavell,** G. H. 26 *Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 862, P.M., Sec.; *862*, Sc. E. January 1906.

3099 **Way,** Sir Samuel James, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* Rep.G.L. England, **Grand Master; Grand Z., South Australia.** January 1891.

3100 **Wayman,** Walter Lancelot. *116th Mahratta Regiment, Marine Lines, Bombay, India.* 107. June 1910.

3101 **Weare,** Reginald V. *Bramley Villa, Terminus Road, Chichester.* 38. October 1910.

3102 **Weatherilt,** Henry Charles. *Palapye Road, British Bechuanaland, S. Africa.* 1417. Oct. 1889.

3103 **Weatherby,** Arthur Andrew Henry Wynne. *Christian Street, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574, P.M., Dis.G.Treas., S. Africa, C.Div. March 1905.

3104 **Webb,** Percy Conrade. *6 Crescent Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 2580, P.M. January 1911.

3105 **Webb,** W. Howard. *17 High Street, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1973. June 1905.

3106 **Webb,** William. *24 Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1310. October 1907.

3107 **Weber.** Ervin G. *Parchamstrasse 10ii, Lubeck, Germany.* 269 (Mich.); 4 (Wis.). May 1911.

3108 **Webster,** W. R. *World's Buildings, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.* 2663. Jan. 1906.

3109 **Weeden,** Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.* 2956. March 1900.

3110 **Wegg,** William Henry Jervis. *15 Hertford Street, London, W.* 176, P.M., L.R. October 1911.

3111 **Weir,** John. *Dunbritton, Malford Grove, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1693. March 1907.

3112 **Weiss,** Arnold. *70 & 71 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.* 1017, P.M. March 1903.

3113 **Weissman,** J. *3 Fletching Road, Clapton, London, N.E.* 1349. May 1911.

3114 ***Welby,** Davis, A.A.I. *3 Park Parade, Harrogate.* 2692; *40.* January 1911.

3115 **Welch,** Frederick John. *Christ Church School, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2157. January 1907.

3116 **Weldhen,** Willie. *151 Church Street, Paddington Green, London, W.* 2847, 3171, O. Nov. 1908.

3117 **Wellcome,** Henry Solomon. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* 3, P.M. January 1904.

3118 **Weller-Poley,** Thomas. *West Broyle, Chichester.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1906.

3119 **Wells,** Charles, M.D. *Lamesley House, High Town Road, Maidenhead, Berks.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Nov. 1895.

3120 **Wells,** Charles Frederick. *Suffolk Terrace, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., N. & E. Yorks. January 1911.

3121 **Welsford,** William Oakley. *19-21 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 1321, P.M., L.R.; *1321,* P.Z. October 1900.

3122 ***Welsh,** William Henry. *Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.* 2188. June 1899.

3123 **Wemyss,** John. *Neepawa, Man., Canada.* **Deputy Grand Master.** May 1901.

3124 **Wendelaar,** W. C. *L. de Colignystraat 51, The Hague, Holland.* Hiram Abiff. January 1910.

3125 **Werbeck,** J. *Winckelmannstrasse 2, Dresden, Germany.* Zum Goldenen Kreuz. March 1905.

3126 **West,** Henry Hebard. *1011 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* 290; *57.* June 1904.

3127 **Weston,** Rev. Cecil Edward, M.A. *Pension Rüthlig, Urbanstrasse 31a, Stuttgart, Germany.* 442 (E.C.). October 1908.

3128 **Weston,** Samuel Thomas. *Punjab Club, Lahore, Punjab, India.* 269, 391; *269, 391.* June 1900.

3129 **Westwood,** William F. T. *May Court, Alexandra Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.* 1790, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *1790,* P.Z.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). January 1904.

3130 **Wetherell,** Charles, F.C.I.S. *Keppel's Head Hotel, Portsmouth.* 3040, I.G. May 1905.

3131 **Whadcoat,** John Henry, J.P., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A. *Drumstinchall, Dalbeattie, N.B.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1894.

3132 **Wheeler,** Stanley James. *1 Yaesucho Itchome, Kojimachi Ku, Tokio, Japan.* 2015, I.G., Dis.G.Pt. May 1912.

3133 **Whewell,** Major Arthur. *60 Moyne Road, Palmerston Park, Dublin.* XXV.; *XXV.* March 1912.

3134 **Whiley,** Edwin. *Box 25, Zeerust, Transvaal.* 1146, P.M., P.Dis.G.D. October 1893.

3135 **Whish,** John David. *Box 39, Capitol P.O., Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 452, P.M.; *242.* June 1900.

3136 **Whitaker,** Walter S. *229 Barry Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1898.

3137 **Whitaker,** William Martin, K.C. *9 Herbert Place, Dublin.* 620, P.M. June 1912.

3138 **Whitcomb,** Burton. *Cavite, P.I.* 350; *1.* January 1909.

3139 **White,** Harry French. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 51, P.M.; *5,* P.H.P. May 1908.

3140 **White,** Dr. Henry Francis La Touche. *Caxton, Cambs.* 2883, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Northants. & Hunts.; *442,* H. May 1908.

3141 **White,** Henry Pearson. 34 *New Bridge Street, London, E.C.* 1541, P.M., L.R.; *1901.* January 1905.

3142 **White,** John. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1898.

3143 **White,** Joseph Walwyn. *Strathdene, Woolton, near Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

3144 **White,** Patrick Kingston. 49 *Lower Mount Pleasant Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin.* 25; *25.* May 1911.

3145 **White,** Theodore Henry, B.A. *Beaconsfield House, Reading.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.

3146 **White,** Thomas Jeston. 39 *Burne Street, Edgware Road, London, N.W.* 860, P.M.; *860,* P.Z. May 1898.

3147 **White,** Thomas Killingworth. *Tynedale Terrace, Long Benton, Northumberland.* 24, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; *24.* October 1912.

3148 **White,** Walter Michael. 18 *Edward Road, Canterbury.* 1449; *31.* January 1907.

3149 **White,** William John. *Cootehill, Co. Cavan.* 795, J.W.; *795,* Captain of Host. June 1912.

3150 **Whited,** Oric O. 300 *Washington Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* May 1907.

3151 **Whitehead,** J. Fred. *Gippsland, near Melbourne, Victoria.* 799 (S.C.); *159* (I.C.). June 1895.

3152 **Whitehead,** Joseph T. 62 *Lucey Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 1441, P.M., 2184, Sec.; *2184,* P.Z. May 1907.

3153 **Whiteley,** Percival Edgar Thomas. Box 1268, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2731. June 1910.

3154 **Whitley,** Edwin John. *Hill Brow, Penarth, Glamorganshire.* 471, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Mon.; *471,* P.Z. October 1908.

3155 **Whitney,** Frank Irving. 826 *Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; *45.* June 1908.

3156 **Whitney,** Harry Edward. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.

3157 **Whitney,** William John. *The Quadrant, St. Ives, Hunts.* 2684, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt., Northants. & Hunts. March 1909.

3158 **Whittington,** George. *The Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.* 1042, P.M.; *1042,* P.Z. May 1912.

3159 **Whitty,** Francis Bernard. 27 *Pilcher Gate, Nottingham.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1911.

3160 ***Whitwell,** James Richard. *District Asylum, Melton, Suffolk.* 2974. January 1912.

3161 **Whyman,** Herbert Francis, J.P. *Gundulph Villas, Rochester.* 20, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; *20,* P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So. May 1907.

3162 **Whyte,** William Henry. Box 1207, *Montreal, Que., Canada.* **Grand Secretary; Past Grand Principal, Grand Scribe E.** May 1909.

3163 **Wiberg,** John Engelbert. 35 *Old Bond Street, London, W.* 1901, P.M.; *1901,* J. November 1906.

3164 **Widdows,** George H. *Duffield, Derby.* 2425, S.D.; *2425,* Stew. May 1911.

3165 **Wigginton,** Edward John Doherty. 40 *Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820, P.M. March 1903.

3166 **Wightman,** Frederick Robert. *Norfolk House, Bungay, Suffolk.* 929, W.M. November 1909.

3167 **Wilbur,** Newell Lee, A.A.G.O. 509 *Butler Exchange, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 36, P.M., Rep. G.L., Mississippi; **Grand Musical Director** (R.A.). June 1889.

3168 **Wilcox,** Henry. *High Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.D.; *573,* P.Z. October 1907.

3169 **Wild,** Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 813. January 1899.

3170 **Wilding,** Longworth. 32 *Castle Street, Shrewsbury.* 74, J.D.; *74,* A.So. January 1908.

3171 **Wildy,** Lieut. Edmund, R.N.V.R. 6*n Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, London, W.* 2243, P.M. 2739, P.M.; *59,* A.So., *3031.* January 1909.

3172 **Wilke,** George. *Gr. Junkerstrasse* 1, *Magdeburg, Germany.* Zur goldenen Krone. Nov. 1898.

3173 **Wilkes,** Martin Walker. 36 *Wetherby Mansions, Earls Court, London, S.W.* 1608, P.M. October 1909.

3174 **Wilkins,** Herbert Edward. *Trevenna, Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

3175 **Wilkinson,** Charles David. *Hong Kong, China.* 1026. October 1908.

3176 **Wilkinson,** Cuthbert. 4 *Ashbrooke Crescent, Sunderland.* 1389, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *97,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.

3177 **Wilkinson,** Francis James Robert. 50-52 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* 11, P.M., 2741, P.M.; *11,* P.Z. June 1906.

3178 **Wilkinson,** R. W. H. *Hill Station, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 10. January 1911.

3179 **Wilkinson,** Samuel Blaze. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Local Secretary for Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire. November 1888.

3180 **Wilkinson,** Major William. *Albion Cottage, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.* 1121, P.M., Pr.G.R. March 1902.

3181 **Wilkinson-Pimbury,** Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.* 1997, P.M.; *1260,* P.Z. March 1887.

3182 ***Wilks,** E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M., L.R. October 1896.

3183 **Williams,** Alexander. Box 95, *Dayton, Tex., U.S.A.* 119, P.M.; *33.* November 1904.

3184 **Williams,** David James. *Ivy Bank, Chislehurst, Kent.* 176, P.M. May 1906.

3185 **Williams,** Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Merton Vicarage, Bicester.* 1724, P.M. Nov. 1894.

3186 **Williams,** Edward Lloyd. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Northern Nigeria.* 1369. May 1904.

3187 **Williams,** Frederick John. 46 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2899. June 1905.

3188 **Williams,** George Blackstone. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 1832. January 1892.

3189 **Williams,** George C. *Wallerstein & Co., 7 Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, P.M.; *7.* May 1907.

3190 **Williams,** Harry. *Langton Castle, Bootle, Liverpool.* 2463, P.M. May 1906.

3191 **Williams,** Henry Montague. *Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.* 271, P.M.; *271,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). May 1895.

3192 **Williams,** Herbert James. Box 8, *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Master, New Zealand.** January 1908.

3193 **Williams,** Herbert Paul. 26 *Vanbrugh Road, Blackheath, London, S E.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.

3194 **Williams,** James. *Emberton Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer;** *1501,* P.Z.. P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1889.

3195 **Williams,** Jestyn. *Brynderwen, Newport, Mon.* 683. May 1906.

3196 **Williams,** Dr. J. Rice. *Houston, Miss., U.S.A.* **Grand Master;** *23.* June 1912.

3197 **Williams,** Percy Edwin. *The Croft, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 11. November 1911.

3198 **Williams,** Richard Wheatley. 68 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1321. June 1907.

3199 **Williams,** Stanley Victor. 23 *Loughborough Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 1306. June 1912.

3200 **Williams,** Walter C. 19 *Borough High Street, London, S.E.* 1329, P.M. May 1904.

3201 ***Williamson,** Alexander Smart. Box 48, *Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., Dis.G.D.C.; *1092,* P.So. May 1910.

3202 **Williamson,** Douglas Edward. *York House, Royal Parade, Eastbourne.* 3069. March 1908.

3203 **Williamson,** Capt. James Morrison. *Edenvale, Loughborough Road, Kirkcaldy, N.B.* 611. March 1906.

3204 **Williamson,** Malcolm. *Bank of England, London, E.C.* 263, S.D. October 1905.

3205 **Williamson,** Walter Lehman. *Lisbon, N.D., U.S.A.* 12, P.M.; *7,* P.H.P. October 1904.

3206 **Willis,** Fred. W. *Khopolic, G.I.P., Bombay, India.* 1090 (S.C.), P.M. October 1911.

3207 **Willis,** Dr. William Frederick. *Kimbolton Road, Fielding, New Zealand.* 41 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; *19* (N.Z.C.). November 1910.

3208 **Willman,** H. G. S. *O'Okiep, Namaqualand, S. Africa.* 2082, P.M., Treas., P.Dis.G Pt., S. Africa, W.Div. June 1912.

3209 **Willox,** William Carl. 616 *Forest Street, Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon;** *12,* P.H.P. October 1894.

3210 **Wilmot,** Henry. *Leeming Bar, Bedale, Yorkshire.* 2610, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., N. & E. Yorks. June 1904.

3211 **Wilson,** Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.* **Provincial Grand Master;** *155.* November 1888.

3212 **Wilson,** Charles Henry. 5 *Park Row, Leeds.* 306, P.M.; *306,* P.Z. January 1906.

3213 **Wilson,** Frederick Arthur. *South End, Northallerton, Yorkshire.* 1337, P.M.; *1337,* Sc.N. June 1912.

3214 **Wilson,** James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1900.

3215 **Wilson,** John. *Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; *16.* January 1903.

3216 **Wilson,** John Macfarlane. Box 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.

3217 **Wilson,** John Strode. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Rock Hall, West Hill, Malabar, India.* 260, P.M. October 1908.

3218 **Wilson,** Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Croydon Infirmary, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr G.D., Herts. November 1899.

3219 **Wilson,** Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* Dep.Pr.G.M., W.Yorks., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

3220 **Wilson,** Thomas. *Rossendale, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. June 1907.

3221 **Wilson,** Washington. *Metuchen, N.J., U.S.A.* 135; *4.* May 1906.

3222 **Wilson,** W. A. 215 *Brannan Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 1; *5.* March 1907.

3223 **Wilson,** William Mortimer, M.A. *The Firs, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* 1023, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; *1324,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). May 1905.

3224 **Wilson,** William Murray, jun. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, I.G. October 1907.

3225 ***Winby,** Ivor Scott. 68 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 617; *617.* October 1912.

3226 **Wing,** James Edward. *Bonnyrigg, Claremont Place, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1912.

3227 **Wing,** John Clifford. 37 *Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1135. May 1906.

3228 **Winkley,** George. *West Maitland, New South Wales.* 4 (N.S.W.C.), J.D.; *11* (N.S.W.C.). June 1910.

3229 **Winning,** John Gray. *Branxholme Knowe, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M.; *89,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Roxburgh, Peebles & Selkirk. March 1898.

3230 **Winterflood,** Joseph. 22 *Alexandra Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 9, J.W. May 1911.

3231 **Wise,** E. Croft. *Mayfield, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.* 619, P.M., 1423, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex; *862,* P.Z. March 1898.

3232 **Wise,** William C. *Byron House, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 173, P.M.; *173,* P.Z. May 1910.

3233 **Witcover,** Hyman Wallace. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M.; *3,* P.H.P. May 1908.

3234 **Withers,** Samuel, jun. *Sandhurst, Port Hill Road, Shrewsbury.* 117, S.D.; *262,* Sc.N. January 1901.

3235 **Withey,** Thomas Archer. *Norcote, Boroughbridge Road, Knaresborough.* P.Pr.Dep.G.R., W.Lancs. May 1895.

3236 **Witthaus,** Julius Adolph. 51 *Northfield Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 185, P.M., L.R.; *185,* P.Z. March 1907.

3237 **Wolde,** Bernhard. *Arnakal Estate, Vandi Periyar, S. India.* 2656, P.M. October 1907.

3238 **Wolf,** Georg. *Post & Telegraph Department, Bangkok, Siam.* 1072 (S.C.). October 1911.

3239 **Wolfe,** Edward H. *Rushville, Ind., U.S.A.* **Grand Inspector of Lodges.** March 1912.

3240 **Wolff,** Arno. 4 *Arndtstrasse,* 4ü, *Wiesbaden, Germany.* Plato. May 1910.

3241 ***Wolff,** Paul Ferdinand. *Marthastrasse* 7, *Gross Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Leopold zum Friedensbund. March 1910.

3242 **Wolfskeil,** William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1898.

3243 **Wolsey,** William Henry. 12 *Albert Square, Clapham Road, London, S.W.* 1381, P.M., L.R.; *1381,* P.Z. March 1906.

3244 **Wood,** Charles William. *c/o Parry, Murray & Co.,* 70 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. March 1911.

3245 **Wood,** Frank. 9 *Sun Street, Canterbury.* 1449, P.M. November 1907.

3246 **Wood,** Frank. *Lyndale, Lescudjack, Penzance.* 38. October 1910.

3247 **Wood,** Henry Thomas. 29 *Olive Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 3097. May 1912.

3248 **Wood,** Herbert, B.A. 6 *Clarinda Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.* Grand Master's. May 1911.

3249 **Wood,** John William. *Front Street, Stanley, Co. Durham.* 2929 (S.C.); *83.* March 1906.

3250 **Wood,** R. E. J. *Ar tea Roa, Hanks & Queen Streets, Ashfield, New South Wales.* 97 (N.S.W.C.). October 1904.

3251 **Wood,** Robert Henry. Box 311, *Manila, P.I.* 44 (S.C.). March 1911.

3252 **Wood,** Thomas Megam. *Clovelly, The Shrubberies, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 186, P.M., 2822, P.M., L.R. June 1907.

3253 **Woodcock,** T. J. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Pt., N. & E. Yorks; *543,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. March 1902.

3254 **Woodhead,** Harper. 34-38 *Provost Street, London, N.* 2840, S.W. June 1911.

3255 **Woodhead,** Thomas Mansley. *Fairfield, Baildon, Yorkshire.* 2669, P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks.; *600.* October 1901.

3256 **Woodhouse,** Prof. F. Randal. 116 *Grafton Street, Dublin.* 6, J.W.; *XXV.* May 1912.

3257 **Woodland,** Lieut. Alton Richard. *The Barracks, Shrewsbury.* 3229, P.M.; *262.* January 1908.

3258 **Woodley,** George Latimer. 127 *Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales.* 755, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., N. Wales; *606,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.P., N. Wales. May 1910.

3259 **Woodman,** Herbert Musgrave. 58 *Boundary Road, Chatham.* 3252. November 1908.

3260 **Woodman,** Dr. William J. *Assistant Medical Officer, Belize, British Honduras.* 1174, P.M. March 1906.

3261 **Woods,** Herbert. *Polefield, Stockton Heath, near Warrington.* 148; *148*, Treas. Local Secretary for West Lancashire. October 1906.

3262 **Woods,** William Fountain. 18 *St. Loo Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 858, P.M., L.R.; *92*, P.Z. October 1900.

3263 **Woodside,** Nevin G. *c/o H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

3264 **Woodthorpe,** John William, F.C.A. 43 *Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells.* 4, P.M., 3162, P.M., L.R., **Grand Steward**; *4*, P.Z. January 1895.

3265 ***Woodward,** Alphonse Marie Tracey. *German P.O.* Box 120, *Shanghai, China.* 1092, J.D.; *1092.* October 1911.

3266 **Woodward,** Edward R. 61 *Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.* 213, P.M., 2625, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Norfolk. June 1909.

3267 **Woolf,** Raphael. 270*a Mile End Road, London, E.* 1347, I.G.; *204.* November 1910.

3268 ***Woollen,** T. H., M.I.M.E. 119 *St. Mark's Road, N. Kensington, London, W.* 1431. May 1901.

3269 **Woolley,** Victor James, M.A. 15 *Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.* 859; *859.* October 1906.

3270 **Wormal,** George. 19 *Greengate Street, Stafford.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1895.

3271 **Worsfold,** James, F.C.I.S. *Glengale, Romford, Essex.* 3040. March 1907.

3272 **Wrede,** Dr. jur. Richard. *Hermannstrasse* 11, *Südende, Berlin, Germany.* Am Berge der Schönheit, Or. March 1912.

3273 **Wrench,** John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2573, P.M., Sec. October 1898.

3274 **Wright,** Albert P. 342. October 1912.

3275 **Wright,** Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.

3276 **Wright,** Francis William. 4 *Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1891.

3277 **Wright,** Frederick. 323 *Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1769, P.M.; *55*, P.Z. January 1906.

3278 **Wright,** Joseph Pretty. Box 546, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 7; *98.* March 1905.

3279 **Wright,** Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Fla., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1900.

3280 **Wright,** Thomas B. *Roslyn, Killilas Co., Wash., U.S.A.* 54, P.M., P.G.Stew.; *11.* March 1911.

3281 **Wyatt,** Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1893.

3282 ***Wyatt,** Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *Pallion, East Molesey, Surrey.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1895.

3283 **Wyndham-Quin,** Major Charles Frederick Talbot. *Wandle House, Mitcham, Surrey.* 3245. May 1909.

3284 ***Wynter,** Andrew Ellis, M.D. 17 *Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.* 1139; *180.* January 1898.

3285 **Yarker,** John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchestsr.* 430, P.M. May 1887.

3286 **Yeo,** William. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Grand Tyler; Grand Janitor.** January 1911.

3287 **York,** Francis Colin. *F.C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617. October 1890.

3288 **Yorke,** Rev. Harry Walter. *Laverstoke Rectory, Whitchurch, Hants.* 1373, P.Pr.G.Ch., Jersey. October 1904.

3289 **Yorston,** John C. 1024 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 610. October 1904.

3290 **Young,** Ernest Benjamin. 11 *Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W.* 1227; *1227.* March 1909.

3291 **Young,** F. E. *Apartado* 1157, *Mexico,* D.F., *Mexico.* **Grand Secretary, York Grand Lodge of Mexico.** May 1908.

3292 **Young,** George Lewis. *Birkenhead Wharf Co., Ltd., Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2 (S.A.C.), P.M.; *2* (S.A.C.), P.Z. May 1889.

3293 **Young,** Henry James. 20 *Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 183. March 1906.

3294 **Young,** James. *Princes Dock, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W., Antrim. January 1904.

3295 **Young,** James Augustus. Box 266, *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M. October 1903.

3296 **Young,** James Charles Kirsop. *c/o Station Master, South African Railways, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 447; *323.* November 1909.

3297 **Young,** Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 749; *1329.* October 1901.

3298 **Youngman,** Charles H. 63 *High Street, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 305, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., Suffolk; *305*, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. November 1898.

3299 **Zabban,** Julius C. 6 *Arthur Street East, London, E.C.* 2551, P.M. May 1910.

3300 **Zacharias,** Hans Conrad Ernest. *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malay States.* 2337, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., E.Arch.; *2337*, P.Z., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), E.Arch. May 1906.

3301 **Zanchi,** Ventura Blayner Murray. 45 *Bedford Court Mansions, London, W.C.* 91, P.M.; *176*, P.Z. January 1906.

3302 **Zollner,** Edgar Herbert. *Bunbury, Western Australia.* 70 (W.A.C.), S.W. November 1907.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Members admitted on the 8th November, 1912.

3303 Lodge **Civic** No. 157 (N.Z.C.). *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

3304 **Baily,** James Thomas Herbert. 35-39 *Maddox Street, London, W.* 1196.

3305 **Bayne,** Rev. Ronald. 6 *The Terrace, Champion Hill, London, S.E.* 1297.

3306 **Bishop,** F. C. B. *Cranmer Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.* Pr.G.Sec., Canterbury, **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, New Zealand**; *1* (N.Z.C.), P.Z.

3307 **Budd,** Charles Arthur. *Mount Fletcher, East Griqualand, Natal.* 2537.

3308 **Bullen,** Isaac William. 353 *Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 3575, J.W.; *3096.*

3309 **Chaffer,** Paris Ernest. *May Street, Marrickville, New South Wales.* 91 (N.S.W.C.), P.M., D.C.

3310 **Chippindale,** Harold. *Ivy Bank, Guisely, Yorkshire.* 1108, P.M.; *1101*, Z.

3311 **Culley,** Samuel Widgery. 8 *Dyfrig Street, Cardiff.* 36, P.M.; *36.*

3312 **Goadby,** Kenneth Weldon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 46 *Harley Street, London, W.* 2410.

3313 **Grunhold,** Charles Gottlob. 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 2032, P.M.

3314 **Hipwell,** Humphrey Hallam. 1159 *Almirante Brown, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, 1740.

3315 **Hudson,** Christopher William. *Grangeruhe, Idle, Yorkshire.* 3442, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., W.Yorks.; *600*, P.Z.

3316 **Jones,** Albert Barnett. *Old Customs House, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 150 (N.Y.C.).

3317 **Lanyon,** Henry Raby. *Clydesdale, Dover Street, Bilston, Staffs.* 1838, P.M.

3318 **Le Tall,** F. W. 9 *Eliot Bank, Sydenham Hill, London, S.E.* 2913.

3319 **Mardon,** Percival John. 14 *Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.* 890; *1708.*

3320 **McLoghlin,** Francis James. *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales.* 136 (N.S.W.C.), J.D.

3321 **Mew,** Joseph Harris Parker. 46 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.* 151; *195.*

3322 **Parker,** Arthur Fortune. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.* 11.

3323 **Philipsen,** Christian F. *St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.* 356, J.W.

3324 **Schreier,** Emil Franz. 23 *Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.* 1558, P.M.; *2048*, P.Z.

3325 **Toye,** Frederick Ernest. 32 *St. Mark's Road, Kensington, London, W.* 3096.

3326 **Tuck,** William John. *Bowraville, Nambucca River, New South Wales.* 271 (N.S.W.C.), D.C.

3327 **Walsh,** Charles Herbert. *North View, Guiseley, Yorkshire.* 1108, P.M.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road.
Essex	W. H. Bamlet	Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Edinburgh	Alfred A. A. Murray	20, Warriston Crescent.
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street.
Lancashire, North	J. R. Nuttall	13, Thornfield, Lancaster.
,, West	Herbert Woods	Polefield, Stockton Heath, near Warrington.
Middlesex & North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.
Northamptonshire & Huntingdonshire	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cornwell Smith	57, Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	22, Lister Gate.
Oxfordshire & Gloucestershire	E. Conder	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.
Staffordshire	Frank Hughes	Lea Bridge House, Handsworth.
Sussex	E. L. Hawkins	Barham House, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
Warwickshire	Arthur W. Adams	Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	Geo. L. Shackles	Wickersley, Brough, E. Yorks.
,, West Riding	J. Banks Fearnley	Red Beck House, Shipley.
,, Bradford	R. H. Lindsay	11, Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road.
,, Halifax	C. Greenwood	25, Akeds Road.
,, Leeds	J. Elston Cawthorn	Elmete House, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford.
,, Sheffield	J. Binney	45, Bank Street.

EUROPE.

Bavaria	E. Adrianyi-Pontet	c/o Schuckert and Co., Electrical Works, Landgrabenstrasse, Nuremberg.
Denmark	William Malling	Höjbroplads 5, Copenhagen, K.
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	65, Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam.
Hungary	L. A. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest.
Malta	J. W. Starkey	Gas Office, La Valetta.

ASIA.

Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Trevenna, Moulmein.
Cyprus	H. Cope	Masonic Rooms, Limassol.
India, Bengal	C. F. Hooper	c/o Thacker, Spink, & Co., 5 Government Place, Calcutta.
,, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces & Oudh	A. L. Vibert	Lushington Gardens, Saidapet, Madras.
,, Punjab	Capt. W. B. Dunlop	S. & T. Corps, Ambala.
Philippine Islands	C. S. Lobingier	Manila.
Siam	John R. C. Lyons	Ministry of Justice, Bangkok.
Singapore	Frederick Apps	26, Raffles Place.

AFRICA.

Bloemfontein	W. S. Mannion	Box 261.
Egypt	R. H. Mackenzie	c/o C. Beyts & Co., Suez.
Kimberley	Alfred W. Adams	3, Cricket Street.
Natal	W. H. Bennett	Education Office, Pietermaritzburg.
Rhodesia	F. E. Briers	Box 17, Salisbury.
South Africa, E. Division	H. Squire Smith	Box 9, King William's Town.
,, ,, W. Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town.
Transvaal, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg.
,, Pretoria	G. H. Bindon	Box 226, Pretoria.

CANADA.

Alberta	G. Macdonald, M.D.	Calgary.
British Columbia	W. A. De Wolf Smith	Pafraets Dael, New Westminster.
Manitoba	R. S. Thornton, M.B.	Deloraine.
Newfoundland	W. J. Edgar	Box 1201, St. John's.
Ontario	Henry T. Smith	204, Montrose Avenue, Toronto.
Saskatchewan	F. S. Proctor	Cupar.

U.S.A.

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	541, Broad Street, Augusta.
Louisiana	R. Lambert	Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	551-4, Equity Building, Detroit.
Minnesota	Dr. J. W. Chamberlin	220, Lowry Arcade, St. Peter Street, St. Paul.
New Jersey	H. E. Deats	Flemington.
New York	J. C. Klinck	85, Argyle Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.
Rhode Island	William H. Scott	357, Westminster Street, Providence.
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy	Webster.
Washington	R. A. Gove, M.D.	1156, Pacific Avenue, Tacoma.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentina, Buenos Aires	E. Danvers	427, Bartolomé Mitre.
,, Rosario de Santa Fé	F. C. Marty	Casilla 32.
Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	Box 385, San José.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Bee Hive Stores, Kingston.

AUSTRALASIA.

New South Wales	T. L. Rowbotham	Masonic Club, 216, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand, Auckland	C. H. Jenkins	Albert Street.
,, ,, Christchurch	S. C. Bingham	27, Gracefield Street.
,, ,, Southland	J. Macgregor	Box 230, Invercargill.
,, ,, Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington.
,, ,, Otago	Rev. W. Ronaldson	680, Castle Street, Dunedin.
Queensland, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Townsville Street, Queenton.
,, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage.
South Australia	Fred. Johns	Houghton Lodge, Rose Park, Adelaide.
Victoria	Herbert M. Knight	406, Collins Street, Melbourne.

DECEASED.

Baelz, Robert	*Late of Forest Hill, S.E.*	16th February, 1912.
Bailey, Frederick W.	,, *Cricklewood, N.W.*	11th August, 1912.
Baker, William	,, *Romford*	April, 1912.
Barker, Thomas Edmund	,, *Sheffield*	23rd September, 1912.
Bennison, William J.	,, *Bromley*	November, 1911.
Brice, Albert Gallatin	,, *New Orleans*	1st July, 1912.
Browne, Col. Henry Buxton, F.S.A. (Scot.)	,, *Durban*	8th June, 1912.
Castle, Edward James, K.C.	,, *South Kensington, S.W.*	27th April, 1912.
Coveney, Albert Ephraim	,, *Birkenhead*	23rd June, 1912.
Dowding, Major H. H. Hewitt	,, *Roehampton, S.W.*	8th May, 1912.
Hanks, Walter Samuel	,, *Erith*	October, 1912.
Hantke, Theodore John Charles	,, *Adelaide*	8th November, 1912.
Hind, James	,, *Malin Bridge, Sheffield*	January, 1912.
Kellevink, H. J. D.	,, *Amsterdam*	March, 1912.
Kelley, John Goshorn	,, *Santa Barbara, California*	29th May, 1911.
Koop, E. C.	,, *Hendon, N.W.*	June, 1912.
Lardner, Henry Joseph	,, *Enfield*	9th February, 1912.
Lindsay, Thomas A.	,, *Carnoustie*	9th April, 1912.
McAlister, Robert	,, *Pietermaritzburg*	
McClure, Dr. Charles Thomas	,, *Koffyfontein, Orange Free State*	
Mayers, John	,, *Chester*	24th October, 1912.
Metcalfe, William	,, *Waltham Cross, N.*	30th July, 1912.
Quayle, Mark	,, *New Orleans*	9th December, 1911.
Roberts, Edward, M.A., J.P.	,, *Carnarvon*	23rd March, 1912.
Robshaw, John	,, *Leeds*	April, 1912.
Smith, Charles Winlove	,, *King's Lynn*	20th March, 1912.
Smith, Henry Herbert Montague	,, *London*	12th November, 1912.
Staley, George Whittle	,, *Bognor*	September, 1912.
Steinberg, Edward Jaquiery	,, *South Hampstead, N.W.*	5th October, 1912.
Thompson, Ralph	,, *Berwick-on-Tweed*	25th October, 1912.
Ward, Gordon Berkeley	,, *Buenos Aires*	1911.

DIRECTORY.

The figures refer to the enumeration in the main Lists.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Bedfordshire. Bedford, 410, 415, 990, 1247, 2365, 3003; Elstow, 726; Kempston, 2862; Luton, 934, 1168; Milton Ernest, 328

Berkshire. Abingdon, 1234, 2163, 2697; Aldermaston, 1765; Bray, 1404; Burghfield Common, 1356; Cholsey, 1496; Cookham Dean, 1528; Crowthorne, 2651; Maidenhead, 3119; Newbury, 1483; Reading, 276, 1279, 3145; Wokingham, 2381, 2642.

Buckinghamshire. Amersham, 1243, 3085; Aylesbury, 1112, 2691; Emberton, 3194; Fenny Stratford, 2270; High Wycombe, 1343; Loudwater, 1093; Slough, 586.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, 115, 611, 894, 939, 1135, 1136, 1388, 1524, 1530, 1541, 2229, 2312, 2599; Caxton, 3140; Ely, 182, 321; Great Shelford, 2197; Prickwillow, 1129; Stretham, 2857; Wisbech, 111.

Channel Islands. Guernsey, 283, 2517; Jersey, 117, 1295.

Cheshire. Alderley Edge, 960; Birkenhead, **1d,** 169, 191, 603, 1565; Chester, 393, 889, 961, 976, 1453, 1509, 2082, 2133, 2356, 2516; Hale, 2975; Knutsford, 480; Little Neston, 3078; Lymm, 3220; Malpas, 531; Marple, 2950; Sale, 554; Stockport, 570; Timperley, 2750; Vicars Cross, 1581.

Cornwall. Camborne, 141; Falmouth, 66; Hayle, 90, 2347; Liskeard, 93; Penzance, 69, 798, 1848, 2418, 3246; Poughill, 1880; St. Ives, 2482; Truro, 748.

Cumberland. Castle Carrock, 3092; Whitehaven, 1160.

Derbyshire. Alfreton, 3223; Ashover, 458; Buxton, 594, 2743; Chesterfield, 1510; Derby, 77, 418, 1867; Dore, 308, 351, 1049, 2680; Duffield, 2322, 3164; Long Eaton, 1299; Melbourne, 2553; Ripley, 134; Whittington, 1187.

Devonshire. Alphington, 2405; Bideford, 2806; Buckfastleigh, 2077; Crediton, 2241; Devonport, 908, 2167; Dolton, 1123; East Stonehouse, 2568; Exeter, 62, 792, 807, 1318, 1572, 1989, 2026, 2332; Exmouth, 2608; Ilfracombe, 764, 1763, 2705; Mortehoe, 2819; Northlew, 624; Paignton, 1637; Plymouth, 1294, 1784, 2278, 2349, 3214; Plympton, 2238; Salcombe, 834; Teignmouth, 1223; Tiverton, 588, 1079; Torquay, 135, 1337, 2922; Torrington, 1036; Yelverton, 927.

Dorsetshire. Blandford, 3012; Broadstone, 591; Charminster, **1e**; Dorchester, 2478; Evershot, 456; Marnhull, 1488; Parkstone, 935, 2357, 2701, 3005; Portland, 924; Sherborne, 494, 1251, 2678; Weymouth, 862.

Durham. Beamish, 317; Birtley, 1683; Bishop Auckland, 3180; Darlington, 433, 2440, 2893; Egglescliffe, 1254; Ebchester, 1267; Gateshead, 63, 1492, 2318; Heworth, 1423; South Shields, 1163, 2170, 2889; Stanley, 2532, 3249; Stockon-on-Tees, 1491, 2328; Sunderland, 347, 395, 557, 1435, 1868, 2117, 2155, 2386, 2561, 3176; Wolsingham, 1798; West Hartlepool, 1713, 2019, 2336, 2974.

Essex. Berden, 1599; Brentwood, 906, 1472; Canewdon, 964; Colchester, 786, 2469, 3015; Epping, 750, 2438; Great Bardfield, 1833; Harold Wood, 1945; Hutton, 2298; Ilford, 801, 1070, 1671, 2084; Latchingdon, 1587, 2215; Leigh-on-Sea, 2477, 2923; Maldon, 2284; Pilgrim's Hatch, 1443; Romford, 1117, 1408, 2480, 3271; Saffron Walden, 2243, 3298; Salcott Virley, 911; Snaresbrook, 3071; Southend-on-Sea, 1555, 2610; Springfield, 2342; Upminster, 2805; Westcliff-on-Sea, 417, 449, 1360, 2932; Woodford Green, 2076, 3063.

Gloucestershire. Bristol, 863, 1122, 1280, 1910, 2589, 2657, 2948, 2986; Cheltenham, 2303, 3031; Chipping Campden, 3122; Clifton, 1484, 1614, 1941, 3227; Fishponds, 1141; Gloucester, 659, 1380, 1669, 1862, 2503, 2748, 2886, 3082; Hewelsfield, 1651; Huntley, 552; Newent, **14,** 1518; Saltford, 2578; Stonehouse, 2646; Westbury-on-Trym, 3284; Wotton, 1702.

Hampshire. Basingstoke, 722, 1521; Bishop's Waltham, 344; Bournemouth, 73, 161, 256, 485, 663, 753, 1064, 1127, 1449, 1850, 2112, 2346, 2947, 3231; Boscombe, 159, 1644; Chandler's Ford, 1062; Fawley, 539; Gosport, 1834; Havant, 110, 2127; Landport, 155; Lymington, 2402; Milford-on-Sea, 2474; Overton, 872; Petersfield, 2885; Portsmouth, 345, 442, 1349, 1929, 3130; Ropley, 1206; Southampton, 511, 551, 870; Southsea, 660, 1268, 3040; Titchfield, 3067; Whitchurch, 3288; Winchester, 1454.

Herefordshire. Hereford, 2253; Ross, 3095; Weston, 2786.

Hertfordshire. Halton, 1594; Harpenden, 607; Hatfield, 885; Hemel Hempstead, 1398; King's Langley, 1602; New Barnet, 738; St. Albans, 946, 999; Watford, 771, 1433, 1865, 3182.

Huntingdonshire. Fenstanton, 1220; Huntingdon, 1948; Ramsey, 2772; St. Ives, 1420, 3157; Warboys, 2681.

Isle of Wight. Bembridge, 3084; Ryde, 2285; Shanklin, 150; Ventnor, 96, 3086; Yarmouth, 1375.

Kent. Beckenham, 411, 615, 1387, 1411, 1527, 1635, 1659, 1825, 1935, 2206, 2288, 2502, 2905; Bexley, 1401, 2049, 3275; Bexley Heath, 2495; Birchington, 1722; Broadstairs, 307, 1382; Bromley, 839, 1257, 1333, 1674, 2090, 3165; Canterbury, 61, 747, 1130,

SCOTLAND.

IRELAND.

AFLOAT.

EUROPE.

ford, Westphalia, 595; Ilmenau, 1053; Leipsig, 210; Lubeck, 3107; Magdeburg, 2181, 2640, 3172; Perleberg, 2233; Rostock, 2266; Saarbrücken, 1900; Swabisch-Gmund, 281; Stuttgart, 213, 3127; Wiesbaden, 481, 1288, 3240.

Holland. Amsterdam, 221, 1334, 1441, 2601; Dordrecht, 220; Haarlem, 3024; Middleburg, 219; Rotterdam, 1650; The Hague, 25, 226, 2488, 3124; Utrecht, 225.

Hungary. Budapest, **13,** 1889.

Italy. Milan, 2846; Rezzola, 833; Rome, 1186.

Mediterranean. Cyprus, 164, 189; Gibraltar, 12, 80, 2156; Malta, 14, 356, 553, 1608, 2828, 3083.

Norway. Bergen, 228; Christiania, 27, 227; Trondhejm, 1771.

Sweden. Stockholm, 28, 1024.

Switzerland. Geneva, 2152.

Turkey. Constantinople, 381, 1219, 2725.

ASIA.

Burma. Moulmein, 94, 386, 740, 1525, 3174; Myaungmya, 560; Rangoon, 10, 100, 113, 346, 406, 1775, 1926, 2106, 2528, 2898, 2917; Tavoy, 860.

China. Chih-Li, 783; Hong Kong, 3175; Peking, 2883; Shanghai, 16, 575, 3050, 3265; Tientsin, 2175.

Eastern Archipelago. Kuala Lumpur, 167, 2256, 2327, 3300; Negri Sembilan, 1001; Penang, 204, 947; Singapore, 11, 92, 129, 185, 336, 342, 905, 1009, 1090, 1140, 1335, 1801, 1872, 2338, 2954; Taiping, 162, 2404.

INDIA.

Baluchistan. Quetta, 267, 831, 1676, 1711, 2007.

Bengal. Allahabad, 86, 1457, 1557, 2020; Calcutta, 9, 526, 669, 900, 984, 1364, 1402, 1571, 1792, 1944, 2093, 2252, 2972; Lucknow, 1991; Meerut, 705; Motihari, 1675; Roorkee, 3017; Shillong, 1165; Sitapur, 2393.

Bombay. Anand, 2310; Bombay, 302, 596, 941, 1100, 1379, 1580, 1688, 1744, 1766, 2519, 2554, 2606, 2727, 2884, 2997, 3092, 3100; Bhavnagar, 2335; Karachi, 108, 874, 1560; Khopoli, 3206; Nagpur, 258, 1020, 1320; Poona, 2756.

Ceylon. Colombo, 1467, 2566, 2908; Kandapolla, 965; Nuwara Eliya, 1107.

Madras. Bangalore, 183; Bellary, 91, 1397; Blacktown, 2140; Calicut, 160; Chittoor, 709; Madras, 13, 71, 130, 665, 784, 791, 1161, 1329, 1520, 2162, 2200, 2218, 2655, 2660; Madura, 168; Munaar, 201; Mysore, 1029; Ootacamund, 131; Palamcottah, 2062; Saidapet, 3041; Secunderabad, 1028; Trevandrum, 2134; Trichinopoly, 78, 759; 1240; Vandi Periyar, 3237; Vizagapatam, 179; Wellington, 2877; West Hill, 3217.

Punjab. Ambala, 1069; Bakloh, 2996; Bhakkur, 515; Lahore, 17, 3128; Nowshera, 260; Pathankot, 394; Rawal Pindi, 152; Simla, 1481.

Rajputana. Gwalior, 1678.

Japan. Tokio, 2000, 3132; Yokohoma, 128, 757, 1202, 2873, 3201.

Java. Batavia, 217.

Philippine Islands. Benguet, 855; Cavite, 3138; Leyte, 2639; Manila, 292, 497, 717, 838, 857, 1619, 1920, 3251.

Siam. Bangkok, 518, 1081, 1529, 1953, 2581, 3238.

Timor. Koepang, 1815.

AFRICA.

Basutoland. Maphutsing, 329.

British East Africa. Molo, 363; Mombasa, 1999; Uganda, 1654.

Cape Verde Islands. St. Vincent, 2235.

Egypt. Alexandria, 2027, 2627; Assiout, 974; Cairo, 471, 796, 977, 1180, 2633, 2891; Port Said, 1120; Suez, 1118, 1992.

Madeira. Funchal, 1414.

Natal. Durban, 107, 682, 776, 804, 949, 1154, 1406, 1425, 1434, 1673, 1843, 1913, 2341, 2479, 2791, 2987, 3216; Ladysmith, 1302; Mount Ayliff, 1027; Mount Fletcher, 3307; Pietermaritzburg, 15, 145, 261, 502, 542, 1207, 2058, 3296; Umzimkulu, 1150.

Northern Nigeria. 3186.

Portuguese East Africa. Beira, 739.

Rhodesia. 592; Bulawayo, 400, 453, 605, 749, 1859, 2011, 2301, 2834, 2880, 3023; Eldorado, 205, 1246, 1322; Elisabethville, 1844; Penhalonga, 1473; Salisbury, 173, 608, 1174, 1265, 1426, 1551, 1613, 1785, 2286, 2467; Sinoia, 708; Umtali, 180, 1119, 1911, 2094.

South Africa, Central Division. Beaconsfield, 1731; De Aar, 2849; Kimberley, 268, 303, 1340, 1377, 1474, 1682, 2005, 2074, 2220, 2369, 2723, 3103; Klipdam, 2136; Mafeking, 2455; Palapye, 3102; Sydney, 3008; Windsorton, 938; **Orange Free State.** Bloemfontein, 125, 671, 1376, 2030, 2499; Ficksburg, 2198; Jagersfontein, 2647; Kestell Road, 1987; Koffyfontein, 1041, 1617; Lindley Road, 814; Rouxville, 187, 1813; Senekal, 1840; Vierfontein, 537; Winburg, 479, 2741.

AMERICA.

CANADA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.

AUSTRALASIA.

Fiji. Lautoka, 388, 504, 724, 1210, 1653; Rarawai, 1396, 2114; Suva, 830, 2752.

New South Wales. Ashfield, 3250; Ballina, 1381; Bellingen, 637; Bowraville, 3326; Cobar, 243; Coffs Harbour, 1770, 2607; Coramba, 1738; Corrimal, 2138; Dubbo, 242; East Maitland, 1898; Inverell, 931; Kew, 2017; Marrickville, 3309; Moree, 2064; Mosman, 1214, 1976; Murwillumbah, 3320; Newcastle, 2309; Petersham, 765; Port Adelaide, 3292; Randwick, 979; Ryde, 2958; Sydney, 49, 559, 1313, 1611, 2583, 2593, 2751, 2988; Wagga Wagga, 2728; West Maitland, 478, 1998, 3228.

New Zealand, North Island. Auckland, 246, 1227, 1640, 1686, 2098, 2492, 3051; Berhampore, 2563; Carterton, 2148; Fielding, 3207; Gisborne, 2761; Hamilton, 3079; Hastings, 2161; Hunterville, 2003; Kilbirnie, 2555; Morrinsville, 825; New Plymouth, 625, 1567; Ormondville, 1704; Parnell, 423, 1754; Thames, 1968, 2008, 2390; Wanganui, 573, 1307, 1896, 2305; Wellington, 50, 140, 165, 781, 1196, 1717, 2498, 2550, 2567, 2596, 2824, 2892, 3089, 3192; Whangarie, 1561.

New Zealand, South Island. Ahaura, 1670; Blenheim, 1366; Christchurch, 524, 787, 858, 3303, 3306; Dunedin, 244, 808, 2579; Invercargill, 284, 1984; Lumsden, 810; Nelson, 245, 1791, 2709; Oamaru, 643; Palmerston, 147, 2052; Picton, 2447; Rakaia, 1437.

Queensland. Barcaldine, 146; Blackall, 1252; Brisbane, 18, 247, 2147, 2785, 2876; Bundaberg, 2085; Cairns, 1741, 1977, 2225; Charters Towers, 198, 1451, 2698; Childers, 3273; Croydon, 503; Cunnamulla, 199; Georgetown, 462; Geraldton, 944; Gympie, 200, 362; Herberton, 309, 563, 1308; Innisfail, 1822; Laidley, 163; Longreach, 1972; Mackay, 143; Mount Morgan, 197; Queenton, 2745; Rockhampton, 391; Rosella, 1776; Stamford, 2953; Taringa, 657; Toowoomba, 1773, 2968; Warwick, 1827.

South Australia. Adelaide, 51, 251, 431, 916, 954, 1427, 1695, 2384, 2399, 3099; Clare, 248; Murray Bridge, 2669; Naracoorte, 252; Norwood, 250; Snowtown, 253; Strathalbyn, 249.

Tasmania. Hobart, 52, 2510, 2538; Launceston, 254, 2619; Waratah, 1031.

Victoria. Caulfield, 2795; Fitzroy, 2169; Gippsland, 3151; Kyneton, 354; Melbourne, 53, 516, 700, 980, 1698, 1805, 1830, 2796; Middle Brighton, 2960; South Yarra, 1849; Walhalla, 2569.

Western Australia. Brookton, 1705; Bunbury, 263, 1693, 3302; Kalgoorlie, 255; Kookynie, 1752; Perth, 743, 1958, 2677, 2847.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1913.

Friday, 3rd January.

Friday, 7th March.

Friday, 2nd May.

Tuesday, 24th June.

Friday, 3rd October.

Saturday, 8th November.

ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant.
A.G.	Assistant Grand.
B.	Bearer.
B.G.P.	Board of General Purposes.
C.	Central, Ceremonies, Constitution.
Ch.	Chaplain.
Chap.	Chapter.
Com.	Committee.
D.	Deacon, Director, Dutch.
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies.
(D.C.).	Dutch Constitution.
D.M.	Director of Music.
Dep.	Deputy, Depute *(Scottish).*
Dep. Dis.	Deputy District.
Dep. Pr.	Deputy Provincial.
Dis.	District.
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand.
Dis.G.	District Grand.
Div.	Division.
E.	English, Excellent, Ezra.
(E.C.).	English Constitution.
G.	Grand, Guard.
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain.
G. Chap.	Grand Chapter.
G.D.	Grand Deacon.
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies.
G.H.	Grand Haggai.
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest *(American & Irish R.A.).*
G.J.	Grand Joshua.
G.L.	Grand Lodge.
G.M.	Grand Master.
G.O.	Grand Organist.
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.).
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant.
G.R.	Grand Registrar.
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer.
G. Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra.
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary.
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer.
G.Stew.	Grand Steward.
G. So.	Grand Sojourner.
G. Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.).
G. Sup. W.	Grand Superintendent of Works.
G. Treas.	Grand Treasurer.
G.W.	Grand Warden.
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel.
H.	Haggai.
H.P.	High Priest *(American & Irish R.A.).*
I.	Inner, Irish.
(I.C.).	Irish Constitution.
I.G.	Inner Guard.
Ins.W.	Inspector of Works.
J.	Joshua, Junior.
J.D.	Junior Deacon.
J.W.	Junior Warden.
K.	King *(American & Irish R.A.).*
L.	Lodge.
L.R.	London Rank.
M.	Master, Most.
Mem.	Member.
M.E.	Most Excellent.
M.W.	Most Worshipful.
N.	Nehemiah.
(N.S.).	Nova Scotia.
O.	Organist.
Or.	Orator.
P.	Past, Principal, Priest *(Am. & Irish R.A.).*
P. Dep.	Past Deputy.
P. Dep. Dis.	Past Deputy District.
P. Dep. Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial.
P. Dis.	Past District.
P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand.
P.G.	Past Grand.
P.H.	Past Haggai.
P.H.P.	Past High Priest. *(American & Irish R.A.).*
P.J.	Past Joshua.
P.K.	Past King *(American & Irish R.A.).*
P.M.	Past Master.
P.Pr.	Past Provincial.
P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand.
Pr.	Provincial.
Pres.	President.
Pr.G.	Provincial Grand.
Pt.	Pursuivant.
P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel.
R.	Registrar, Right, Roll, Roster.
R.A.	Royal Arch.
Rep.	Representative.
R.W.	Right Worshipful.
S.	Scottish, Senior, Sword.
S.B.	Sword Bearer.
(S.C.).	Scottish Constitution.
Sc.	Scribe.
Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra.
Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah.
S.D.	Senior Deacon.
Sec.	Secretary.
So.	Sojourner.
Stew.	Steward.
St.	Standard.
Sub.	Substitute *(Scottish).*
Sup.	Superintendent.
Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works.
S.W.	Senior Warden.
Treas.	Treasurer.
V.	Very.
V.W.	Very Worshipful.
W.	Warden, Works, Worshipful,
W.M.	Worshipful Master.
Z.	Zerubbabel.

SOCIAL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide-de-Camp.
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps.
Bart.	Baronet.
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service.
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath.
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire.
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS.Michael and George.
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India. (N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.)
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant.
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order.
Hon.	Honorary, Honourable.
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.
I.M.	Indian Marine.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order.
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.
Kt.	Knight.
M.H.A.	Member of the House of Assembly (Newfoundland).
M.L.C.	Member of Legislative Council.
M.P.	Member of Parliament.
P.C.	Privy Councillor.
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.C.I.	Royal Colonial Institute.
R.D.	Reserve Distinction.
R.E.	Royal Engineers.
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery.
R.M.	Royal Marines.
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery.
R.N.	Royal Navy.
R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve.
R.N.V.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
T.	Territorial Force.
V.D.	Volunteer Distinction.
V.O.	Victorian Order.

PROFESSIONAL.

A.G.O.	American Guild of Organists.
A.I.	Auctioneers' Institute.
A.S.M.E.	American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College.
A.M.	Master of Arts.
Am.Soc.C.E.	American Society of Civil Engineers.
Amer.I.E.E.	American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.
B.C.L.	,, of Civil Law.
B.Ch.	,, of Surgery.
B.D.	,, of Divinity.
B.P.	,, of Philosophy *(U.S.A.)*.
B.Sc.	,, of Science.
C.A.	Chartered Accountant.
C.E.	Civil Engineer.
C.I.S.	Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
C.P.A.	Certified Public Accountant *(Rhode Island)*.
C.S.	Chemical Society.
C.M.	Master in Surgery.
Dr.	Doctor.
D.C.L.	,, of Civil Law.
D.D.	,, of Divinity.
D.Lit.	,, of Literature.
D.Sc.	,, of Science.
E.S.	Entomological Society.
G.S.	Geological Society.
I.A.	Institute of Actuaries.
I.C.	,, of Chemists.
I.C.E.	,, of Civil Engineers.
I.E.E.	,, of Electrical Engineers.
I.M.E.	,, of Mining Engineers.
I.Mech.E.	,, of Mechanical Engineers.
I.N.A.	,, of Naval Architects.
I.S.E.	Institute of Sanitary Engineers.
I.I.	Imperial Institute.
J.I.	Institute of Journalists.
K.C.	King's Counsel.
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.	Doctor of ,,
LL.M.	Master of ,,
Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music.
L.S.	Linnæan Society.
M.A.	Master of Arts.
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
Mus.Doc.	,, of Music.
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
Pres.	President.
Prof.	Professor.
P.W.D.	Public Works Department.
R.A.	Royal Academy.
R.A.S.	,, Asiatic Society *(Members)*.
R.A.S.	,, Astronomical Society *(Fellows)*.
R.C.I.	,, Colonial Institute.
R.C.P.	,, College of Physicians.
R.C.S.	,, ,, of Surgeons.
R.C.V.S.	,, ,, of Veterinary Surgeons.
R.G.S.	,, Geographical Society.
R.H.S.	,, Historical Society *(Fellows)*.
R.H.S.	,, Horticultural Society *(Members)*.
R.I.	,, Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
R.I.A.	,, Irish Academy.
R.I.B.A.	,, Institute of British Architects.
R.S.	,, Society.
R.S.A.	,, Scottish Academy.
R.S.E.	,, Society, Edinburgh.
R.S.L.	,, Society of Literature.
S.A.	,, Society of Arts *(Members)*.
S.A.	Society of Antiquaries *(Fellows)*.
S.A.A.	,, of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated).
S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law.
S.I.	Institute of Surveyors.
S.S.	Statistical Society.
V.P.	Vice-President.
Z.S.	Zoological Society.

NOTE.—A., M., or F., prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member, or Fellow of the Society in question.